

# →QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.←

VOL XIX.

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## →Queen's College Journal←

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J. W. MUIRHEAD, B.A., - Managing Editor.  
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All communications of a business nature  
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THE Queen's College *Journal* staff for '91-  
'92, with some diffidence, submit to their  
readers the result of their first endeavour.  
Unlike its predecessors, Vol. XIX will be  
published in twenty-four weekly numbers,  
and be expected to appear with unfailing regu-  
larity every Saturday morning. It is our hope  
that by this means the *Journal* may be kept  
more in touch with college life. Of our aims  
and ideals we ask our readers to judge from  
what they read, and of these aims and ideals,  
and our attainment of them, we expect an un-  
sparring criticism.

\* \* \*

Every student upon returning this fall, we  
fancy, after seeing the University building still  
standing, cast an anxious glance toward that  
corner of the campus where was to have been  
our gymnasium. How their hearts sank to  
see the grass growing green, the maples leafy  
and flourishing as never before! "Where,  
oh where is the gym?" must have been their  
passionate cry. "Where, oh where?" came  
the answer echoed from the walls of the Patho-  
logical Museum. With sinking hearts they  
slowly realize that the gymnasium, in the  
spring so very nearly a reality, had vanished  
far into the future—had retaken its place in  
those bright visions we all form of that grand  
time when Queen's will have a Science Hall  
for the study of Physics, and a catalogue for  
the Library. For the present "Durum: sed

levius fit patientia, quidquid corrigere est  
nefas."

For this season there is no gymnasium,  
therefore, like the Hindoos, we must do with-  
out. Whether it would be possible to obtain  
permission to place a few pieces of apparatus  
in the attic of the Science Hall and use them  
at hours when no lectures are being given in  
the building, is another question, though one  
worthy of consideration. But it is obvious  
that no company expecting to make money  
will put up a gymnasium immediately after  
the erection of the beautiful Y.M.C.A. build-  
ing. And it would be absurd for the students  
or the University authorities to build one  
until they were in a position to build a first-  
class one, with a large room for College meet-  
ings and small committee rooms for all the  
College societies—in short an athletic club  
house for the students. The time when this  
will be possible is distant. The money on  
hand at present will go no distance at all to-  
ward such a building. Therefore we must  
*wait* for a University gymnasium. In the  
meantime we must have the use of some  
gymnasium, and that of the city Y.M.C.A.  
will first suggest itself to all. We think the  
Athletic Committee will do well to lay before  
the students at once the terms upon which  
they may use the Y.M.C.A. building upon its  
completion. The only objection urged by the  
students to the use of this gymnasium is its  
distance from the College. This, however,  
except during the football season, does not  
apply to the use of the building *as a gymnasium*,  
and a building which will be more than a  
gymnasium to us is at present an impossibility.

\* \* \*

There are students in the University who  
pride themselves most heroically upon their  
class and College spirit, yet, strange to say,  
these same students when called upon to sub-  
scribe towards sending a delegate to represent  
Queen's at a sister college gathering, excuse  
themselves forsooth, by saying that they do  
not believe in the custom and will not support  
it by their contributions or their influence

College spirit! Class devotion! Deep, indeed, must be the loyalty of such students to their Alma Mater, when they fail to see the broadening and strengthening influence which is sure to follow from true inter-collegiate life and fellowship! Loyal students of Queen's, students whom all delight to honor and receive, are the ones who *foster* the inter-collegiate spirit by extending a hearty and fraternal welcome to the delegates from other Colleges who come from time to time to our yearly gatherings and conventions. The College spirit which would do away with this custom of exchanging the brotherly greeting, and of recognizing and honouring the other Universities and Institutions of our land is no College spirit at all, and it is with deep regret that we find such a feeling existing in any of the students of Queen's.

Much has been said of late about the necessity for more fraternal feelings amongst the students of each year. Year meetings are held for the purpose of keeping students in closer touch and fostering more and more that spirit of class life which makes college days so memorable. All well and good! But do not let your class enthusiasm close your eyes to the great fact that you belong to a mighty organism of collegiate life which extends all over the globe. Keep in touch with other colleges, keep alive the feeling that you are standing shoulder to shoulder with other great institutions founded for the same purpose and with the same high aims. This is why we send delegates to other Colleges, and this the reason we welcome delegates from them. Let no student of Queen's who has the good of his College at heart or who is interested in seeing her recognized amongst the sisterhood of Colleges cast a slur upon her importance or belittle her standing, by crying down this time-honoured custom which should last as long as College.

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Two duties are pressed upon the notice of the College man by every exchange:—1st. Subscribe for your College paper. 2nd. Adopt as your motto for the College Society: "Punctuality, Perseverance and Preparation."

It is only the tramp who sings:—

"Since in working and in resting,  
"Life is divided best,  
"Let others do the working,  
"And I will do the rest."

## CONTRIBUTED.

### OUR SCHOOLS.

**“Y**OU have no schools," said an old countryman to me a short time ago. "You have only grinding establishments to help people pass examinations." I admitted it. I am, I think, a tolerably patriotic Canadian, but I agreed too well with him for dispute. Grinding establishments, our schools —ay, and our Colleges—are. Education is a material thing, gaining material advantages, and is sought for as such. If a diploma or certificate is sought for, it is crammed for. If certain information is necessary for one's life work, it is got, and all else is counted useless. School life is too often a hurrying scramble for certificates and recognitions. The pupil wishes to do the most work in the shortest time, hurries forward, does what he is forced to, and shuns what is not obligatory. At College he is too busy with his class work for outside reading. He has his degree in the end, some information that he will find useful, some mental training that will help him; but no culture. What has been prescribed he may know; he certainly knows nothing else. His education has been a business specializing.

Many causes may be assigned for this. A very evident one is the business point of view so universally affected. Information is sought as worth so many definite dollars and cents. That is right enough in its way; but it prevails too extensively. Perhaps an additional cause may be suggested.

The ordinary Canadian student lives in two distinct worlds. One is the home world; there business, news, gossip, and nothings form the staple of conversation. Books rarely intrude; when they do they are treated in a gingerly fashion and are soon dismissed. From this world the student, whether at school or College, passes abruptly into a new world. He may enter into it conscientiously; so may a clerk enter conscientiously into the weighing of sugar. The clerk thinks but little of sugar when once out of the shop, and school out or college over our student returns into the bosom of his family. Everything that student knows is the result of a distinct conscious effort. Now life is very short and our duties are many. The number of con-

scious efforts we can make is comparatively small, and the knowledge gained by such efforts is limited. But nature has kindly made a provision that much—perhaps the most—of our education is the result of unconscious assimilation. Human nature is indefinitely porous. The atmosphere we breathe has an immense, though unostentatious, influence upon us. Holmes speaks of having been bred amongst books, and of consequently having the same easy feeling amongst them that a stable boy has with horses. The boy who has grown up in a home where books and literature—things of the mind, in short—are, not necessarily supreme, but at all events part of the household life, has an immense advantage over the lad who finds a great gulf fixed between his home life and his school life. He has the same advantage that a lad bred in a counting house has in business over one who has grown up a bookworm. The victim of our ordinary home life strives hard for every intellectual fact he acquires, while the other leaps as by inheritance into much that the first has to work for, into much that he will never attain. The one student will bear from College his training of hard earned facts; he will be well up in the subjects he has studied, and he will be ignorant of all else. The other will know his special subject, but will also have that familiarity with all the things of the mind that we call culture. The one will be a tradesman with certain—possibly very extensive—information as his stock in trade. The other will be an educated man in the true sense of the word.

Possibly I have gone too far. Far be it from me to say that no one who has not had these primary advantages can become truly educated. But he who without their help has become a cultured man has surmounted immense difficulties. So has the man who has made his own fortune surmounted immense difficulties; and we recognize the greatness of both. But do we wish to have our children paupers to give them a chance of becoming the architects of their own fortunes? Should we give them a materialistic home training that if they do become cultured they may have the greater credit?

For it is in the home that the reformation of our schools must begin. We may murmur at the materialistic tendency of education—but

the schools are as good as they can well be. It is in the home that the book atmosphere may be breathed; alas, it is in the home that the materialistic hand-to-mouth tone of thought is learned. Canada is a new country, and it is not surprising that we are a materialistic people. It is in the future that school reformation lies. That work will be done by those who have some light, some glimpses of higher than bread and butter considerations, by their holding fast what they have gained, and their passing it on to a younger generation who may go on from strength to greater strength. We Canadians are in a transition stage; in the name of all worth having let us make it a short one, and hasten the day when mind shall have some share of the attention now engrossed by matter.

C.F.H.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### SCIENCE HALL.

**O**N the 16th of last month the new Science Hall was formally opened. A large audience was present in the main lecture room, and the close attention they paid showed that they did not regret having come. Among those present were the Chancellor, the Minister of Education, Mr. MacFarlane, of Ottawa, the Dominion Analyst, and a good number of Kingston's prominent citizens.

The proceedings were opened by the Principal, who gave an interesting account of how the ways and means for building the Hall had been secured, and of the various gifts which have been presented. In the course of his speech he paid a well-merited tribute to the memory of the late John Carruthers, whose name the Hall bears. Prof. Dupuis then gave an account of the growth of Science in Queen's, from its humble beginning in what is now Prof. Fletcher's kitchen to the present. This was followed by addresses from Dr. Goodwin and Mr. Nicol on Chemical subjects, and an excellent speech by Mr. MacFarlane, after which the Chancellor read a most interesting paper on "Parliamentary vs. Party Government." The audience then adjourned to an upper room, where the kindness of the ladies of Kingston had provided a most excellent five o'clock tea. From this the students, with characteristic modesty, kept away. However, the ladies very kindly invited them to come over after the

evening meeting, an invitation which was heartily accepted.

The best address was without doubt that of Prof. Dupuis. It was bright, humorous, and unaffected. The difficult task of telling what the speaker himself had done, without appearing either conceited or over-modest, was admirably performed. Indeed, the evident lack of self-consciousness on the part of the speaker was one of its great charms. And yet if anyone ever had a right to be conceited, that person is Prof. Dupuis. When he came no Chemistry worth the name was taught in Queen's. Now a large building, fitted with every modern appliance, is devoted to it alone. And this almost solely through his exertions. Others have come to his aid of late years, but his has always been the master-hand, and never once has he erred.

The other addresses were on the whole good, though the Chancellor's was rather long, and Dr. Goodwin's uninteresting. While doubtless an accurate and complete account of certain Chemical discoveries, it was more fitted for a class lecture than for an afternoon address. The list of donations read by the Principal shows that the friends of Queen's have still the same feelings towards her as of old, and we are glad to see that on Monday last the Principal was able to report further contributions. Though no Redpath or Workman arise for us, all will be well if Queen's students and graduates pull on together as they have hitherto done.

#### **CONVOCATION.**

The exercises connected with Convocation drew the usual large and appreciative audience of the friends and patrons of Queen's. The gallery was reserved for students, who made their presence known by the customary quota of songs and unnecessary remarks, until the members of Senate and distinguished visitors had entered the Hall. After the opening prayer by the Registrar the winners of Arts Matriculation Scholarships received mention and reward. The Inaugural Address of Dr. Dyde gave ample evidence to the fact that he had made a thorough study of his subject: "Greek Idealists." The accession to the staff of Queen's of so able an assistant in the department of Philosophy will be hailed with genuine pleasure by all who take a pride in the growth of the University.

The visitor of the evening, Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, was heartily received. His address has appeared in public print and cannot but win the admiration of all who are interested in the great cause of universal education. The iceberg of ignorance and superstition that was developed in the middle ages is slowly melting away under the burning rays of earnest, resolute, united action. The important influence which the cause of education has upon the destiny of mankind, and the close connection which it has with national vitality, should lead all to unite in hearty co-operation with those who are in any way closely connected with its progress. The structure whose foundations are laid in the primary schools of the Province finds its culmination in the University. And the hundreds of young men and women equipped for the battle of life and armed in the cause of education who are graduated from the University walls, be that University called by one name or by another, should be no small source of encouragement to all who are laboring in the common cause.

In the interests of the Medical department of the University work, Dr. Cranston, of Arnprior, next addressed Convocation. He sketched the origin and progress of medical science from the earliest times, noting many interesting points connected with the inventions and discoveries which have placed the medical profession upon a solid basis. He concluded his paper by a few words of encouragement and admonition to the students of Queens.

After a short address from the Principal, in which the kindly feelings of the Minister of Education were reciprocated, Rev. Prof. Mowat dismissed the audience with the Benediction.

#### **DIVINITY HALL.**

The Theological Faculty was formally opened on Monday evening, Nov. 2nd. After a short prayer by Rev. Mr. Mackie, the Principal read out the results of the Matriculation exams. in Medicine and Theology, and called upon Prof. Fowler to read his Inaugural. Prof. Fowler then read a very interesting address upon "The Antiquity of Man in America." He described fully the various recent discoveries bearing upon the subject, showing that it had been proven conclusively that Man had been in North America before

the close of the glacial epoch. The Professor then discussed the various methods of fixing the date of this epoch, showing that it cannot reasonably be believed to have ended more than seven or eight thousand years ago. While the lecture dealt with the subject most thoroughly and scientifically, it was written in language of studied simplicity and could be easily followed by those who had no technical knowledge of Science. It was listened to with attention and thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

#### A. M. S.

The Alma Mater Society has commenced the session of '91-'92 with unusual spirit. The attendance has been large, the discussions free and vigorous. If the executive committee, instead of leaving this energy to find its own outlet, will apply itself diligently to provide good programmes, there is no reason why this session should not be the most successful for many years. The class of '95 has so far attended well, let the meetings be made so interesting and profitable now that they will be led to form habits of regular attendance by which they will act throughout their course.

It is true that the orderly transaction of business is the most interesting and the most profitable part of the society's work. Still there is not sufficient business to keep up a continued interest for very long. Two hours of discussion upon a report from the athletic committee, if carefully governed by the rules of order, will do the members more good than the most carefully prepared formal debate; but reports which will provoke such discussions cannot come up every night, and by immediately providing some good programmes the Executive will take advantage of the best opportunity of improving the society which has presented itself for some time.

\* \* \*

The Alma Mater met upon the first Saturday evening of the session, when a long list of notices of motions was handed in. The athletic committee was called upon to report *re* the gymnasium.

At the second meeting Mr. A. E. Lavell, on behalf of a special committee, reported a new university yell, which was received with great enthusiasm and practised for some time. The

practice of college songs, which has been so neglected for a few sessions, was revived with so much spirit as to give the reporter of one of the city dailies the idea that it would hereafter form the chief feature of the meetings.

The reports of the retiring Business Manager of the JOURNAL, and the retiring curators of the Reading Room, showed that those departments were in a satisfactory state. The curators of the Reading Room were re-elected in a body. The senior classes in Arts and Medicine have been asked to take strict measures to exclude all except students from the gallery at meetings of convocation, and thus prevent the rowdyism of the 16th from being repeated.

\* \* \*

The freshman classes in Arts and Medicine have been received as members. And Rev. Dr. Reid, of Toronto, and Asst. Professor Wm. Nicol, M.A., have been elected honorary members.

\* \* \*

The chief business to come up at the meeting on Nov. 7th will be the report of the athletic committee *re* the gymnasium.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

The Y. W. C. A. reception held at Miss Nettie Anglin's —of which an account will be given later—was a very pleasant affair. All the lady students of both Colleges were in attendance, and the sceptical ones who feared the lack of the male element would be seriously felt soon discovered their error, and frankly acknowledged that girls were nicer than boys to talk to anyway. Perhaps the boys agree with them.

Will the Professor who remarked that he liked to hear "the hum of girlish voices about the halls" please step forward? Reserved places in our Hero Gallery are being rapidly filled up, but room shall certainly be made for him.

A. Walker, '94, has gone to Knox College. '94 has added another new man, Mr. Sills, to its already large class.

There are 33 ladies attending classes in Arts of whom ten are freshmen.

H. C. Windel is at present unable to attend classes on account of sickness.

J. Kirkwood, '95, has been very unfortunate. He was in attendance on classes but a short

time when he was taken sick with typhoid fever and had to be taken to the hospital, and on Tuesday came a telegram announcing the death of his brother from the same disease.

The Levana Elections were held last week, and for economy of time, breath, and money they certainly were unique. We do not propose to take the general public behind the scenes, but many a weary politician might have got some helpful lessons therefrom. The following officers were elected:

Hon. President—Miss A. Campbell.  
 President—Miss M. Allen.  
 Vice President—Miss Rayside.  
 Secretary—Miss Kean.  
 Treasurer—Miss Donovan.  
 Critics—Miss Odell and Miss Snyder.  
 Curators—Miss Harvey and Miss J. Barr.

If the class poet of each year will kindly drop his, or her, contribution on our sanctum plate the offering will be tenderly cared for.

The Arts Society elections were held in the English Class Room on Oct. 24th, when the following officers were elected:—

President—A. E. Ross, '92.  
 Treasurer—James Stewart, '92.  
 Secretary—A. D. Menzies, '92.  
 Committee men from junior year—A. Haydon, D. W. Best.  
 From Sophomore year—J. Johnston.  
 From Freshmen year—J. Kirkwood.

The Executive Committee of the Arts Society held a meeting on Tuesday evening, and decided to interview all those Arts men who did not vote at the elections.

The students in modern languages are endeavoring to form a modern language society.

There are 235 students in Arts as compared with 223 last year.

The new Yell:—

Queen's! Queen's! Queen's!  
 Oil thigh na Banrighinn gu brath!  
 Cha gheill! Cha gheill! Cha gheill!

The gallery, on the occasion of public meetings in Convocation Hall, is reserved for undergraduates of the University. If the students wish to avoid the harsh criticism of their friends, they will see to it that rowdies and street arabs are not allowed to enter that part of the building. Groaning during prayers is an offence of which no student of Queen's

would be guilty, and we hope that in future the senior year of the University will take the matter in hand.

The Arts Society elections were not patronized so generally as they should have been. The object of the Society is certainly a worthy one—the doing away with the infinitude of collections and subscription lists of former years—and as such it deserves the financial support of every student. Do not allow anyone to say that *you* failed to carry your share of the necessary expenses connected with the Football team, Reading Room, &c. The money must be raised in some way and there is no better way of doing it than for each student to present himself and his fee at the polls on Arts Election Day. Those who failed to do so this year will receive a call from the Committeeman of their year. To those who fail to pay then—*beware the Ides of March* ! !

#### WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The weekly meeting of the Arts and Medical Y. W. C. A. was held in the college at 4 p.m. on Sunday. Miss White led the meeting, which was full of interest to all present. A discussion was held at the close as to how infidel questioners should be answered by christians. The subject will be continued at the next meeting.

A few days ago the Glee Club of the W. M. C. spent an evening with one of their seniors. Their harmonious rendering of several choice selections resounded from cellar to garret. Even the students, busy at their work, dropped their books to listen with ecstasy at the uncommon sound. "Come again, girls."

Freshies' query: "What has become of that muscle ?

Who owns the owl ?

#### THE OWL MAID.

In a fort on a hill, near a city of fame,  
 Dwelt an owl of the soberest mien,  
 Whose evening 'too-whoo' had an accent the same

As the sage philosophic so keen.

Here dwelt he and pondered for many a day,  
 And for many a night sought again,  
 A gruesome retreat in the town o'er the bay,  
 Where a 'sub' on a table had lain.

For one venturesome evening, wandering far,  
 He had sought in a barn to repose,  
 But the sight as he entered and lit on a bar  
 Had chilled his young blood. He arose;

For a young lady 'med.' as he entered had  
said,  
"Now here's the 'external oblique',"  
As with keen sweeping knife she carved from  
the dead  
A slice like an elephant's cheek.

He fled to his home in the fort on the hill,  
But one day to visit it came  
That same lady 'med', who with knife looked  
so ill,  
As she gave to that muscle a name.

## EXCHANGE.

**S**igns of reanimation in the editorial sanctum come to us from our cousins to the south. Lehigh *Burr*, Columbia *Spectator*, *Delphic*, of Des Moines, Ia., *Rambler*, of Illinois, *Notre Dame Scholastic*, and others. Glad to see you!

'The Owl' is evidently in close sympathy with its alumni. Their frequent contributions to the literary columns are a worthy example for Queen's Alumni—et Alumnae.

Dalhousie *Gazette* presents herself for admiration in a new and most becoming dress. Her speech is in keeping with her attire. Hearty congratulations!

"Hints to Freshmen" in *Columbia Spectator* are not without point for the class of '95.

All undergraduates of John Hopkins are required to pass an exam. in gymnastics.

DE NOBIS.

**P**LEASE, if they would only tell the poor freshmen what to do, they'd do it sure, and not be courted.—[McN-II, '95.

I'm only taking twelve classes this year. I'd take thirteen though, only the Prof. is so inconsiderate he won't put on Physics after tea.—[McK-nz-e, '95.

I'll tell you what's the matter with you, Ritchie, you are training down too fine. You've been patronizing the new gym, too much; you'd better lay off for a week.—[A. H. Spurgeon McR.

I say, T. B. S., save your money and go to the "Two Johns."—[G. C-r-ts.

Tune, "Bull Dog"—

Davy M-r-l on a chair,  
Annie Abbott on her " flat feet,"  
He couldn't lift her worth a cent,  
Remarkable was that feat,  
Singing tra-la-la-la-la, etc.

I say the Principal's remarks were gentlemanly in the extreme, and his kindly notice of the Freshmen and Theologues was in his own inimitable style.—[A. K.]

I hereby offer to out-play anybody in the world at the position of quarter-back for \$25,000,000.—A. B-r-n.

I'll take you.—[J. McD-n-ld, '92.]

The new yell, as it will probably appear about the year 1901—

Oilyvanblaricom,  
Kawhig! Kawhig!! Kawhig!!!

The Cadets were now on their *mettle*, and were running around with their eyes full of wild looks, etc., etc.—[VanBlaricom, in the *Whig*.

He's off side, Mr. Referee; I saw him.—  
[Alfie.

I feel to-day like Jonah when he was swallowed by the whale—down in the mouth.—  
[The Colt, Nov. 2nd.

What's the matter with my colts.—[H. R. G—t.

### After the Queen's-Varsity match—

"Broke! Broke!! Broke!!

On the cold gray stones, Q.C."

— [Sporting Soph.]

Marquis and Cameron are strong and heavy but very slow.—[B-k-r, '95.

I belong to the class of '93.—[J. R.-ln-ds.]

Under the constraining influence of "The Old Ontario Strand," I am quite willing to remain five minutes over time, but I can't exactly see through that quasi geological fact about the "Hole in the Bottom of the Sea."— [Prof. C. on College Songs.]

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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SUPPLEMENT.

# PARLIAMENTARY VS. PARTY GOVERNMENT.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,  
OCTOBER 16th, 1891, BY CHANCELLOR FLEMING.

At the beginning of the session, when our professors have returned from their well earned holiday and students are again present from all sections of the Dominion, it will not be considered ill-timed or inappropriate that on our reassembly I should say a few words on a subject of common concern to every individual in the community and to none more than to those connected with educational institutions.

The matter which I take upon myself to bring to your notice involves the consideration of an evil to which it is impossible to shut our eyes, and in the removal of which every honest minded person is directly interested; and this fact will I am sure be accepted as my reason for dealing with it specifically. Wherever there is a public evil, there is a public wrong to be righted; and it becomes a duty, which we owe to the community, to apply our utmost intelligence to discover the proper remedy, and act with energy in its application. The theme of my address is *Party Government* versus *Parliamentary Government*.

At the recent prolonged meeting of parliament at Ottawa, there was brought to light a series of transactions, which have given a shock to the moral sense of many of our people. These revelations will little surprise those who are familiar with public affairs in the United States.

I believe I am correct in saying, that in Canada we have not reached the length which our neighbours have attained in what passes by the name of "politics." Methods and practices have, however, been introduced into our public life, in some respects the same as theirs, and if our system has not yet reached the same development we may reasonably expect that if we continue on the path which they have

followed and which we have entered upon, we shall in course of no long time arrive at the same goal.

In a work recently issued from the press, "Bryce's American Commonwealth," there are twenty-three chapters devoted exclusively to the subject of government by party, and many of the other chapters have a bearing on the same matter. Within the pages of this valuable and instructive work we find a full and detailed account of the party system which prevails among our neighbours. The author describes at length the business of the politician, the machinery of parties, how it works and what it effects. He reveals the fact that the machinery has many and costly ramifications, and that a great deal of money is required to keep it in motion. Where the money comes from is another question. He points out that "the politicians themselves belong to, or emerge from a needy class" and the funds generally must come from other sources than the pockets of the men most actively engaged, but from whatever source money may in the first place be obtained, the startling conclusion is irresistibly reached that "the whole cost in the long run is thrown on the public."

At the first glance it is not easy to see that this conclusion can apply to the party out of power and in no position to help themselves. The author, however, explains that its members live on hope; they hope that they will eventually succeed in overthrowing their opponents and are buoyed up with the belief that the minority of to-day will be the majority of tomorrow. He points out that as a fund must be raised meanwhile to carry on the struggle, the vassals of the party are assessed and subscriptions levied on manufacturers, contractors, office seekers and expectants generally. Thus,

claims are established on the spoils which sooner or later will come under the control of the party. When the victorious day arrives, the expectants do not as a rule allow their claims to be forgotten.

One thing clearly brought out by the author is, that enormous sums are expended by each party contending for the mastery. Those, engaged in the conflict, maintain journals, employ writers, speakers, canvassers and agitators; in fact an army of professional politicians finds employment in this kind of warfare. The necessity of a party fund is apparent. If money is the root of all evil, it is likewise the main-spring of party activity; the greater the activity, the larger the demand on the purses of those who have something to give, or something to expect.

Party organizations on both sides are on an elaborate scale, and nothing is left undone by each contestant to advance party interest. It is civil war on a gigantic scale. There are hostile camps everywhere. The nation is formed into two divisions, each division contending and struggling for the supremacy. The rank and file are drilled by the professional politicians, who manage the nominations, dictate who are to be the candidates, and generally direct the contest so as to carry the elections. The party managers are, for the most part, men who make politics the sole, or chief business of their lives, and who live and flourish by the occupation. The list, not seldom, includes ministers of state, or those who expect to be ministers, members of congress, or those who expect to be members; it also comprises those, who make the party to which they are attached a stepping stone to power and place; and who if they do not at once attain their ends, are rewarded meanwhile if in no other way by the excitement which is stimulated by contest.

The fullest and most painstaking enquiry into the whole system leads the author to describe the general result in the following words: "The tremendous power of party organization has been described. It enslaves local officials, it increases the tendency to regard members of congress as mere delegates, it keeps men of independent character out of local and national politics, it puts bad men into place, it perverts the wishes of the

"people, it has in some places set up a tyranny "under the form of democracy."

This conclusion arrived at by the latest independent authority is not disputed in any quarter. It is supported by every writer of any note. Albert Stickney in "Democratic Goverment," 1885, says: "The practical result of the present political system in the United States, "which at first sight seems in form so thoroughly democratic, has been to develop the "most ingenious and remarkable tyranny "known in all political history. \* \* The "political life of the nation is a never-ending "struggle for political power between rival "factions—all of them brought into existence "by the same cause, obeying the same laws, "using the same methods, compelled, whether "they wish to or not, to prostitute the power "of public office to personal ends. The result "is a new kind of tyranny—the tyranny of the "election machine. Under this system political freedom for the citizen cannot exist."

Henry George in "Social Problems," 1890, writes: "Speaking generally of the "whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf, our government by the people has in large degree become, is in larger degree becoming, government by the strong and unscrupulous. \* \* "Money and organization tell more and more "in elections. In some sections bribery has "become chronic, and numbers of voters expect regularly to sell their votes. In some sections large employers regularly bulldoze their "hands into voting as they like. In Municipal, "State and Federal politics the power of "the "machine" is increasing. In many places "it has become so strong that the ordinary "citizen has no more influence on the government under which he lives than he would "have in China. He is, in reality, not one of "the governing classes but one of the governed. \* \* And he is beginning to accept the "situation and leave politics to politicians, as "something with which an honest, self-respecting man cannot afford to meddle. \* \* The "type of the rising party leader is not the "orator or statesman of an earlier day, but "the shrewd manager who knows how to handle the "workers," how to combine pecuniary "interests, how to obtain money and how to "spend it." The same writer in another place referring to the party organization, says: "Its

"members carry wards in their pockets, make up the slates for nominating conventions, distribute offices as they bargain together, "and—though they toil not neither do they spin—wear the best of raiment and spend money lavishly. And who are these men? "The wise, the good, the learned; men who have earned the confidence of their fellow-citizens by the purity of their lives, the splendour of their talents, their probity of public trust, their deep study of the problems of government? No; they are gamblers, saloon keepers, pugilists, or worse, who have made a trade of controlling votes and of buying and selling offices."

An equally well-known writer, Dr. Goldwin Smith, remarks: "A national conflict every four years for the Presidency, and the enormous patronage that is now annexed to it, must bring everything that is bad to the top, and will end in the domination of scoundrels. The moral atmosphere is darkened with calumny, bribery and corruption and all their fatal effects upon national character. How can the political character of any nation withstand forever the virus of evil passion and corruption which these vast factions infuse."

We have thus described to us the character of the machinery which controls political affairs in the republic. Writers generally affirm that public life has become so foul that the best men and the finest intellects take no part in the business of the nation; that these have been driven off the field and politics have now to a large extent become a prey to unprincipled plunderers.

It is well to know something about the road we are travelling, and I read these extracts so that we may understand whither we are going and what is before us if we continue as we have commenced. So long as we travel smoothly and pleasantly we do not think of making enquiries concerning the way. But when we come to "bad spots," then we ask the next traveller we meet the condition of the road before us. That is exactly our case in political affairs. We have stumbled on a stretch of rough ground; we enquire the character of the way we have to pass over, and those familiar with it tell us, that it becomes worse and worse, terminating in a quagmire. With this information, unless we are fatuously blind and

criminally indifferent to our fate, we call a halt and consider as to the attempt we should make to find a better route.

The political path followed in the United States is "partyism," and we plainly see where it has landed our neighbours. In Canada we have not yet travelled so far, but if anything be wanting to show that we are hurrying on in the same direction, let me read a few sentences from a good authority, the *Halifax Herald*, the chief organ of one of the parties in Nova Scotia. Within the last few days (Oct. 12), that newspaper, in a leading article, expressed these opinions: "Those who are acquainted with the political methods of either party might, we presume, furnish the public with an interesting experience of the use and abuse of campaign funds. \* \* Party government is an institution in itself, recognized under the political constitution of the country. The organization of a party, its maintenance, and successful working all necessitate large financial outlay. \* \* The money must be raised, and those who refuse to contribute their fair share only increase the temptation ever present to the party workers to obtain funds from those who have a financial interest in the success of one party or the other. It is useless to ignore existing conditions. The struggle between rival parties will continue. Funds for political purposes must be raised. It is, therefore, the duty of all good citizens to contribute according to their means; and if they fail to do so, the political organizations of rival parties must be thrown more and more into the hands of those who contribute to their support from corrupt or selfish motives."

I believe I am warranted in saying that in Canada partyism is not yet developed to the extent described in the United States, but recent disclosures show the tendency in public life, and it is perfectly clear that if we act on similar principles and follow the same headlong course we cannot fail to reap the same or similar evil consequences.

We know that there are good men on both sides of politics. It is not the want of men, patriotic, public-spirited and able, that we have to deplore, it is the malign influences of the system by which they are enslaved. The best men are dragged downwards by the party maelstrom, and once within its vortex they

become powerless to escape from its baleful embrace.

The low tone of public life, which we Canadians have already reached, is evidenced by the fact, that no ordinary man in his private dealings, would do that which by a singular obliquity of moral sense is considered unobjectionable in party ethics. It seems to be well understood on both sides, that dishonesty in almost any form only becomes an offence when detection follows; and if we judge our politicians as described by themselves or by the partisan press, there are few indeed of whose public or private character it is possible to form an exalted opinion.

It is not necessary to go far a field for evidence of the demoralizing tendency of the political system practised in our own land. The proceedings of the last few months clearly indicate that we have already made a most disquieting progress in our downward course. Can nothing be done to turn it in a right direction? The universal law is that there must be progress. Nothing remains stationary. If we permit the system to remain as it is, the progress will continue downwards; and the experience of our neighbors teaches us that as time rolls on we will make the descent at a greatly accelerated speed.

We may one and all ask the question what in this emergency are we to do? We do not want retrogression or degradation. We do not desire to go from bad to worse. Our object should be improvement and advancement.

If this be our aspiration there are certain things which we must not do. We must not fold our hands in despair and leave politics and political affairs wholly to the politicians. We must not close our eyes to the misdeeds which have been brought to light in our own land, or to the experience derived from the United States. The past history of politics in both countries will be of benefit to us if we only determine to profit by it. We must not listen to that school of politicians, who tell us that government by party is the only means of carrying on free institutions; that it is impossible to attain to good government without opposing parties. We must be prepared to dismiss from our minds the dogma that partyism is a necessity, however ably or by whatever number the assertion be made.

Government by party has been practised in the United States for a hundred years; in England for two centuries; in Canada it may be traced from the first year of her legislative existence. In all three countries it has been tried and found wanting. I think, I cannot be wrong in laying down the axiom, that no system, however deeply rooted by long usage, however strengthened by prejudice, if founded on evil or productive of evil, can be considered a finality.

The party system divides a nation into two halves; in itself an evil. It is based on principles which nurture some of the worst passions of our nature. It is productive, as everyone must admit, of intolerable evils; and on every ground we are warranted in the conclusion, that this system should not be held as sacred, or unassailable and unalterable.

If that much be conceded to us, we may venture a step further and consider if it be at all possible to make a change for the better, a wise and beneficial change. It must be clear to everyone that we cannot continue in the old way, shutting our eyes to what is going on around us. Do not all the facts, all the testimony from every quarter, establish that the old way leads downwards to a lower and lower plane of political demoralization?

It is historically true, that the spirit and force of party organizations have, in past generations, been an essential, possibly in some cases, the chief factor in Government. At this day, the system is upheld by men of eminence whose opinions deserve to carry weight. There is indeed a traditional idea of wide prevalence, that the party system alone will suit a free people; and that the principles upon which it is based are essential to purity of government. Do the facts, may we ask, establish that the party system has resulted at any period of our history in purity of public life, or has it effected the opposite result? Has it been proven, that the contentions and discords and conflicts of partyism are in any way conducive to our national well-being? Is it the case that subjection to traditional party spirit is indispensable to our freedom?

Let every thoughtful man, whatever his predilections, consider these questions carefully and dispassionately, and it will become more and more clear to him, that the party system of government, which we have inherited

as the accompaniment of representative institutions, is no longer a necessity; that its usefulness has come to an end, that it has in its latest development grown to be a positive evil; and that it should now be replaced by another system better adapted to the improved intelligence and altered circumstances of the age.

Within the present century, scientific methods have made conquests over traditional methods in nearly every sphere of life. In agriculture, in commerce and in mechanical art the traditional spirit has disappeared, and given place to the scientific spirit. We find that in spinning, weaving, printing, lighting, heating, telegraphing, travelling by land and sea, and in nearly every human engagement we can name, the scientific method has irrevocably superseded traditional methods. Is the great question we are now discussing to prove an exception? Is the art of government to remain outside the pale of progress? Surely parliamentary development has not reached its ultimate stage, and public affairs for ever must be administered according to the principles of the prize ring. Heaven forbid! Can we not discern some small glimmerings of light, following perhaps the deepest darkness preceding the dawn? Is it not the case that in modern times the power of tradition has been weakened and that its authority is steadily declining? May we not, therefore, cherish the hope that it may be dethroned in political life; that we shall not always remain victims of a superstitious belief in the system of government by party; and that this fair land shall not forever be the battlefield of gregarious politicians? What this young nation wants is not endless political conflict with all its accompanying evils, but settled rest and peace.

Our people essentially democratic, and attached to representative institutions, will bear in mind that parliamentary government and party government are not identical, indeed, that they are totally distinct. True they have been so long associated, that they have come to be considered inseparable, but reflection will make it clear to us that the connection, even if it be historical, is accidental, and that it is an erroneous popular notion, that a connection between them is a necessary consequence.

The tendency of events suggests that im-

portant changes must eventually be made in the structure of parliament itself. Such changes are needed in the direction of unity, simplicity and strength. Our parliament is supposed to represent the nation; but as at present constituted it practically comprises but the representatives of two parties. The theory of parliament is an assembly of persons chosen by the whole body of electors with supreme authority to speak and act for the nation. The ideal parliament is the nation in essence, but the system followed in the election of members utterly fails to attain this desired end. Under the party systems it is absolutely impracticable to attain even an approximation to the ideal parliament. It is true that parliament, formed by means of the existing system, assumes the functions of a perfectly constituted national assembly; but its members represent only a part of the nation, and those who support the administration of the day, and keep it in power, form a still smaller representative part. Take for example the parliament formed after the general election of 1887. The government had on this occasion the largest support given to any administration since Canada became a Dominion; and yet, including every vote polled for government candidates who were defeated at the elections, the supporters of the administration represented only 39 per cent. of the whole body of electors. The opposition members represented 37 per cent. of the whole, counting also the votes polled for the defeated candidates on their side. Thus it becomes perfectly obvious, that a large majority of the people, whatever party may rule, has no part whatever through representatives, in the administration of public affairs. In the case referred to, 61 per cent. of the whole body of electors had no share in the government of the country. The administration was supported by the representatives of 39 per cent. and it was opposed by those of 37 per cent. in every measure carried in the house by a party vote; leaving as a net balance, the representatives of only two per cent. of the electors to determine legislation, to settle the policy of the government, and to speak and act for the nation with the whole weight and supreme authority of parliament. I have presented no extreme case. If we take the results of the recent general elections (1891), it

will be found that the number of votes cast for government candidates was only 33 per cent. of the electors, and the government net majority in the house represents but one-and-a-half per cent. of the total number of voters on the list. As a matter of fact, the system of government by party enables a minority, frequently a small minority, to seize and hold control of the affairs of state, and award to its friends office, power and patronage with every one of the prizes of party victory. All outside the lines of the successful party are systematically ignored. Do not the facts prove that party government is opposed to the true theory of parliamentary government? Is it surprising that in working out the party system the struggle becomes so fierce, and that ways and means are resorted to, which shock the sensibility of even party men when they come to be exposed to the light of day?

What is the remedy for the state of things which now prevails? It is not far to seek, and it involves no great constitutional change. We have simply to obey the law of perpetual evolution so that our parliament may become freer and better than it ever has been. We have only to free it from the trammels of party and obtain an assembly which will represent the people in fact as well as in name. Hitherto we have had the shadow, now let us have the substance. In all previous parliaments a part only of the electors, and not necessarily the best part, has been represented. Why should any portion be excluded? Should not the supreme national assembly command the confidence and reverence of the whole people? To obtain their confidence and reverence it is obvious that our parliament should represent the whole, and consist as far as possible of the wisest and best men the entire nation has to offer.

This is the true conception of a parliament for a democratic people such as we are, and we must seek to obtain such a parliament if we wish to escape from the evils which at present beset us. Denouncing the politicians for the inevitable consequences of a bad system, as some of our people do, is an easy matter; but it is folly to suppose that this alone will bring any permanent remedy. Politicians are human as we are, and they become precisely what the people make them, or allow

them to make themselves. If the people so will, and take the proper course to effect their purpose, the school of politicians which flourishes to-day will disappear.

Having the clearest evidence that we have never had and never can have a perfectly constituted parliament under existing political usages; having the best grounds for the belief that the system which prevails is hastening us to a condition of political subjection, to an oligarchy of the worst kind, such as we find in the United States; being satisfied on these points, every good citizen must feel the responsibility resting upon him that he should do his utmost to avert such a national calamity.

The first important step is to take means to have a perfectly constituted parliament. In Canada we have accepted the great fundamental principle that "the people is the source of all law and all power," we must therefore strive to constitute our parliament so that it will represent not a part, as now, but the whole nation. This step cannot be taken without effecting other changes which would tend to the common welfare; the chief of which would be that a new complexion would be given to the government. We would no longer have a party government; the executive would proceed from the national assembly and thus would be the veritable focal point of the whole nation. The best and wisest members returned by the people could be chosen by parliament from its own members to sit at the same council board to guard public interests, administer the laws, and speak and act for the nation.

In a paper published in Volume VII of the Royal Society proceedings under the heading "A problem in political science," I have endeavored to show that by the scientific adjustment of votes and the application of sound principles, the true parliament could be constituted. I cannot here enter into any extended explanation of the proposition. I must content myself with the statement, that in my judgment it is perfectly practicable by the proposed plan, even if no better can be devised, to extend to every elector full and equal representation, thus removing the anomalies I have pointed out.

The details of the machinery cannot here be discussed. Indeed, it would be premature to

deal with details in advance of principles; but the machinery may be of the simplest character, and being entirely national the cost would be made a direct charge on the state, as the cost of taking the census or of any other public service is borne by the public exchequer. The practical working of the system would be conducted by public officials, specially appointed and held responsible for the proper performance of their duties in the manner of other public officials. The cost of the proposed system of choosing representatives might be considerable; but it would fall far short of the cost of the present system, when the expenditure under two party organizations and every accessory charge are taken into account. Moreover, the whole would be open and above suspicion, and there would be no room for improper practices. Whatever the cost, it would render party organization nugatory, and the gain to the public would be incalculable. Legislation would certainly be greatly simplified. The sessions of parliament would no longer be prolonged through the interminable and profitless discussions which proceed from party strife. There would be great economy of time and money; but however great this economy, it would be of small moment compared with the more important benefits which would result generally from the overthrow of a pernicious system, entirely out of joint with the march of events.

Partyism has an historical origin. It was born in troublesome times, when the spirit of antagonism between classes was general, and when the masses of people were in a ruder condition than they now are. As the ages succeed each other, the spirit of humanity changes with the advance of civilization. We have long passed out of the age of fierce and cruel persecutions. We have left behind us the spirit of conflict and destruction, and have entered the marvellous period of construction and production. Our lives are now more happily passed in the peaceful era of human justice and human reason. If we have left behind the belligerent ages, would it be in advance of our time to abandon political methods in civil life, which keep alive the spirit of conflict and maintain usages which are opposed to true progress? In intelligent communities at the present day partyism can be viewed only as an anachronism.

Consider for a moment the consequence if

partyism were introduced into modern commercial life. Take a bank, an insurance company or any large business concern. Introduce the principle of partyism into the management, what would follow? We should in each case have a house divided against itself, and how long would it stand?

Suppose the directors of a railway company were divided, as parties are ranged in parliament. The persistent endeavour of one portion of the board would be directed to keeping the trains in motion; while the other portion as persistently would do their utmost to throw obstacles in the way. Would the public reap any advantage from the antagonism? Would the shareholders receive dividends?

Take this university. How long would it prosper, how long would it maintain its ground and be useful to the community, if partyism gained a footing so as to cause continual contentions and strife among the trustees, or the senate, or the council.

Consider the consequences if partyism were allowed to enter into the proceedings of the great annual assemblies of the several religious denominations. Would it be justifiable on any ground? Would any one of these important bodies perform its functions so speedily and so well? Each one of these great gatherings partakes of the character of parliament, and might with advantage in some respects be imitated. An enormous amount of business is brought before them, and ordinarily they do more in one week than they could in ten weeks if party tactics, such as are displayed at Ottawa, prevailed.

Take a much humbler illustration. Take an ordinary row boat, allow the crew to fight among themselves, or suppose the rowers determined to pull in opposite directions. It is needless to say there would be much agitation of the water, but little or no satisfactory progress.

These several illustrations will bring out the well established fact, that to the extent that conflict is provoked, satisfactory results are lessened; and that under all ordinary circumstances, conflict is a wasteful expenditure of force. This rule must apply to political and national affairs as to everything else; and viewing the question before us from all points, we are led to the conclusion that there is no logical justification for partyism in this age.

In order to supersede partyism, it is not at all necessary to broach any new doctrine, revolutionary in its character. In reality the opposite is the case. The desire is to maintain the institution of parliament and make it more efficient, more perfect and more stable. The design is to realize the ideal national assembly in which every elector may have an equal voice. The aim is to maintain all that is good in the parliamentary system of government, and take away all that is defective and bad; to remove the worn out vestures of the past which are ill adapted to the growth of the nineteenth century. The great primary object is to establish unity and promote amity, and thus remove far from us the desolation which proceeds from "a kingdom divided against itself."

In my humble judgment the question of parliamentary representation is capable of scientific treatment, and it is safe to say that if so treated, partyism, as it now exists, with its baneful influences and demoralizing effects, would irrevocably be swept away. There are few questions which more deeply affect society and civilization. In the heat of party warfare it cannot be discussed fruitfully, and it is only in the intervals between conflicts, or under conditions removed from the struggle that calm reflection will avail. This question is the great problem of to-day; it has the strongest possible claim on the attention of every well-wisher of his country who has the qualifications to consider it carefully and dispassionately. I fear it has small chance of being so considered by those who place party triumph higher than country, or who regard fealty to party more binding than the laws of the decalogue. Such men are wanting in intellectual freedom to approach this subject appreciatively. Even those whose relations with political organizations are not close, so far as they are partisans are they wanting in the qualifications necessary to take a disinterested view of it? There are many men with whom party advancement and success have been the ruling motives; such men will naturally have a settled unwillingness to part company with old associations and the party spirit inherent to them. They will cling with tenacity to their deeply rooted habit of thought. They will extol the advantages of party government. They will reiterate that government by party

is the only possible means of carrying on representative institutions. They will declare that the abolition of party would mean an end of all order and progress, and would prove the beginning of general desolation. Certain it is that government by party will never be reformed from within, and we may be well assured that every honest attempt to effect a change will be ridiculed as utopian or branded as a mischievous innovation. True partisans are not the men to yield without a struggle. They will never pull down their own ramparts and surrender their own citadel. The stronghold of partyism can only be sapped and mined by the slow process of public education, and eventually demolished through the common sense of the nation.

Whatever the present political condition, we may rest satisfied that the great heart of Canada is sound. We may depend upon it that so soon as the nation comes to understand the true nature of the malady, and that a remedy is possible and applicable, from that moment party government will be doomed.

There is but one cure for the disease under which we suffer. Laws may be passed to prevent scandals begotten of party exigencies; but ways will be found to elude them, let them be ever so stringent, so long as partyism exists. There is a rankling sore in the body politic. We may heal an ulcer on the surface, but the ulcer is but one of the symptoms, and so long as the deep-seated disease remains it will again break out in another spot or appear in another form. The true physician directs his attention to the source of the ailment, and by proper treatment removes the first cause of the evil and thus purifies the whole system. In this national matter in order to succeed, the same course must be followed; and whenever the mind of the nation becomes satisfied that it is the only effective means of getting rid of our political evils, then, and not till then, will partyism be dethroned.

How is the mind of the nation to be reached on this cardinal problem? The national mind is made up of many individual minds, each one of which is a minute fraction of the whole. These fractional parts must in the first place be moulded and instructed by men of rectitude, whose powers have been matured by study and observation, men who are watchful of the highest interests of the people. What

class better qualified by the nature of their calling for this noble and patriotic duty, than teachers, both lay and clerical, throughout the land. Obviously we must look mainly to the school, the college and the pulpit for the agencies to enlighten and elevate the individual mind, and, through the individual, the collective mind of the nation. We must first form private opinion, from which public opinion will slowly and surely form itself.

It may be objected that ministers of the gospel should not meddle with politics. If politics, degenerating into partyism, have become vicious and impure, so much the more is it the imperative duty of clergymen to employ every proper means to promote a sound and healthy moral tone for the benefit of the community. Is not Canada a christian land? Does not the census inform us that, with the exception of a few tribes of Pagan Indians and a few hundred Jews, we are from sea to sea all christians? On what ground then should the christian teacher be debarred from assuming all the duties of his office? Can he indeed throw off the grave responsibility which rests upon him? Can he neglect the high duty of using every opportunity to restore public life to a healthy and more upright character? Merely party issues in which no moral element is involved should be absolutely excluded from every pulpit discourse; but a great question, such as this, in which the public morality, the purity, the honour and the lasting welfare of the whole nation is involved, should be fearlessly dealt with by every clergyman in the land. The influence of the pulpit has been and always will be great, and no better or more effective means can be found of enlightening the masses and elevating public opinion to a higher level. It was written a century ago: "the true cure for darkness is the introduction of light." Who better able to introduce light than those who have obtained its possession—the wise and the learned? Who more fitted to purge politics of its evils than those whose lives have been dedicated to morality and uprightness.

In this young country it is only in harmony with nature that everything should be in a condition of healthy growth. I know of no reason why our parliamentary system should not partake of the general improvement and advancement. At Ottawa a corner of the curtain has been raised sufficiently high to admit

of our seeing evidences of fundamental defects in governmental methods, and traces of grave obstacles to our progressive well being. I ask should it not be the earnest aim of every Canadian with the true patriotic spirit to seek to eradicate these defects and remove every obstacle which retards our growth and elevation as a people.

If this be a christian country surely the entire moral code of christianity should be binding on all, and on none more than our law-makers. It is of unspeakable importance that we should find effective means to purify the fountain of legislation. It is a matter of public economy, public morality and public honour, and our hopes must rest on the three great educational factors which I have named. In this question, is involved the first and last needs of the Dominion and we must appeal to our best teachers of all creeds and in all places to set about the task of lifting politics out of partyism into a loftier and healthier atmosphere. True, there are enormous difficulties to be overcome, but the task is as noble as it is necessary and it is rendered nobler even if more difficult by the fact that we shall look in vain for a precedent, no other nation having led the way in any successful attempt to bring parliament up to its true ideal condition. The scientific movement of the nineteenth century has accomplished marvellous success, it has been crowned with peaceful victories far more wonderful and far more glorious than military conquests. If, in the new field, the calm voices of science and of reason can be heard through the din of party strife, it may be that Canada will do something to accomplish her destiny, by establishing a precedent which all nations possessing free institutions may follow.

We remember the familiar phrase "Canada first." These two short words have a strong sterling ring about them. Let Canada be the first in a movement towards a rectification of the national administration, and a recognition of happier political methods. Let the sons of Canada determine to be first in all that is good, to be in the front rank of the great family of British nations. What loftier ambition can we have than to elevate our country, and present Canada before all the nations of the earth, a bright example of vigorous, upright youth, in every respect worthy of the historic races from which we spring.

# A POLITICAL PROBLEM

A PAPER READ BY CHANCELLOR FLEMING BEFORE  
THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

I propose to direct attention to a scientific question within the domain of politics or civil government which appears to me to be of great interest. It presents a problem which up to the present time remains unsolved.

The institution of parliament, as we all know, is of ancient date. In England a general assembly or council of the nation has been held immemorially under various names. Before the conquest three designations were at various times assigned to it :

1. Mycel Synoth, or great synod.
2. Mycel Gemot, or great council.
3. Witenagemot, or council of the wise men.

The name of "Parliament" was not given to the National Council in England until after the Conquest, when the French language was exclusively used by the dominant class, and French became the official language of the English nation.

Parliament has greatly changed since its early days. It has grown and developed from century to century, and it may be said to be still in a condition of growth and development.

Whatever may have been the character of the meetings of the wise men before the Conquest, or of the Parliaments which followed, the central idea of parliament at the present day, is an assembly of individuals representing the whole nation. The functions of Parliament are to act on behalf of the nation as the supreme authority, and—representing the nation—it possesses every power and every right and every attribute which the nation possesses. The fundamental idea and guiding principle of Parliament is, that it embraces all the separate parts which compose the realm, and in fact it is the nation in essence.

This is the theoretical and proper idea of Parliament, but it cannot be affirmed that the ideal Parliament has ever yet been realized.

Indeed it may be held that the means taken to constitute Parliament cannot, in the nature of things, result in producing a national assembly in which every individual elector may be fairly represented and his voice heard. As a matter of fact, under the existing system, it is not practicable to have in the elective house every part of the nation represented : some parts must necessarily remain unrepresented.

Such being the case, the problem which science may be asked to solve, is simply this : *to devise the means of forming an elective assembly which practically as well as theoretically will be the nation in essence.*

What is commonly known as the "Government" or the "Administration," and how it may be constituted, form no part of the problem, but are separate questions which I do not propose to discuss. I merely submit as a general principle, that the Government may be considered in the light of a committee of Parliament, or executive council to carry into effect the acts and resolutions of Parliament and administer affairs to the approval of Parliament.

Nations differ in their social and political circumstances, but in all free countries, at least, it is generally recognized that the elective assembly is of the first importance. The theory of the elective assembly, is that the whole people or such of the people as are duly qualified to vote shall be equally represented. It cannot be said that hitherto this object has been even approximately attained. Its attainment may indeed be impracticable, but the question is of so much importance that it cannot be unworthy of grave consideration. May we not ask if it be possible to devise some means, by which the whole people of the realm may be brought to a central point, to a focus so to speak, in a deliberate assembly or Parliament.

The question of electing representatives to

sit in Parliament has received the attention of many political writers and has likewise been investigated at length by many celebrated geometers, who have recorded their dissent from the practices followed. Under the present system, members are elected by a part of the community only, while their election is opposed by another part. It is quite true that the intention is to have the majority of the people represented, but even this is not a necessary result of the existing system; moreover it does not follow that the majority of members returned will hold the views and opinions of the majority of the people on any subject. It may happen and frequently does happen, as a direct result of the present system, that legislative power is placed, not in the representatives of a majority, but in those who represent a minority. Sir John Lubbock gives an apt illustration of this result. He supposes a country in which there are 1,200,000 electors who vote with party *A*, and 1,000,000 who vote with party *B*. Now if the two parties are evenly distributed over the whole country, it is clear that, under the ordinary system of representation, the weaker party will be utterly swamped. To use a familiar illustration (he remarks) whenever you drop a bucket into the sea, you will bring up salt water. In such a case therefore the 1,000,000 will be practically unrepresented. But we must carry the matter a little further. In the House so elected, let the majority bring forward some bill of an advanced character and carry it by two to one, i. e., by the votes of members representing 800,000 electors and against those representing 400,000; in such a case it is clear that the minority in the House would have with them also the 1,000,000 in the country who were left unrepresented; so that in fact the measure would represent the wishes of only 800,000 electors, and would be opposed by those of 1,400,000. Thus he points out that the result of a system "of Government by majorities, is, on the contrary, to enable a minority of 800,000 to over-rule a majority of 1,400,000."

This illustrates only one of the many defects in the present system, but it is quite sufficient to show that the principle of Representative Government, which is inherently good, has not been realised. It is obvious from the very nature of the system practised in electing

members, that, in every Parliament, not the whole but only a part of the electors are represented, and that the representatives of a minority may frequently over-rule a majority of the people.

Take the present Parliament of our own Dominion, and in doing so we have a case in which all will acknowledge that the Administration at the present moment is supported by a large working majority of members. At the last General Election (Feb. 1887) the total number of voters on the lists in all the constituencies where contests took place was 948,524. Of this number the votes polled for one party were 370,342 and for the other 354,714. That is to say, 39 per cent. of the whole represents one party, and 37 per cent. the other party in Parliament. As the representatives of the 37 per cent. are swamped in Parliament and are in no way recognized in the administration of affairs, it follows that 39 per cent. of the electors through their representatives have complete control, and the remaining 61 per cent. have practically no voice in the government of the country. Moreover, as the election of members representing the 39 per cent. of votes was in every instance opposed by the voters who number 37 per cent. of the whole, it follows that on all questions settled on strict party lines, Parliament speaks and acts in its decisions by the members who represent but two per cent. of the whole body of electors. This is not an accidental but a common and, indeed, a necessary result, of the present system, which must continue so long as we follow the ordinary method of electing members to sit in Parliament.

The question presented is this: Is there any means whatever by which a national assembly can be formed approximating more closely to the ideal Parliament?

Let us begin the inquiry by assuming that the electorate consists of only two electors, that they are equal in all respects, in ability, integrity, in worldly means, in public spirit; that they have each equal claims and equal desires to act as representatives, and each is equally willing to be represented the one by the other.

Under such circumstances what course would be followed by the two to settle the question? Would not the natural method be to cast lots? Assuming that the two electors

were left to their own resources, removed from all outside influences, would not this be the only rational means by which they could make a choice?

There are doubtless some minds who would have an innate feeling against resorting to such practice; the casting of lots being more or less associated with dice-playing, lotteries and games of chance, to which objections are taken on good and sufficient grounds; but in the case presented there remains no way of reaching a decision except by lot. What other course could be followed? A contest would not mend matters; a trial of physical strength and endurance would be at once futile and indefensible. If the object be to turn the two into a single representative unit, unanimity is essential, and while in agreeing in nothing else they could agree in casting lots. Is the principle of settlement by casting lots in itself objectionable? Was it not considered wise and good in ancient times? And would it not be equally good to-day? It is certainly a time-honored usage for determining difficult questions, and is exemplified in many passages in Holy Scripture; indeed the uniform voice of Scripture goes to show that decisions thus obtained are not only wholly unobjectionable in themselves, but that they were considered to have been overruled and directed by special providential interposition.

I shall cite but one example, the selection of an apostle to take the place of Judas Iscariot. An account of this election by casting lots is given in the "Acts of the Apostles," Chap. I, verses 15-26. It is stated that about a hundred and twenty persons were called upon to select one of their number. They proceeded with deliberate wisdom to follow a usage regarded by them as a means of obtaining the divine mind. They determined by lot who should be the twelfth apostle, and thus they made a selection to which a cheerful acquiescence was unanimously given.

I have assumed a case of two electors, and pointed out the course which might be followed—indeed, the only rational course which could be followed. If the principle laid down be sound, could it not be applied in other cases? Let us assume that the electorate consists of twenty voters, what could be done in this case? If individual voters in the electorate were equal in all respects, as in the first

case referred to, the question would be a very simple one, as it might be settled by casting lots for one of the twenty equally eligible persons. It may be taken for granted that under the circumstances no one would object to make the selection in this way, as being the simplest and best mode of making a choice. It would remove antagonism and promote unanimity; and, by the very act of casting lots, each one of the twenty taking part therein would be an assenting party to the choice made. Men as we ordinarily find them are, however, not alike; they differ much in their qualifications, and their opinions are not the same; we must therefore consider cases in which equal eligibility and uniformity of mind in the whole electorate is not the rule.

*First*, let us suppose that among the twenty electors, five votes favor the choice of *A*, another five *B*, another *C*, and the remainder *D*. We should thus have *A*, *B*, *C*, *D* each equally desired and preferred as the representative of the twenty.

$(A+B+C+D) \div 4$  would therefore be the representative unit of the whole. We cannot, however, take one quarter of *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D*, and combine these quarters so as to form one individual, but we can reduce the four to one by the principle of casting lots. One of the four can be selected by what may be termed the "Apostolic" method, and the person so selected would be recognized as chosen by the twenty electors as the common representative of the whole.

*Secondly*, let us suppose a case in which there is less diversity of opinion; two groups of five electors each favor *A*, one group of five prefer *B*, another *C*. The selected men would thus stand *A*, *A*, *B* and *C*, and the representative unit of the whole would be  $(2A+B+C) \div 4$ . As in the previous case, this complex would be reducible to a single individual by casting lots, and it is obvious that the probability of the lot falling upon *A*, would be as two to one.

*Thirdly*, suppose three groups of five electors desire to be represented by *A* and one group by *B*. In this case we should have  $(3A+B) \div 4$ , as the representative unit: in selecting one of by lot, there is a undoubtedly a possibility of the lot falling upon *B*, but the probability of *A*'s being chosen would be three times greater than the probability in *B*'s case. True it may be said that there should be no possi-

bility of *B*'s being chosen in a constituency where three-fourths of the electors desire *A*. We must, however, bear in mind that the object is not so much to have particular sections of the country, as to have the whole nation, fairly represented in Parliament. If we look a little further, if we take four constituencies precisely similar to the one under consideration, according to the mathematical theory of probabilities, there would be returned out of the four, three members in sympathy with *A* and one member in sympathy with *B*. Again, if we carry the matter still further if we take into consideration every one of the constituencies into which for convenience the whole nation may be divided, it would be found as a general result that the representatives returned to sit in Parliament would collectively represent the nation and fairly embody the reason contained in the whole community.

There is one peculiarity of the system suggested which may be noticed; in every case the election of a representative would be effected deliberately and without conflict. It would be accomplished in fact with unanimous assent. Each individual voter would contribute toward a common result—a result which would be reached on principles equally just and fair to all, and thus command general acquiescence.

These results are attainable only by bringing to bear, on matters of doubt or difficulty, the principle of settlement adopted by the Apostles. That principle cannot be objected to on scientific grounds, and those who hold the belief that mundane affairs are over-ruled and directed, should have no difficulty in accepting it as a means of promoting harmony and advancing the common good. The belief in a Providence, who takes cognizance of the affairs of men, is the foundation of all religion; communities therefore, the social fabric of which is based on Christianity, should have no hesitation in leaving matters of the highest moment to the arbitrament of an infinitely wise Providence rather than to the settlement of men with all their individual interests and selfish views, all their prejudices, all their passions, and all their errors of judgment.

I have so far, for the purpose of the argument, assumed hypothetical cases; it remains to be considered how the principles laid down

may be applied practically. Let us take for example the election of a single representative in a constituency of 2,000 voters. It is desirable in the first place that each voter, or group of voters of one mind, should have perfect freedom of choice in the nomination. Suppose, in order to accommodate every shade of opinion, it be arranged that each hundred voters of one way of thinking name the person whom they would wish to represent them. This would separate the constituency into twenty groups of voters, who would each nominate whomsoever they most favored. It does not necessarily follow that there would be twenty persons nominated in the constituency, as two or more groups might nominate the same person; a circumstance which would increase the probability of his selection exactly in proportion to the number of groups making him their nominee. On the twenty nominations being made, the next step would be for the person nominated to proceed on the principles above set forth, to select one of themselves.

If unable to make an unanimous choice, they might, as in the case of the twenty electors choosing a representative, sort themselves into smaller groups and, by the application of the principles set forth, proceed to reduce the number of voting units, and finally, by the apostolic method, determine the selection of one person. The person so chosen would be held to be the common choice of the whole 2,000 to represent the constituency in Parliament.

In the carrying out of such a system, there would be, as in every system, a number of possible contingencies for which provision would have to be made; these I have not deemed it necessary at present to enter into. My object has been briefly to suggest leading principles by which, as it appears to me, the central idea may be realized. If the principles submitted be sound, I venture to think that it is not impracticable to devise proper machinery to elect representatives who, when brought into one deliberative gathering, would, so far as such a thing is possible, be a mathematical concentration of the whole electoral body—would in fact constitute an assembly which would closely approximate to the ideal Parliament.

Referring to the present system an eminent writer asks: "Is government only possible by

the conflict of opposing principles?" The familiar expression, "government of the people by the people" cannot be held to mean government of the whole by a part or by the conflict of hostile parts. It must be obvious the united energy and wisdom of a whole nation directed towards one end can only be fully realized, when the supreme power is vested in a Parliament chosen by the whole people, and fairly representing the whole people. This is the great problem for solution and it is manifest that if such a Parliament is ever to be constituted, the people, in choosing members to represent them, must in some way be brought to act not in contestation and conflict, but in concert and in concord.

If it be one of the first of political desiderata to have no large minorities left unrepresented in the national assembly, it appears to me essential to seek for some means of securing the co-operation of the whole body of the electors in the election of members to sit in the High Court of Parliament. To obtain this result it is obviously expedient to adopt a system which necessarily does not develop animosity or provoke hostility; the aim should be to promote friendliness and agreement in a matter which concerns all alike. It cannot be denied that the whole community is concerned in having in Parliament, not men of extreme views, but moderate-minded men of good common sense and good conscience, capable of representing the more enlightened electoral mind. By electing representatives on the principles laid down, these desirable objects would undoubtedly in a large measure be attained; every step would be deliberately taken, free from the excited and heated feeling which so frequently accompany ordinary elections. In every stage of the proceedings there would be a tendency to return only the best men. At the very first step it is obvious that a candidate must be a person respected and supported by a hundred electors. It is presumable that no hundred electors of any class or race or creed would deliberately put forward a base or unworthy or even an inferior individual; it is not to be supposed that they would choose one of the least intelligent or least honest or least reputable amongst them as their representative in the candidature. As a rule, electors of one mind would arrange

themselves into groups of one hundred, and each group would select some man, who, on his merits as a citizen, would creditably represent them, or who as a statesman would commend himself to their favor. In their turn, those selected by the hundreds would follow the same course, selecting generally the best, the worthiest and wisest men until the final choice was reached and a member selected to represent the constituency in Parliament.

It can scarcely be doubted that if such a system could be put in force, the tendency would be upwards from first to last, and that there would be drawn to the legislature accomplished statesmen, men endowed with wisdom and patriotism, practical knowledge and experience. The inevitable effect would be to allay the spirit of faction and remove political rancour. In a higher degree than under the ordinary method of electing members, the system would attract within the pale of Parliament men in generous sympathy not with a part only, but with the whole people. Thus might be constituted an august body which as closely as possible would be a true mirror of the enlightened mind of the nation to reflect its opinions, its wisdom, and its virtues.

In a Parliament so constituted, perfect unanimity on all questions, perhaps on any question, is not to be looked for, and each separate question would have to be settled, as it arose, by the voice of a majority. Hence it may be said that as every question would in the end have to be determined by a majority, the Parliament as proposed would be no improvement on the present. It will, however, readily be seen that there is a wide difference between a parliament representing the whole people, deciding questions by a majority of its own members, and a Parliament in which a part only of the electors has any voice. The proposed assembly would not consist of men placed in their seats in direct opposition to a large number of the people, but a Parliament formed through the co-operation and assent of the whole body of the electors, to promote their common welfare; it would approximately be a microcosm, so to speak, of the nation. In and through this Parliament each and every elector would have an equal voice in public affairs.

The proposal is to substitute in our Parlia-

mentary elections the principle of co-operation for the principle of antagonism, and by this means to choose representatives, who when brought together in a deliberative assembly would realize the true idea of Parliament—a “Witenagemot or great council of wise men,” representing every part of the realm, and imbued with the spirit of the whole, to act in the name of the whole, and speak the voice of the united nation.

If such a Parliament be an object to be desired; if it be a fundamental principle that all who bear the taxation should share in the representation; if it be the sacred right of every elector to have a just and proper representation in Parliament; then it must be recognized as a paramount duty, and an object worthy of the highest efforts of the progressive statesman, to find some means by which such a legislative body may be realized. A complete solution of the problem may be remote, but as has been stated, Parliament is a growth and development, and in all matters into which the principle of growth enters, the element of time must also enter. The question vitally concerns all free communities, and any change must in the nature of things be preceded by a deliberate and impartial enquiry. I have ventured to submit a scientific solution: it may not be the best means of attaining the desired end, and I offer it with all diffidence merely as a contribution to the general discussion, in the hope that it may not be wholly barren of utility. I cannot but think that if the strictly scientific habit of

mind be brought to bear on the question, some practical method of solving the problem will slowly and surely be evolved. Whatever the solution, I humbly think that it must be based on principles which will not beget the conflicts and contestations which result from political activity under the present system.

It is held by the most eminent political economists that by co-operating two men will do more work and do it better than four men, or four times four men acting in opposition. Is not the rule of universal application? Can there be co-operation without harmony? Can there be antagonism without discord? And are not discord and harmony in the state likened unto disease and health in the human body? This much will be conceded; the chronic feuds between tribes and races which characterized the history of the human family in a less advanced stage of civilization no longer exist. War is manifestly not the normal condition of society in our time. Is it not therefore an anachronism to perpetuate hostility in the internal affairs of a nation? Is it not in the highest interest of the state that each member of the community, in every matter which concerns him as a citizen, should have the fullest opportunity of acting up to the injunction, “Live peaceably with all men.” If the age of belligerency has passed away, is it not eminently fit and proper that we should seek the removal of the last vestiges of a belligerent age which still remain in our political system?



## **EXPLANATORY NOTE.**

*To the Editor Queen's College Journal :*

If you append my Royal Society paper to the address I delivered on "University Day" I would desire to explain as follows:—

The object of my paper, "A problem in Political Science," was simply to demonstrate that Parliament could be formed so as to represent truly the whole nation.

I do not wish it to be thought that I have given the only solution to the problem. I merely wish it to be understood, that having established the possibility of constituting the national assembly with scientific accuracy, I felt warranted in urging that an effort should be made to abolish government by party and substitute government by the whole people.

I do not doubt that features open to objection in the solution presented in my Royal Society paper can be eliminated or that better means may be devised, of attaining the desired object. If a "will" become apparent in the public mind, a "way" will not be wanting.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

Ottawa, Oct. 20th, 1891.

# QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.

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## Queen's College Journal

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The annual subscription is \$1.00, payable  
before the end of January.

All literary contributions should be ad-  
dressed to the Editor, Drawer 1104, Kingston,  
Ont.

All communications of a business nature  
should be addressed to the Business Manager.

A MOVEMENT was made by the Senate  
at a recent meeting towards getting at  
the sentiment of the governing board with  
regard to a residence for undergraduates.  
This ray of light, which seems shining in such  
a direction, should warm every student's  
heart. We come to Queen's; we board some  
here, some there; we have no opportunity of  
coming into contact with each other as  
students or as friends, and we go away again,  
at the end of our four year's course, little  
better acquainted than when we came. While  
we are at College we lose all the good which  
comes from intimate associations, and many  
a friendship which might have blessed the  
world with its richness is never allowed to  
consummate, simply because we see so little  
of each other and live so far apart. The  
College spirit and the College joys which  
often lend a tone to all our future life are  
things of which we know but little, and the  
College memories which have brightened  
the dimming eyes of our fathers as they look  
back to their old boarding school days can  
have little meaning for us, isolated as we are  
from each other, except for a few hours of  
class work from day to day.

The students of Queen's will welcome any  
movement which will lead to the establish-  
ment of a comfortable residence, and with  
hope and expectation they await further de-  
velopments in the case.

There seems to be a growing feeling on the  
part of some that the annual conversazione  
should be given a place among the memories  
of the past. This time-honoured institution,  
which has for years afforded the grateful  
student a fitting opportunity of making some  
slight return for the kindness and hospitality  
of his city friends, is, for some reason or other,  
coming into disfavour. As the season of year  
draws nigh, when it seems most convenient to  
hold the conversazione, we doubt not that the  
attention of the students will soon be occupied  
in talking over once again the question as to  
the advisability of keeping up the old custom.

Last year the students of the Royal Medical  
College decided to do away with the conver-  
sazione and substitute a dinner in its place.  
The plan was a success. But let it be re-  
membered that while the Meds. had no con-  
versazione of their own, they still had the  
opportunity of taking an active part in the  
festivities of the University conversat. In  
this way they did not feel the change so much  
as they would have had there been no conver-  
sazione.

There may be reasons why the discontinu-  
ance of the annual Conversat would be advi-  
sable. It is an expense; it distracts the atten-  
tion of quite a large number of students from  
their class work, and it is the source of much  
 vexation of spirit to our old friend, John. But  
taking all these facts into consideration we  
would feel extremely sorry to see the old cus-  
tom buried among the 'glories of former days.'

The time to hold a Conversat is when all  
the students are at the University, and when  
they are not weighed down with the anxious  
cares that always precede the spring Exams.  
There is no better time then than the evening  
of the last day before the Christmas holidays.  
If the Alma Mater Society decides to continue  
in the footsteps of our forefathers and hold the  
Coversat this year as formerly, we trust that  
the question will be brought up in good time  
so as to give the various committees abundant  
opportunity to make all arrangements without  
being unduly hurried.

The attitude of the Kingston papers toward our Foot-ball Club during the present season was certainly not what it ought to have been. Of the two, the *News* is certainly far the more to blame. The *Whig* reporter obviously tried to be fair, but his incomplete knowledge of the game led him to commit one or two absurd blunders. But the attitude of the *News* was unsportsmanlike to a degree. Its reports seem to have been written with the sole purpose of making the beaten team feel as meanly as possible. In an account of a friendly game between two colleges of the same city to say that "the ladies were compelled to witness the defeat of their dear red-coated darlings," and so on, is simply to arouse grave doubts as to whether the writer is a gentleman. Every account has been mainly a sneer at the vanquished. Thus, the account of the 'Varsity match is headed, "they went forth to battle, but they always fell," with no possible object other than that of making the defeat rankle in the breasts of our boys. Again, if ever there was a game of foot-ball in which the teams were evenly matched, and in which it was anybody's game to the end, it was that with the Hamilton Juniors, and yet "when once Queen's warmed up, Hamilton's goose was cooked." Such a spirit is far from being creditable. If the *News* wishes Queen's to win, as it doubtless does, let us have encouragement and friendly criticism, not either fulsome laudation or galling sneers, neither of which can do anything but harm.

\* \* \*

As usual it becomes necessary to remind the students that the Reading Room of the university is intended for reading purposes only. It is very annoying to those who wish to spend a spare hour with the papers to be compelled to listen to loud and boisterous discussions of foot-ball matches, sports, &c. There is room enough for such discussions in the halls and on the campus, so let us keep the Reading Room for those who prefer to put it to its legitimate uses.

\* \* \*

## IS A GYMNASIUM ESSENTIAL?

Desirable? Yes. Essential? No. Would it not be well therefore to "hasten slowly"?

We have gone ahead pretty well in the last ten years. Before that, we had neither campus, track, foot-ball posts of our own, matches

with other colleges and cities, hockey, nor open-air or closed skating rink. Now, we have all, and a curling rink too and a fund on which we can depend, for athletics, gathered without any trouble. Besides, the debt on the modest gymnasium that we had for a while is wiped out, and we find ourselves at the beginning of the session with money on hand instead of liabilities. Certainly, even as it is, we get our dollar's worth.

Again, would it be wise to have a gymnasium with a big debt on it and with no money to pay an instructor and scarcely enough to pay other running expenses? Not more than forty or fifty students would be likely to use it, to judge from past experience, and they would use it for only two or three months.

If a friend presents us with a gymnasium, that would be the best solution of our problem, and such a solution may come five or six years hence. Meanwhile, why not make a temporary arrangement with the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium? Their building is as central, with reference to the greatest number of boarding houses, as the university itself, and we have something in hand that would enable us to make a satisfactory bargain. *Verb. Sap. Sat.*

The best exercise that men can take is in the open air, and one of the best places is the campus. A gymnasium is desirable for two or three months in the year, and if we can rent one for five years and look forward to ultimately getting one of our own, we have precious little reason for grumbling, especially when we compare our position with other Canadian and with British Universities.

\* \* \*

## A. CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

The undergraduates taking the honor course in Classics at Toronto University have formed an Association, the object of which will be easily seen from this programme, of which the following is an example:

## OCTOBER 13TH.

Comparison of the civilization of Rome with that of Greece.—MR. W. P. REEVE, '94.

## OCTOBER 27TH.

(a) The Athenian theatre and stage.—MR. F. B. HELLEMS, '93.

(b) Comparison of the Athenian and Elizabethan dramas,—MR. J. M. BROWN, '94.

## NOVEMBER 10TH.

- (a) Aristophanes.—MR. J. F. THOMPSON, '94.  
 (b) Aristophanes, as compared with other Athenian comedians.—MR. R. STODDART, '93.

## NOVEMBER 24TH.

Open meeting.—Addresses by PROF. HUTTON and MR. FAIRCLOUGH.

## DECEMBER 9TH.

- (a) Agricola's life—MR. J. A. MCVANNELL, '93.  
 (b) Government of Tiberius.—MR. J. D. MORROW, '93.  
 (c) Roman influence in Britain.—MR. W. FRENCH, '94.

Why should not Queen's students have such an Association? We have not so many honor students in Classics. Granted, but those we have are just as good. But it is not the object of this article to advocate the formation of an exactly similar Association. What our honor students in Classics—and in other subjects as well—need is not so much an Association to help them to get up work for their examinations as one to give them some knowledge not included in their work. A similar Association embracing all departments of literature, in which honor men in Classics could read and discuss subjects connected with their work which would be of interest to students of English and Philosophy, and could listen to discussions of English and Philosophical questions which would be of equal interest to them would be much more profitable. Such an Association would give the same benefit to those who would prepare the papers, would admit of a larger number of active members, and would have a broadening instead of a narrowing influence upon its members. There are plenty of honour students in the departments of Literature and Philosophy to make such a society a success, and the pass men could assist them not a little.

A similar society in the department of Mathematics and Science, though it would not be appreciated by so many, would be of very great assistance to students of all branches of that department. It would tend to bring them together and show them the relation of their special sciences to others. It might also stimulate some to original work.

These remarks are commended to the attention of the "enthusiasts" of all departments.

OUDANOR.

## LITERATURE.

## BOOKS.

AMERICAN HUMOUROUS VERSE: Selected and Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by James Barr; London, Walter Scott.

This is a volume of light humourous verse, compiled from American literature of a century, and clothed in the attractive dress of Mr. Walter Scott's Canterbury Poets. American poetry here is taken in its broad sense of anything produced on the continent; the collection includes a number of Canadian poems, and the compiler, Mr. James Barr, is a Canadian who ranks as an American because it is in the United States that he has won his literary spurs. Of late Mr. Barr has lived in England, where he is making for himself a career that his native land may one day be proud of, but which she certainly has denied him. With a volume exclusively and professedly of selections a natural question is:—what does it contain? It contains for one thing very many excellent things, which the writer has neither time, space nor memory to catalogue; but the authors quoted include James Russell Lowell, Bret Harte, James Whitcombe Riley, Will Carleton, Robt. J. Burdette, Robt. Barr (Luke Sharp), and Margaret Vandegrift; while the standard publications such as the *Century* and *Harper's*, have been ransacked. The selections have been made with care and literary taste, and the result is a very readable and amusing little volume.

C. F. H.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

THE YEARS.  
'92.

THE class of '92 was organized last spring with the following officers:

- President—F. Hugo.  
 Secretary—R. F. Hunter.  
 Historian—Miss Murray.  
 Poet—Miss Donovan.  
 Prophet—J. McDonald.  
 Antiquarian—P. K. McRae.  
 Committee—Misses Nicol and Connell,  
 Messrs. Menzies and McIntosh.

At the first meeting of this session the officers of the Concursus Iniquitatis were appointed as follows:

- Senior Judge—W. H. Davis.  
 Junior Judge—J. Taylor.  
 Senior Prosecuting Attorney—F. Hugo.

Junior Prosecuting Attorney—D. McIntosh.  
Clerk—F. Anglin.  
Crier—C. Kirkpatrick.  
Sheriff—J. Norris.

'92 will meet on the second Thursday of each month, and good programmes will be provided for all the meetings.

A. W. Argue, who was prevented from writing on his exams. last spring by an attack of typhoid, is not yet sufficiently recovered to be able to attend classes.

R. P. Byers has gone to the North-West to engage in Mission work.

T. C. and J. H. Smith are among the absent ones this session.

#### '93.

'93 has organized with the following :  
President—J. McD. Mowat.  
Vice-President—Miss M. Goodwin.  
Secretary-Treasurer—C. G. Young.  
Historian—C. McNab.  
Poet—W. L. Grant.  
Marshall—R. Laird.

'93 will meet every second Wednesday afternoon.

J. S. Cameron is attending the school of Pedagogy in Toronto.

John McLennan will return at New Year.

Simpson is with us again, while A. R. Jackson and J. A. Gillies are absent.

W. M. Fee has gone to the North-West to engage in Mission work.

#### '94.

A meeting of '94 was held on Oct. 6th with E. R. Peacock in the chair. The following officers were elected :—

President—T. S. Scott.  
Vice President—W. Moffatt.  
Secretary—E. R. Peacock.  
Poet—S. H. Gray.  
Historian—C. F. Lavell.  
Bandmaster—R. Taggart.  
Marshall—E. R. Peacock.

'94 will meet every second Thursday,

#### '95.

Officers :—

President—W. C. Baker.  
Vice President—Miss Griffith.  
Secretary—W. McCommon.  
Poet—Miss K. Harvey.  
Historian—E. C. Watson.  
Committee—Misses Snyder and Kean, Messrs McDougall and Begg.

'95 will meet every second Thursday. Good programmes will be furnished, every member

being expected to contribute. The class has shown good taste and excellent appreciation of College customs in instructing its officers to appear at class meetings in cap and gown.

Secretaries of class societies will oblige by furnishing the JOURNAL with such accounts of their years as may be of interest.

#### FOOT BALL.

Oct. 17th—Queen's defeated the Cadets on the grounds of the R.M.C. by a score of 26—1. The game was too one-sided to be interesting. The Cadets had many opportunities of scoring, but seemed unable to take advantage of them.

Oct. 24th.—Queen's defeated the Cadets on the College Campus by 25-17. The game was rather ragged on the whole, though Queen's played very well in the first half, and the Cadets put up a splendid game in the second.

Oct. 31st.—'Varsity defeated Queen's in Toronto by 25-17. Queen's played well in the first half, but went to pieces in the second. The Toronto students extended to our team the courtesy with which they always receive representatives of Queen's, and we assure them that while we always like to beat them—at foot ball or anything else—we have none but the best feelings toward their foot ball team and wish them success in their final match.

#### QUEEN'S JUNIORS VS. OSGOODE HALL JUNIORS.

There was a small attendance of spectators on the Bloor street grounds when this match was called. No doubt the great senior contest was the event of the day, and all who could possibly attend wended their way to Rosedale. Then, too, in this junior series, Osgoode Hall's were looked on as sure winners; indeed, it was thought the match was only a matter of form, the foregone conclusion being that Queen's Juniors were too light for their sturdy opponents. This fact, of course, detracted from the interest taken in the game. But what the spectators lacked in numbers they made up in enthusiasm, and when it was seen that the yellow, red and blue could hold its own against the white and black, the excitement grew high indeed. One thing was conspicuous by its absence, and that was

the bellowing sounds of the fish horn. In the morning match the students of 'Varsity, not being able to drown the "Gaelic slogan" of Queen's by their own lung power, had to resort to artificial means in the shape of this detestable little instrument. The din was something awful, and it is to be hoped that the students of 'Varsity in future inter-collegiate matches played on their lawn, may, for the sake of their own self-respect, take a leaf out of Queen's note book and use nothing but lung power to cheer their men on to victory.

At 2.30 referee McLaughlin, of 'Varsity, sounded the whistle and the men lined up as follows :

OSGOODE.	QUEEN'S.
H. E. Price .....	Back .....
K. Cameron .....	Halves .....
Whitehead.....	Quarters .....
Beatty .....	Wings .....
Ferguson .....	Forwards .....
J. Garvin .....	
Shore .....	Burton .....
Scott .....	Dyde .....
George Young .....	Richardson .....
Martin .....	Wilson .....
Anderson .....	Irving .....
Stewart .....	Rayside .....
J. M. Young .....	Johnson .....
Sweeney .....	Asselstine .....
Thompson .....	Hunter .....
	McDougall .....
	Tudhope .....
	Ford .....
	Moffatt .....
	Mowat .....
	Baker .....

Then followed a most exciting contest. From start to finish it was a very brilliant game and perhaps could best be characterized as clean Rugby. The playing on both sides was almost faultless, especially in the back division, where, if anywhere, Osgoode had the advantage over "the colts." But if Cameron and Beatty had more dash and go in them, they did not play the steady, level-headed game that Richardson and Wilson did at half back. At quarter both sides were strong and Queen's is to be congratulated in the possession of a player that shows such form as Irving does in that position. But it was in the rush-line that Queen's showed the heel to their opponents. Here, every man did his duty as part of the combination that was to bring them out victorious. It could easily be seen that the boys were reaping the reward of steady practice and attention to the instructions given them on the Campus during the last two weeks. Time and again the wings broke through and stopped a pass out from quarter, and with a sweep together, would rush the ball well within their opponents territory. As one looked on these grand rushes one was reminded of Queen's line of former days, which so often won their victories, and a hope has sprung up, that out of the material

now on hand, a great team may be developed in the immediate future. Here Rayside, Asselstine, Ford and Tudhope did some fine work, being a little too fast for their men. The scrimmage, although light, played its game, and the quickness of their formation, as well as that of the whole line, was the subject of many complimentary remarks on the part of the spectators. The game was very close as may be seen from the score. At no time was there more than two of a majority in favor of either team, and when time was called and the score stood 9—9, the excitement rose to fever heat. The referee called the men out to play 15 minutes each way, Queen's kicking with the wind. The boys played steadily and well, but were only able to score one point during this fifteen minutes, which was balanced soon after by Osgoode, so that at half time the score again stood equal, 10—10. And now the red, blue and yellow kicks against the wind for fifteen minutes. But the boys never falter; steady determination carries them forward and just as time is called they secure their winning point, thus gaining a well fought battle by a score of 10 to 11 in their favor.

#### QUEEN'S VS. HAMILTON.

Queen's Second downs Hamilton Second in the final tie for the Junior Rugby Foot-ball Championship of Ontario.

Their defeat was quite unexpected, as they were considered invulnerable, and by general consent were given the championship—i.e. outside of Queen's.

Saturday was an ideal day for foot-ball, there being no sun to speak of, and the wind of no account. The fine weather no doubt brought out the people, for it was noticeable that the spectators were more numerous than at either of the two matches with the Cadets. Students were stationed around the Campus to keep back the crowd, and to suppress fish-horns. We thus endeavoured to demonstrate to the visitors that we are not "boors" as they were led to believe, but that we have manliness and justice enough to treat those who play against us on our own ground in the way we ourselves would like to be treated, when playing outside of Kingston.

The game itself was a splendid exhibition of Rugby Foot-ball. The play was open, the

passing out was good, the punting heavy and the work of the wings fast. Southam, one of the Hamilton first team, being on at half-back, McRae, "our star," was played by Queen's to balance him. Richardson and Wilson did noble work. Burton, at full back, was a host in himself, being sure in his collaring and by his coolness in times of danger saving many a point. Hamilton was also strong, as may be inferred by the score, 13—10 in our favor, and it is safe to say, had the visitors shown as good form as our men, they would have made a better record, perhaps carried off the cup. Mr. E. O. Sliter made an excellent referee, his decisions being fair to both parties; the visitors said, "he is the squarest man we ever met." At the end of the match, when the Hamilton men entered their bus, the students lined out and cheered them. We extend our hearty congratulations to the Juniors this year, in attaining to their proud position as Champions of Ontario. And we would say that their example is worthy of being followed by future foot-ball teams, for it was not a team of stars that went on the field Saturday, but a team of colts that never played before this year, but by diligent practice and attention to duty, they have, by their combined skill, wrested the coveted prize from the grasp of their western opponents.

#### Y. M. C. A.

The Devotional Committee is to be congratulated on getting out such a neat and attractive programme.

On Friday, October 29th, the subject of the meeting was "Missions." Mr. T. B. Scott, B.A., led the meeting and spoke chiefly of the importance of medicine as a factor in missionary work.

Last Friday evening the usual prayer meeting was not held, as the Missionary Convention was in session in Convocation Hall from Friday to Sunday.

An account of this Convention of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance appears in another column.

Prayer meetings have been held every evening this week, it being week of prayer.

The Annual Reception to Freshmen in Arts and Medicine was given on Thursday evening.

It was also made the occasion of a hearty welcome to the delegates from the different Canadian Colleges, who had come for the Convention. A very large number of people was present. The usual addresses were delivered and a good programme carried out.

#### MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

During last Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday the Canadian Inter-Collegiate Missionary Alliance was convened at Queen's University. Delegates were present from as far east as St. John, N.B., and as far west as London, Ont., representing Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational and Baptist denominations. Judging from the regularity of the attendance at the different sessions, the animation which characterized the discussions, and the good spirit manifested by all the delegates, a pleasant and profitable time was spent. The delegates were loud in their praises of the consideration shown by the Queen's students for their comfort and pleasure, and especially delighted with their generosity in providing such an enjoyable drive. A very important feature of the Convention was the absence of gush, and of that zeal without knowledge which often characterizes such meetings. This was due in great measure to the calm, earnest, matter-of-fact addresses of Rev. J. L. Nevius, D.D., of New York, who with his wife has spent thirty-eight years in China. While emphasizing strongly the need of dependence upon Divine aid in missions, Dr. Nevius showed with great clearness, and by many interesting and pointed illustrations the need of keeping in full view certain conditions from a human point of view of successful work which are sometimes lost sight of: that the Chinese have a civilization, a morality, and a religion compared with which ours are—from the point of view of age at least—but in their infancy; that there are elements in their social and moral life which even we might copy; and that consequently foreign missionaries must go out prepared intellectually and sympathetically to recognize the good in these and incorporate instead of destroy them. Dr. Nevius insisted upon this as a result of his long and varied experience. And although all this seemed to place the foreign missionary's qualifications on a very high plane, and necessarily made the work appear a very slow and tedious one,

yet the many incidents of thorough conversion which he related, showed that when approached in a proper spirit of fairness, attracted by love, and given a liberal and sympathetic gospel, the Chinese heart is both susceptible to the Truth, and exceedingly tenacious in its hold on the Faith when once it has embraced it.

Very much the same line of thought was followed by Mr. Tozo Ohno, a Japanese student, in a masterly speech, and driven home with much force by the Principal in a powerful address on "Methods of Evangelization." The dominant impression received from the whole Convention was a consciousness of the great need of thorough training on the part of those who go out, so that the good elements in heathen systems may be discerned, preserved and developed, instead of trampled under foot with the false accretions of the ages. In a word the missionary must go out not to destroy but to perfect.

A very pleasing feature of the Convention, and not by any means the least important one, was the perfect unanimity manifested between the representatives of different Colleges and creeds in all their social, business and devotional exercises. At the farewell meeting Mr. Rix, of Wycliffe College, Toronto, gave expression to a sentiment felt by every delegate when he said, "Why! I had almost forgotten but that we were all Anglicans." Such a spirit of good fellowship among the students of different institutions is most enviable, and is invaluable among students for the ministry, and it can only be attained by contact and association for the attainment of their common aims.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

J. S. Brandon, '94, is engaged in mission work in Manitoba.

Ed. Peacock, '94, has left for home on account of the sickness of his sister.

A. Walker, '94, has returned from Princeton and is conducting a mission in Haliburton.

H. C. Windel is able to attend classes again, but J. Kirkwood is still very ill in the hospital.

'93 has challenged any other year in the College to play foot-ball. The Sophomores have accepted the challenge and will play some day soon.

The Arts Society held a meeting on Monday evening to report progress in collecting the Society's fee.

Mr. Connery, Professor of Elocution, has returned. What's the matter with his moustache?

Scene in Honor Greek—

Prof. (after four students in turn have declined to translate)—Surely you don't pass Mr. W.

Mr. W.—No, sir; I'll make it next.

There was a little man,  
From Toronto he did come,  
And his books they were all cribs, cribs, cribs,  
He has brought them down to Queen's,  
To sell them here it seems—  
Even thusly did this nibs, nibs, nibs.

#### PERSONALS.

DR. FERGUSON has been elected city physician of Macow, Ga., where he has practised for many years. He is a son of Sheriff Ferguson of this city, and graduated in the Royal in 1862.

Miss Minnie Chambers, B.A., one of the distinguished lady graduates of '91, headed the list in the competition for grade A first-class certificates in British Columbia. We tender our congratulations.

R. J. Hunter, '88, is pastor of the Ridgetown Presbyterian Church. He receives \$750 and a manse, and \$150 more. We feel certain that the morals of Ridgetown will improve because of his presence.

F. C. Lavers, M.D., '91, has located at New Ross, N.S., and is no doubt in the centre of the most sickly community he could find. We expect soon to hear of his removal, as he is too honest to keep it in that condition and too efficient a physician to fail in making his patients either worse or better.

E. J. Etherington, M.A., '91, is a member of the staff in Perth Collegiate Institute. His is the Commercial Department. During the summer he underwent a course of training fitting him for the position of Commercial Master in a Collegiate Institute.

Colin C. Arthur, M.A., '91, has been elected to the Chair of Science in the Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton. His scholarship,

together with his experience as a teacher, and more recently as a lecturer to the summer classes in Queen's, fit him to adorn the profession.

Fred. Heap, M.A., '90, is Classical Master in the Peterboro Collegiate Institute. We believe he can "stump" the school board any day as to their knowledge of Greek and Latin.

E. H. Russell, B.A., '89, has at length reappeared, much to the relief of his many friends here and elsewhere. He has conformed to British Columbian educational law, securing a grade A first-class certificate good in that province, and is now teaching there.

We extend our sincere congratulations to Mr. E. J. Corkhill, M.A., '90, and his bride. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. M. Fair, Glenburnie. Mr. and Mrs. Corkhill now reside in Sarnia, and are always "at home" to students of Queen's. Mr. Corkhill teaches in Sarnia High School.

## DE NOBIS.

Prof. in Physics—What's an inclined plane, Mr. L-v-l?

Mr. L.—An ink-lined plane—blotting paper.

Professor faints, and *Alfred* rubs him down with the blackboard cloth.

We all learned with regret, not to say surprise, that a popular reciter of the College refused to contribute to the programme at the reception on the ground that he had entered Divinity Hall.

Parvus Johnius Hornero  
Considit in Augulo  
Edens suum X-mas pie-um,  
Introduxit digitum.  
Et ex pio, extraxit plum,  
Tam, inquit, bonus puer sum.

Class Poet, '95.

Ritchie to W. N.—at the Freshies' Reception:—"I need her every hour."

If you'd take the good points out of these suggestions, and put them together, I think they would make a good gymnasium.—[A. B. Cunny.]

Four to two on Hamilton.—[J. M. D y-s.]

What the girls say about Charley D—, "He's not pretty, but he's cute."

It's very strange that the Prof. couldn't see my theory of DIFFERENTIATION.—[W. W. McRae.]

Perhaps nobody was rattled last Saturday, but one man was heard to exclaim in the middle of the game, "Hold on, boys, the referee has rung the horn!"

Just as the teams lined up on Saturday the only original "Jicky" was approached by a Hamilton player, who asked somewhat anxiously if McRae was going to play. "Oh, no, I think not," he replied, "I guess they won't let him."

"Well, Sir-r-r!!! was the cry of agony that broke from the lips of a junior about 11:30 on Thursday night as he grasped his neck and received the first intimation that he had been at the Recep. all the evening without his necktie.

On Sunday night, 'tis my delight  
And pleasure, don't you see,  
To walk the street with whom I meet ;  
Oh, that's what catches me.  
There's an organ in the parlor  
To give the house a tone,  
And I'm welcome every evening  
In \_\_\_\_\_'s home.

—[W. W. P—k.]

Sing a song of foot-ball,  
And our Arts Society,  
Two hundred jolly Arts men  
Pay their money cheerfully,  
When the season opened  
They backed up two good teams.  
Oh, wasn't that the proper thing  
For'sons of good Old Queen's!

The manager's in the counting house  
Counting out the money,  
The Second team is down at Tim's  
Eating bread and honey ;  
But those duffers in the College  
Who wouldn't pay their fee,  
Should be treated by the "Ancient Court"  
With due severity.

# ★QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.★

VOL XIX.

NOVEMBER 21ST, 1891.

No. 3.

## ♦Queen's College Journal♦

Published weekly by the Alma Mater Society  
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N. R. CARMICHAEL, M.A., - Editor-in-Chief.  
J. W. MUIRHEAD, B.A., - Managing Editor.  
F. HUGO, - - - Business Manager.

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dressed to the Editor, Drawer 1104, Kingston,  
Ont.

All communications of a business nature  
should be addressed to the Business Manager.

IT is a common mistake which good students  
too often make upon entering a College  
course, to think that all their time and attention  
must be specially devoted to that class or subject in which the largest and most desirable  
prize is offered at the close of the spring exams. Such a determination is almost sure to lead to unfortunate results. The student who neglects his other classes merely to carry off the scholarship connected with one for which he may have little love and no inclination subjects himself unconsciously to a narrowing mental process which will leave its baleful effects upon all his after life. If a student really has a natural predisposition to a certain subject and wishes to make a specialty of it, it will certainly be to his advantage to do so, but let him pursue the course prompted by no such sordid hope as centres in the money value of a scholarship.

Study for the love of the subject and for the genuine sense of satisfaction, which comes to one who feels that he is gaining ground step by step along a line which will place him in the fore front of the cultured minority, and not for the prize which, if attained, affords only a passing pleasure, and if unattained serves to dishearten and discourage the unfortunate competitor.

'Tis not always the best student who gains the prize. This fact must be taken into account when we think of those who may be

left behind in the race. No examination can establish beyond the shadow of a doubt the exact standing or relative ability of the competitors. The student who best understands his professor's idiosyncrasies, and who has learned to look at things from his professor's point of view will be pretty sure to rank above his fellow student, who may be far more evenly balanced and thoroughly developed.

\* \* \*

At the risk of making our readers sick of the gymnasium discussion, we cannot refrain from analyzing one of the "schemes"—if we may be pardoned for using this very objectionable word.

It is proposed to have the fee for athletic purposes raised to two dollars per student, upon security of this to borrow \$5,000 and erect a gymnasium. A beautiful scheme! Not open, as its chief author and advocate pointed out in comparing it with another, to the objection that it is *too practical!* How practical it is, let us see. But another matter first.

We assume as axioms: First, that we do not want a gymnasium till we can get a good one; second, that a gymnasium is not more essential than a students' club-house. We do not think \$5,000 will build a *good club-house* containing a *good gymnasium*. But this aside.

The income from the doubled fee would be (at most) at present \$900. Suppose the \$5,000 borrowed at 6 per cent. and the gymnasium built. The athletic committee's account for the first year will probably stand something like this:

Receipts .....	\$900
Expenses—	
General expenses (absolutely necessary).....	\$200
For an instructor.....	150
For a caretaker.....	100
Heating and lighting, etc.....	100
Repairing apparatus.....	50
Interest on \$5,000.....	300
<hr/>	
Balance going towards the repayment of the loan.....	\$900
With the present number of students the	

debt will not be paid. But the number of students (*sic*) will increase. Undoubtedly. So the debt will be paid *in time*. In what time? Granting that the number of students will invariably increase, and also that the rate of increase will increase as in the past, it is easy to calculate by the use of logarithms that the debt will be paid off in approximately 73 years. A \$5,000 gymnasium would perhaps satisfy (in a sort of way) the needs of the students for 10 years. In other words, the building will be useless 63 years before the debt on it is paid. We cordially agree with the author of this scheme that it is *none too practical*.

\* \* \*

Queen's share of the work in connection with "University Extension" has been fairly started. Prof. Cappon delivered the inaugural lecture in Ottawa last week, and evidently to an appreciative audience. He is to be followed soon by Prof. Shortt, who lectures on Political Economy and Political Science.

The lack of systematic note-taking by those present called forth some very timely remarks from Principal Grant. He pointed out the necessity for solid attention and earnest work, such as is not demanded by the popular lecture. His remarks were emphasized in an address by His Excellency, Lord Stanley, who suggested that some system of exercises and examinations would be a valuable addition to the lecture course.

The work of organizing the classes is in the hands of an energetic committee, and quite a respectable number have already entered upon the work outlined.

It seems too much to expect from men actively engaged in mechanical, professional or business pursuits, that close and persistent application which is thought to be so necessary in collegiate life. At first sight then it would seem to be a wrong point of departure when the lectures are announced to be "just such as would be delivered in a class room." But a little reflection justifies the method of procedure. A man who will give himself to the work of this course will not ask that thoroughness shall be sacrificed to the inadequacy of popular statements. No doubt this will leave the demand for a popular statement still unsatisfied, but that is a work of a more

primary, though less fundamental, character, and will doubtless follow closely in the wake of the stronger movement. It is not at all certain that this work of University Extension will immediately commend itself to large numbers; but that its influence is sure to be widely felt is beyond a doubt. We hail with satisfaction this broadening of our Alma Mater's influence for culture.

Not the least important of its results will be an ever-widening circle of men to whom appeal must be made from a higher platform than that of mere rhetoric.

\* \* \*

Where are the officers of the Concursus? We know not. Certainly never in the reading room.

Where do kleptomaniac individuals get the idea that they may clip, tear or *steal* papers and magazines with impunity? We know not. Certainly not from the Curators. That articles should be clipped from newspapers before they have been on file two hours is bad enough. That illustrated weeklies should be so mutilated is a disgrace to the College. The carrying off bodily of such magazines as *The Century* is an offence which words will not punish. The strongest censure of popular opinion should be visited upon such depredators; and every honest student should see that such are exposed and brought to justice.

\* \* \*

It has been customary in past years for the JOURNAL to offer sundry advice to the Senate in regard to the preparation of the calendar. The JOURNAL this year will, of course, follow the example of its predecessors, and we doubt not that these columns will be read with great care and with great profit by the members of Senate. We may be accused of being a little too previous, as the calendar will not be prepared for some months; it is our intention, however, to deal with this subject in parts. We begin with the first section of the part entitled "Subjects of Study"—CLASSICS.

The honour Course in Classics is not sufficiently extensive. Until five years ago those who entered with honours had no advantage over pass matriculants. Then a student took the junior and senior classes in his first two years and devoted the remaining two years of his course to the honour work. Now a

student, who enters with honours in Classics at Matriculation, takes the senior class in his first year and *should* devote the other three years of his course to the honour work. That is, the honour work should cover one year more now than it did four or five years ago. It does not.

In Greek no change has been made, in Latin six books of Virgil have been added; the philology has been increased, and the elements of Sanskrit have been added. This is not sufficient. The honour work still requires only two years: one person who has taken the course recently says it is not sufficiently heavy for two years, but it is doubtful if many will agree with him. Yet if the course is to occupy three years the work should undoubtedly be increased. We would not recommend that additional authors be read, or that our curriculum be made any more like that of Toronto University. Let the additional work consist of a more thorough study of one author in Greek and one in Latin. In Greek it would not be too much to ask a final year student to read the whole of the *Iliad*, or all of *Aeschylus* or *Sophocles* or *Thucydides*. In Latin the whole of the *Aeneid* is read at present; but, if it is intended that a special study should be made of *Virgil*, the other work should be increased and the examination upon *Virgil* made much more thorough; if not, a knowledge of the entire works or of one entire work of some good author should be required in addition.

This would not be unfair to one who had only taken the pass matriculation. At the close of an honour course the successful candidate receives the degree of M.A. It is not unfair to ask a pass matriculant to spend five years before obtaining this degree. If thought advisable the degree of B.A. might be awarded at the end of the fourth year of such a course upon passing a special examination. It is unfair, however, very unfair, to make it possible for students to pass all the required examinations for the degree of M.A. at the end of their third year.

No harm has yet been done, the present is the time to make the change. A year after this may be too late.

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Good night, Miss ——, I go down this street.—[J. E. S.—th.

## LITERATURE.

**T**HIE following song, written by Mr. A. E. Lavell, is being set to music by him.

### QUEEN'S FOOT-BALL SONG.

O sing the praise of the jolly foot-ball,  
And the foot-ball jerseys too;  
And the quarter and the halves, and the big  
full back,  
And the scrimmagers who rush her thro'.  
And the forwards fleet who follow up,  
Or keep the other team on side;  
And the medical men who use their skill  
When two of the boys collide.

### CHORUS—

Queen's forever! Rush 'er up!  
Tackle 'em low or anywhere at all,  
Pass 'er back or kick 'er ahead,  
And follow the old foot-ball.

O, great is the sight on the foot-ball field,  
And great is the cheering too,  
When across the campus the team lines up,  
In the yellow, red and blue.  
Then the referee gives the word of command,  
And off goes the ball with a cheer;  
And the Queen's boys follow up with might  
and main,  
As they "the slogan" hear.

*Chorus—*

Oil-thigh na Banrighinn gu brath!  
Our team may defeated be,  
But never but by honest means  
Do they gain the victorree.  
Right noble teams have they met afield,  
Others noble shall they meet,  
But wherever they play to lose or win,  
They get there with both feet.

*Chorus—*

## CONTRIBUTED.

### DEAR MR. EDITOR,—

Perhaps you, in your dismal subterranean sanctum, would like to hear how the world above is progressing. If so, may I give you a short account of an event of great interest, which took place a short time ago? It was, to say the least, a unique entertainment—a "dove-party," given by the Y. W. C. A. as a welcome to the first year girls in Arts and Medicine. If you had been anywhere near the corner of Union and Albert streets between 7 and 7.30 o'clock on the evening of Oct. 15th, you would have seen a certain door cautiously opened and shut from thirty to forty times, the guards taking the greatest care to admit none of the "lords of creation." Yes, there

were forty-five of them in all, taxing the capacity of even Mrs. Anglin's large drawing-room to the utmost; and although it may surprise you, Mr. Editor, when Miss Wright, the president, took the chair at 7:30 there was perfect silence. After a few words of welcome and warning to the new-comers, she gave a delightful account of the International Y. W. C. A. Convention held at Scranton, Pa., and which she attended as a delegate from Queen's. Then followed a choice programme of music and readings, a special feature of which was the singing of Miss Griffith and Miss Boddy, the latter accompanying herself on the guitar. At nine o'clock the seniors offered their arms to the freshies, and the juniors following their example politely escorted the sophomores out into the dining-room. We drop the curtain before the mysteries of that half hour. Suffice it to say that the assiduous manner in which the impromptu gentlemen attended to the wants of their fair companions, might have put to shame gentlemen of longer standing. After returning to the drawing-room a short time was spent in the most delightful intercourse. It was truly inspiring to see the happy faces of those forty-five earnest enthusiastic college girls—girls who are not trifling with life, but who realize to the fullest extent its sacredness and their own insufficiency in themselves. Would that some of those old pessimists who hold that "the former days were better than these" could have peeped in at the window at ten o'clock, when the girls joined hands and sang in such a soul-stirring chorus "Blest be the tie that binds." It was a scene long to be remembered by those who were privileged to be there. This reception, being the first of its kind, was, to a great extent, an experiment, but certainly a successful one, and one which we hope will be repeated through all successive ages as long as Queen's stands firm "on the old Ontario strand."

The remarks of the girls, as they quietly (?) meandered home, would have been appreciated by members of the opposite persuasion had they been within hearing. Would you like a sample of them, Mr. Editor? Here are one or two for your own private edification. "I say, girls, that was the best party I ever was at." "Didn't we have a good time, though?" "Yes, and to think that there wasn't one boy

there!" to which one who probably has a great-grandfather in the Emerald Isle, replied, "Yes, and I do wish some of them had been there to see how well we could get on without them!" But, Mr. Editor, I am trespassing on your patience. I will only say that I wonder if forty-five boys could have half as jolly a time as we forty-five girls did that evening. If you ever do, let us hear of it.

ADERAM.

*Editor Queen's College Journal :*

SIR,—As a spectator of Queen's First Team matches this year, and as one who takes a great interest in their welfare, permit me to make a few criticisms.

In the first place, if Queen's is to have a show for the cup next year, we must have a gymnasium. The result of this year's play has shown that mere practice on the Campus, while essential, is not sufficient. All our men practised faithfully, and most of them put in a good deal of extra running; yet in both of the two last matches their wind gave out in the second half. So that I say, unless we either have a gymnasium of our own, or enter into some arrangement with the Y. M. C. A., there is very little use in organizing a foot-ball team.

Again, it was not the backs that were at fault, for their play was almost perfect, but the wings and scrummage. The weakness of the wings lay mainly in their lack of wind, but the scrummagers, it seems to me, must make a radical change in their mode of play, if they are to confront 'Varsity or Osgoode successfully. In the present Canadian Rugby game there are only two good styles of scrummage play—to heel out, or to break through and dribble. I am not going to discuss the merits of these two styles, but one of them must be employed. Now, our men used neither. In the first fifteen minutes of the 'Varsity game the second was employed with success, but it was not continued. Our team next year must play one or both of these two games; if the present will not, then it must give place to a new one.

I also think that a change should be made in our mode of practice—that we should adopt in effect, though not in all its rigid severity, the American system. Let all who wish practice together for a week or ten days. Then

let the committee in charge of the team choose out a number of players, say thirty-five, and let these play daily; and as far as possible let the first team play against the second. Thirty of these thirty-five could be depended on to turn out daily. This would stop what was seen so often this year, a long succession of unheld wings, giving the quarter-back no chance whatever. Nor would this discriminate against those who merely play with a view to exercise, for there would be plenty of room on the Campus this side of the track, and any player who showed brilliancy there could be promoted to the other side.

I would like to advocate the appointment of a regular coach, or indeed of coaches, for undoubtedly it was this that brought our second team to victory this year; but space forbids.

Yours, etc.,  
QUASI-MODO.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### A. M. S.

THE present constitution of the Alma Mater Society was adopted in February, 1889. In that constitution Cushing's *Manual of Parliamentary Practice* and Bourinot's *Parliamentary Procedure and Practice* were stated to be the authorities which should govern in the Society upon points of order. Since that time two years and eight months have passed. In this two years and eight months about *sixty* meetings have been held. At almost every meeting some difficulty has arisen, which has compelled the Chairman to explain the nature of *an amendment*. Still the members stare at the Chairman in blank amazement when after an amendment has carried he proceeds to *put* the motion *as amended*. Though unsatisfactory this is not intolerable. Generally the members who do not understand what is being done keep quiet and do not obstruct proceedings. Last Saturday evening, however, even this was not done. A member was occupying the chair who was perhaps not quite so decided in his rulings as the President. As soon as he began to deal with an amended motion in the only conceivable way of dealing with one, objections and points of order began to arise. Some members even accused him of breach of faith with the members. This is intolerable. But what can be said of a member, who after

objecting to the proper putting of an amended motion, gives notice that at the annual meeting he will move that Dr. Bourinot's work be omitted from the list of authorities?

Is it argued that the majority of members have not read Bourinot? Have they read Cushing? If not, would they not spend their time better in reading it, than in discussing Bourinot? One fact tends to explain at once the objection to Bourinot and the ignorance of points of order shown by many. In the report of the retiring Treasurer, read last December, there was an item,—*Received from sale of Constitutions, forty cents.* That means that *eight* constitutions were sold during the year. Of these eight, five were known to have been bought by the President, so that only *three* copies of the constitution came into the hands of members proper. In the same time the membership of the Society was increased by nearly one hundred. If each member would get a copy of the constitution and a copy of Cushing and study them, he would spend his time much more profitably than in discussing Bourinot or inventing absurd amendments to the conditions of Honorary membership.

\* \* \*

There will be an open meeting on Nov. 28th, when the prizes won at the Annual Sports will be presented. A good programme will be provided, and as that is the night for nominations, speeches of even more than usual eloquence are expected from the orators of the years.

\* \* \*

At the annual meeting the following amendments to the constitution will be proposed, viz:—

1. That in Art. 1, Sec. 2, the words "fifty cents" be changed to "twenty-five cents."
2. That in Art. 2, Sec. 3, after the word "Senate" be inserted the words "and lady graduates and undergraduates."
3. That from Art. 11, Sec. 1, the words "and in Dr. Bourinot's Parliamentary Practice and Procedure" be struck out.
4. That Art. 11, Sec. 2, be struck out.

## CELEBRITIES OF '92.

### No. I.

No. I is a "hustler," with more business ability to the cubic inch than all the rest of the college. In four years no meeting of importance has been held in the college without

his presence. Tall and stately he may be seen moving on tiptoe through the halls whenever anything is going on. An *all round man* he is in every truth. No society, no association, scarcely a committee does not derive great part of its snap from his enthusiastic devotion to college life and college societies. He deems no work too heavy, though sure the thanks will be small, criticism hard and unfair, the reward nothing but the satisfaction of having done his duty, if by its performance he can serve his Alma Mater. Go think of this, thou student who fancyest thy duty done if thou leavest college knowing a few more Greek words, or philosophical definitions, or mathematical formulæ, than when thou enteredst it! "Go and do thou likewise," if thou wouldest be remembered with respect, when the dull bookworm, who forgets that education may be derived from doing and giving as well as from getting, plods on in the obscurity of living burial in some out-of-the-world village, where he vainly endeavours "to teach the young idea how to shoot." But "Quo Musa tendis?" Oh thou chattering Muse! thou hast led me far from my track. Moral reflections suit not my subject. No. 1 is a man of action. The most scornful accents of his ever-present tongue are always directed at men who sit with folded hands and speculate. To specify the fields in which his energy has exercised itself is not possible. If it were done this account might seem, not the unvarnished narrative of facts which it is, but a panegyric. A few must suffice. The JOURNAL is one. He is the fighting editor, and will ere spring be appointed to deal with those who do not pay their dollars.

But to see him at his best, one should see him in the Alma Mater as oftentimes with uplifted hand and flashing eye he denounces as "petty quibblers" the trembling devotees of *order*, who cannot see that "the heavens will fall" if in obedience to the constitution's behests the matter in hand be delayed a week. Yet no lip-worshipper of promptness is he. What work soever individual, committee or society allots him is done at once and vigorously and faultlessly done, and woe be unto the man who says it is not. That man will be extinguished for ever by a torrent of eloquent denunciation such as he has not heard before.

Yet think him not a boor, O unfortunate friend, who knowest him not! His musical tones were not unheard among the soft and plaintive voices of those who sang in the late lamented Glee Club, nor did they impart roughness to the strain. With the same facility, with which he bends to his will a stubborn mass meeting, with the same he can teach a sabbath school class or lead a prayer meeting. And, O Freshman! beware. In the awful silence of the dread Concursus when just punishment is being meted out to proud miscreants, the thunders of his voice will not be unheard nor unattended. We have done. May success be his and may more men like him come to Queen's.

#### **WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

The subject of the Y. W. C. A. meeting on Sunday last was "Keeping the Sabbath." Several of the girls gave good practical ideas on Sabbath observance.

Miss Ryan has been absent from college owing to the death of her brother. She has the heart-felt sympathy of all her classmates in her sad bereavement.

We are pleased to hear that Miss Marjorie Ward has almost recovered from her long illness. We hope she will soon be with us again.

Dr. O'Hara sailed for India on Wednesday last. Her most intimate friends, Miss Turnbull and Dr. Weir, accompanied her to Kingston junction on her departure from here. She will be greatly missed by all.

"Avis Noctis," please accept our thanks for the poetry entitled "The Owl Maid." When we want any more we'll *ask for it*.

"Why, isn't this Laidlaw's?" No *gents'* furnishings.

#### **COLLEGE NOTES.**

Prof. Fletcher went to St. Catharines last week to visit his relatives, some of whom were ill.

'93 met on the 11th. A programme had been prepared, but for some reason was not carried out. However, the poet, W. L. Grant, read his latest effusion satirizing various members of the class, after which the meeting adjourned.

E. R. Peacock, the energetic Secretary of '94, has not yet returned, and the other offi-

cers of the year seem unable to do anything in his absence. When he returns, however, we expect the meetings will be resumed.

Prof. Dupuis is able to meet his classes again, after a week's illness. In his absence the bells were out of order, causing some confusion in changing classes.

There is a feeling among the students that more lock-closets should be made. Many have to go without who would be glad to have one, and would pay an even greater fee for them than is demanded at present.

Many students complain of the city papers being late in reaching the reading room. They think they could have them sooner if the matter were looked after.

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It was with a sense of deep regret that we learned, soon after the close of last session, that death had claimed one of our most gifted and promising young men, Richard Spencer. Only a year ago, having completed a brilliant course at the Kingston C. I., he matriculated into Queen's with first class honors in Latin and Greek. In the class room and on the campus he displayed equal energy, and this, coupled with his manly and unassuming disposition, made him a general favorite. It was his intention to enter the ministry, a profession for which one so thoroughly earnest and conscientious was eminently fitted. But youth and vigour succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever, and on May 9th Dick Spencer breathed his last. A resolution of sympathy has been sent by the Alma Mater Society to the bereaved friends, and we can assure them that the sentiments it contained were the expression of every student who was acquainted with our departed friend.

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Our Annual Sports held last Saturday were a grand success. Although the day was cold there was a large crowd of students and citizens present. The following were successful in obtaining prizes;—

Running Hop, Step and Jump, Guy Curtis.  
Throwing the Hammer, Alex. McIntosh.  
Running Broad Jump, D. Cameron.  
Tossing Caber, J. Binnie, M.A.  
Kicking Foot-Ball, W. W. Richardson.  
Mile Race, R. R. Robinson.

Hundred Yards Dash, H. Jack.  
Putting the Shot, D. Cameron.  
220 Yards Race, R. R. Robinson.  
Running High Jump, D. Cameron.  
Quarter Mile Race, R. R. Robinson.  
Throwing Base Ball, Guy Curtis.  
Hurdle Race, D. Cameron.  
Half Mile Race, R. R. Robinson.

The Medicals won the Tug of War, and '93 the Team Race.

The prizes will be presented at an open meeting of the A. M. S., to be held in Convocation Hall, Saturday, Nov. 28th.

## PERSONALS.

**A**NNIE G. Campbell, '91, is spending the winter at her home in Perth.

Dr. W. J. Scott, '91, practices at Lanark. He complains that the locality is a very healthy one.

Battie, '91, Boyle, '91, Baker, '91, Dyde, '89, and Pope, '90, are attending the Training Institute, Toronto, qualifying for High School teachers.

A. W. Argue, '91, spends the winter in Stittsville. He finds it impossible to get on without the JOURNAL, and has sent his address and subscription.

F. A. W. Ireland, '91, is studying law in Chatham. He no doubt receives much benefit from the practice he had in the Concursus.

N. J. Sproul, '91, receives his JOURNAL at Princeton Theological Seminary. Its pages, we are sure, will be doubly interesting to him during his exile.

Dr. A. E. McColl exhibits a modest "shingle" on Front St., Belleville. His practice is rapidly assuming such dimensions as will warrant his taking a partner.

Struan G. Robertson, '91, studies law in Halifax. His ability as a pleader, manifested while he occupied the position of prosecuting Attorney in the Concursus, will soon bring him into prominence as a counsel.

A newspaper from the maritime provinces which chanced to fall into our hands contains the following paragraph:—"Prof. Connelly, B.A., gave a recital of a very high order before the students of Acadia this evening, (Oct. 21st). The readings were exceptionally

fine. The professor captured his audience at the outset, and by his skilful renderings of the dramatic and comic held them throughout the evening. The professor has, over and above his proficiency as an elocutionist, a manner decidedly taking. \* \* Prof. Connery will be heartily received should he visit Acadia again."

Marchmont Home, Belleville, has secured the services of D. McG. Gandier for the winter. His duties in this Institution, we believe, are of such a nature as to permit him to pay much attention to his health, which is rapidly improving.

### DE NOBIS.

**A**DIVINITY was preaching a few Sundays ago. What he meant to say was : "A man is put into the world not to waste his life in the way that so many do, etc." What he did say was : "A man is put into the world not to lace his wife in the way that so many do." The congregation are still wondering.

That joke on me in the last JOURNAL was screamingly funny.—[Prof. McN.]

Mr. Chairman, I move you, sir, that a royal commission be appointed to enquire into what the Secretary has been taking.—C. Mc-B

Here's a clipping from last Monday evening's edition of a city paper :

"Touching the gymnasium question H. R. Grant advised a \$5,000 building, and raise the fee to \$2, this would pay the interest and \$500 per year on the *principal*."

I guess Geordie wouldn't sit on *that* scheme.

Murphy—Did you see the owl?

Phwat Owl ?

The owl-maid.

Say, H. R., what a pity Thanksgiving day comes but once a year.—[R. L-r-d.]

Prof. (hopelessly giving up the attempt to extract an answer)—"Did you read this, Mr. —?"

Student—No, sir; I didn't have time.

Prof.—Ah, I think you have been having too much time.

Can you see the point ?

### THE COLLEGE WIDOW.

He turned sternly from the slight, quivering figure, convulsed with sobs, and, leaning his elbows on the mantelpiece, gazed darkly into the empty grate.

"Then it is true?" he said, as the frown deepened on his brow.

"Forgive me!" she sobbed, rocking to and fro in her grief and amazement.

"But you told me you had never loved before—that no man had ever stirred your heart."

"Not as I have loved you," she cried wildly.

"And yet you admit that you were engaged to Ferguson of the class of '87?"

"Yes," she murmured.

"And that before that you had an understanding with Williamson of '86?"

"Yes."

"And with Graham of '85?"

"No, no," she cried, "not with him; with both his brothers in the Sheffield Scientific, but not with him."

"But you were engaged to Sandiman of '85?" he went on, referring to a letter in his hand.

"Can you not forgive me?" she pleaded.

"I could, Clara," he said, after a pause. "I believe I could bring myself to it if that was all. But you were also engaged to McHaffy of '84?"

"Ah!" she cried feebly, "do not spurn me from you!"

"What have you to say for yourself?" he demanded hoarsely. "Speak, woman!"

She rose to her full height and looked at him with a pathetic dignity in her glance.

"Ah, George," she said, "you little know the exigencies of a young girl's life in a college town."

For an instant he hesitated, as if his better nature moved him, and then he turned towards the door.

"Farewell!" he said, and walked rapidly away. In another second the street door clashed behind him.

With one heart-breaking cry the girl flung herself on her knees and buried her face in the cushions of the parlor sofa.

"All is over!" she cried brokenly. "He was my last hold. Henceforth I am reduced to freshmen!"—Ex.

# QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.

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THE students will be glad to learn that the University Council has decided to do away with the gold medals which were awarded to prize men in some of the honour courses. If prizes, in the shape of medals of any kind, are held out to the students of the honour courses, there should be at least one in connection with each honour course in the curriculum. The expense entailed in providing a gold medal in each course was more than the funds for the purpose would admit, and hence for some years past there has been one honour course at least which has had no medal attached. Hereafter a bronze medal will be struck for the prize student in each honour course. This will make the matter more as it should be. A bronze medal means just as much as a gold one, and as it is for the honour of the rank and not for the value of the medal that the student works, the possibility of receiving such recognition now lies within the reach of every honour student in the University.

\* \* \*

The Glee Club is being reorganized and repaired, and the students and city friends of Queen's may look forward to an occasional treat during the coming winter. There is no reason why a public entertainment of a very interesting and pleasant nature should not be given to our friends at least twice in the session through the efforts of this club. We have talent of various kinds in the

University, and with readings, recitations, and vocal and instrumental music, a very agreeable evening could be spent. Practice on the part of the Glee Club, and a little effort on the part of our men of ability in other lines, will be the means of affording a treat which we shall all be pleased to enjoy. And, by the way, what's the matter with the Banjo Club ?

\* \* \*

In another column we give a short sketch of the history of gowns, taken from the *Literary Magazine* of Princeton. This will show that the wearing of gowns is not—as many seem to think—a senseless encumbering of one's person, but a time honored custom, well worthy of being continued. Some years ago most of the students wore cap and gown. Now the cap has disappeared and the gown is going—fast. We believe that the professors are principally to blame in the matter—we are glad to except Prof. Dupuis—but the students themselves have no small share of responsibility and could remedy matters if they would. Let them do so then, and do so at once! Let every man, woman and child—*i.e.*, freshman—hereafter don a gown while around the university. If he has not a whole one let him wear what he has, even if it be but a shred of black tied about the neck or arm with a piece of red braid. But let all wear something, that the custom, which has in the past been so intimately connected with college life, may be revived; and henceforth may there be no student in arts who shall be able to make a personal application of Iago's words,—

"For shame, put on your gown."

\* \* \*

University extension work has been for some time, and is still, exciting a great deal of attention among educationalists; and thought and effort in this line has been encouraged by the appreciation shown by many earnest seekers after culture among classes precluded by their circumstances from a regular university course. The number of extra mural students at present pursuing courses in connection with Queen's, the advantage

taken by citizens of Kingston of such classes in the university as can be worked in with their regular occupations, the appreciation shown of the services of our professors who give occasional lectures in other cities and towns, the earnest desire expressed by "an artisan" lately in the *Whig* for more classes in line with mechanics, as well as a feeling often expressed by citizens of Kingston that they do not reap the benefit they should from the presence of a university in their midst—all these are signs that university extension in Queen's is a move in the right direction.

One great difficulty seems to stand in the way. The winter months are the most suitable for such work, but these months place on the professors such a weight of regular sessional work that they have little time or energy to devote to outside work.

But it seems to us that a suggestion thrown out by Dr. Watson in an address delivered in Convocation Hall some time ago offers a solution to this difficulty. He showed that a very necessary step for Queen's to take in the near future would be the establishment of fellowships to encourage men to pursue post-graduate courses. The great barrier in the way of carrying out his suggestion seems to be the want of means. Now, it seems to us that the necessary remunerative employment, for a few fellows at least, will be forthcoming if this desire for university culture on the part of the outside public is taken advantage of. Can not university extension and the foundation of a few fellowships thus be made to aid each other?

There are at present honor men of Queen's who would gladly remain and take post-graduate courses if the university could provide them with work in their special lines, which would even pay their expenses for each session. Why not make use of such men to relieve the professors by correcting exercises, examining papers, corresponding with extra-murals, "grinding" the junior and senior classes on such days as the professors would be absent lecturing at places out of the city, or even by delivering some of the extra-mural lectures?

Of course we only throw out this as a suggestion, in the hope that it may be found of some value by those who are able to judge of its practicability.

## CONTRIBUTED.

### INTELLECTUAL ASCETICISM.

Everyone knows of the great movement which, sweeping over Christianity in the early part of the middle ages, resulted in the establishment of the great monastic system, and in the long dominance of a doctrine of spiritual narrowness. It restricted the attention of thoughtful men to their religious duties alone; it even confined their religious duties to the spheres of prayer and meditation, and it too often divorced from practical life those most likely to impart to that life the element of elevation and purity which it is apt to lack. Whatever benefits this theory conferred upon man in Medieval times, it does not seem well adapted for use in modern society. In the world of thought it has been exploded, and though it still appears here and there around us, it is yet steadily losing ground. Doctrines of a broader humanity are taking its place, and men are becoming reconciled to living as broad instead of as narrow a life as possible. When this is the case, it is strange that in a place especially dedicated to the pursuit of the study of mind, to the attainment of culture, this same ancient theory should crop up once more.

Is our typical student an interesting being? To solve this question we must clear the ground by answering a fundamental one. What is the typical student? I may distinguish two great types. The first is a lad who has just gone through the High School, and is now away from home for the first time. Thanks largely to the elementary character of these schools, his years are apt to be few, and his information just sufficient to ferry him over the necessary entrance examination. He is now engaged in learning what is set before him. The other type of student is older. He has nearly always earned his own way and has seen something of the world under very materialistic conditions. He has been too busy to get much beyond his necessary stock in trade of information, and is very likely to have strong prepossessions. He will study conscientiously and with a purpose, for his full comprehension of the cost of his education will spur him on. Having cleared the ground so far, I may now ask what do these men do? And to this question, as far as our

own men are concerned, I unhesitatingly reply—study. Lessons are set, actual veritable lessons, and only too often the student's full attention is absorbed by them. There is a cast-iron system of classes and subjects and lectures, and he is bound to give his attention to these, on pain of losing or being delayed in attaining that *Summum Bonum*—his degree. From his first year to his fourth there is a regular round of daily duty to be done, and he is too apt to fancy that that duty is the whole matter. He is too apt to become a jug into which is poured certain facts, and which is then sent into the world labelled B.A. or M.A., as the case may be. He is too apt to view his studies absolutely instead of relatively, as all important means to information, instead of some among many means to culture. There is no time for outside reading, for society, for the theatre, for anything which may turn him aside from his programme of studies.

Now we may return to the original question: is this student an interesting being to a person of fair culture, who has no special interest in student life? And this I think may now be answered by another: how can he be? To be interesting to such a person, a youth at this period should be alive to the feelings, the opinions and interests of his time. His studies should be the solid groundwork upon which he bases a fresh and vigorous interest in the life of the world around him. But our typical student is none of that. He is the victim of a system of intellectual asceticism. For the doubtful advantage of a certain amount of a certain kind of knowledge and mental training he has sequestered himself from the world. To keep up with the demands of the class and lecture mill he has sacrificed acquaintance with current thought and life. He presents no spectacle of ardent youth, tremulously alive to the spirit of the age, agitated by the hopes and fears of the great men of that age! No, he is employed in calmly laying a structure of information which may in certain respects be sound enough, but which will lose much of its force and vitality when once it is parted from the place where he has learned it. Properly, one's university training should be a period in which he first tastes the world, but tastes it with idealistic surroundings. A university should be a place where the best thought and feelings of the age

should lie at hand and be ready to influence young men at every turn. Instead of this, what is it? Only too often a seminary. And is a seminary youth interesting to anyone out of his own special line?

What is the best university work for a young man who has received a good grounding? A maximum of reading and a minimum of lectures. Professors should be helpers for men who are reading for themselves, not teachers to impart to pupils all that the said pupils will ever know about the subject. Turn a good student loose into a good library; insist more on the essay which means individual and various reading than on attendance on lectures which may easily resolve itself into presence of the body, and the body alone. And by way of conclusion I may be pardoned for reminding my readers of a curious difference in the terminology of English universities and of those on this side of the water. There the students are "men" and "read;" here they are "boys" and "study."

C.F.H.

## LITERATURE.

### AMERICAN HUMOROUS VERSE.

A CRITICISM.

**W**ITH the short essay on "American Humorous Verse," published in your second number, I must disagree. It seems to me that Mr. Barr, instead of making his selections with "care and literary taste," has omitted many of America's best humorous poems, and inserted a great deal of mediocre, not to say trashy, work. For instance, we have five poems of A. W. Bellaw, each one duller than the others, and eight of S. W. Foss, while Carleton, Holmes and Lowell contributed but two each; nor are these, in the case of the first named, by any means the best that might have been chosen. Again, H. C. Dodge has six, and Bret Harte four, of which one is among the poorest things he ever wrote. Still, from the fact that it is mainly a collection of the verse of minor American poets, the book is not without value. One of the best of these is G. T. Lanigan, of whom more should be known, if his other work at all approaches the standard of Mr. Barr's selections. An abstract may be

given from "The Akhoond of Swat," a really inspiring parody on the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington."

"For the Akhoond I mourn,  
Who wouldn't?  
He strove to disregard the message stern,  
But he Ahkoondn't.  
Dead, dead, dead:  
(Sorrow, swats !)  
Tears shed,  
Shed tears like water,  
Your great Ahkoond is dead !  
That Swats the matter!"

His "Dirge of the Moola of Kotal" is even better, but does not lend itself to quotation.

W. L. G.

### YOU AND I.

BY HELOISE. (OCT. 2, 1891.)

Over the dewy heather,  
Over the springing sod,  
Over the hills together,  
Lightly have we trod.

Ere the sunbeam has risen,  
Till at eve of day,  
Issuing dark from prison,  
Night resumed her sway.

Plucking the modest violet,  
Hidden by banks of green,  
Watching the softened twilight,  
Never a cloud between.

Far down the mountain straying,  
Happy, blithe and free,  
Oft to the Goddess praying,  
In silent mystery.

That sceptred Queen, the fairest  
That ever graced a throne,  
The Sylph of beauty rarest,  
Whose sway the flowers own.

Then were our noon-dreams brighter  
Than e'en the southern sky,  
Never had children lighter  
Hearts than you and I.

Till vagueness blurred the vision,  
And trembling o'er our path,  
Black came the fateful mission,  
Dread harbinger of wrath.

My Fylgia was taken,  
The Nornas bade it so;  
But though our souls are shaken,  
The deeps run still and slow.

Sad was the hour we parted,—  
' Drear the even, when,  
Smiling, yet broken-hearted,  
Our ways diverged again.

Time the soul-thrust may suture,  
Skulda alone can tell,  
Still I but live in the future,  
With her I love so well.

Time may blunt the aching  
But ne'er can joy restore,  
Until death, pity taking,  
Our souls join evermore.

### ABOUT GOWNS.

"In Athens, we are told, as early as the Antonines, the university students 'wore an official dress, black in color, which distinguished them from all beside;'" and as long as these seats of learning flourished, this dress was rigidly adhered to, the only change made being in the color—from black to white—at the suggestion, says Philostratus, of the learned and munificent Herodes Atticus, who himself defrayed the expenses of the change, declaring, 'While I live ye shall never lack white robes.'

During the Middle Ages learning was so closely connected with religion that it is difficult to separate the habit of a monk from that of a scholar; but allusions in Petrarch, Boccaccio and Chaucer seem to prove that it was a long, loose robe, generally black, sometimes violet or scarlet, with a loose, pointed hood instead of a cap. In the Ellesmere Manuscript of Chaucer, the Clerk of Oxenford is pictured in a surcoat, or, to use the expression of the poet, an overest courtesy of dark violet. In 1507, Richard Hutton became provost of Kings College, Cambridge, and Hatchet writes of him that 'because this man was of so high a color he would seldom wear his scarlet gown.' Spenser also alludes to

"The scholar learned in gowns clad,"

and Shakespeare mentioned the custom very frequently, but seems to take for granted its antiquity and general prevalence. In the history of the University of Cambridge, published at London in 1815, there is a series of plates showing the gowns worn by the candidates for the different degrees, 'according to ancient custom,' as a note tells us. Caps and gowns are still worn at both the great English Universities and many of the schools and smaller colleges, a fine being in most cases imposed on all who appear without them. The etiquette as to their usage is strict and complicated, a short, open gown being worn by

candidates for the Bachelor's Degree, and a longer, closer-fitting one is used by the Masters. The cap is never removed from the head in bowing; touching it with the hand and inclining the head is all that is deemed necessary. The tassel is always worn on the left side, front, &c."—*Nassau Literary Magazine*.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### A. M. S.

**S**OME of the amendments to the constitution of the Alma Mater Society, which will be proposed at the coming annual meeting, should not be passed without careful consideration. We wish to draw attention to the most important. Changing the fee is a matter of opinion; it will make no great difference whether the change is made or not. Abolishing Bourinot will make the chairman's position more difficult and will leave the society with no *definite* authority upon many points and will do *no good at all*; but it will do no great harm: Bourinot may be readopted at any future annual meeting.

But there is one proposed change which may not be so lightly considered. It will forever remove—and in this case the injury, once done, is irremediable, reconsideration in the future will avail nothing—it will remove the dignity attaching to honorary membership and it will offer a direct insult to every lady graduate and undergraduate in Arts and Medicine. We refer to the proposition to make all lady students honorary members.

"The Chancellor, Trustees and Senate of the university and affiliated faculties shall be, *ex officio*, honorary members." [Art. 2, Sec. 3.] Any graduate of the university may be elected an honorary member by a five-sixth vote of the members present at any meeting, provided due notice has been given. [Art. 2, Sec. 4 and Art. 5, Sec. 5.] This is what the constitution says about honorary membership at present. Lady students and graduates are admitted to ordinary or honorary membership upon the same terms as persons of the opposite sex. Why make a change? The only reason yet suggested—it has not perhaps been explicitly stated—is that it will make the ladies more *convenient tools for election managers*. Comment is needless. The Alma Mater is not yet so false to

its history and traditions as to pass a proposition of that nature. We will make only one suggestion. It is that the ladies should vindicate their honour and respect for college traditions by coming out and indignantly voting down the motion.

### THE SCIENCE HALL.

There are about 70 students doing practical work in Chemistry, from simplest chemical experiments to complex analysis. Every place in the Junior Laboratory is filled already. If more men enter, a new class will have to be formed, and places assigned them in the Senior Laboratory, where there is still room. This is a pretty good proof of the crying need there was for the new building, and of the development of Chemistry in Queen's since Professor Goodwin took charge of the department. It also shows the necessity for fitting up Laboratory No. 3, which, on the day of opening, was used as a refreshment room, but which is intended as a working class-room for the Juniors. About \$1,000 are needed for this purpose. Some one whose name will be permanently associated with it, as Dr. Acheson's is with the Quantitative Laboratory, is eagerly desired by Dr. Goodwin and Mr. Nicol. His appearance will be welcomed by friends, and especially by all who are interested in the science side of the University.

### LABORATORY AND LECTURE APPARATUS.

Last week an extensive consignment of apparatus for Chemistry and Assaying purposes arrived from Germany. This was ordered in August, and more recently a supplementary order had to be sent to New York, on account of the number of students being larger than was anticipated. Both consignments came to Kingston on the same day, and on comparing them, the German goods were found to be not only better, but cheaper. Moral: Order largely and in time. Trust to students *galore* being on hand.

### CRYSTALS THAT ARE NOT CRYSTAL.

There is in the Science Hall a unique collection of models of crystals. They are made of pine and beech, and are unusually large, so that it is quite possible to demonstrate with them the various crystal forms to large classes. These models have been made by a

Kingston carpenter, and Thomas Lindsay, who has shown great intelligence and dexterity in cutting them out. He is still engaged in completing the collection. It was intended to order these from Germany, but the Professor, who had once made a similar set, found in Mr. Lindsay a person quite capable of carrying out the work quickly and economically, and making them of a larger size than they could have been had from Germany. Only honour students in Chemistry study these models in detail, but the larger are used to demonstrate the elements of crystallography to the passmen. This is a kind of N.P. that no one will object to. No protection has been asked from the Government so far, but the Professor ought to claim "exemption" from the City Council.

#### TYPICAL SPECIMENS OF ONTARIO MINERALS.

We note that a collection of these is being formed by Mr. Nicol. They will be of service to all interested in prospecting and in the development of our mineral lands. Good specimens are always welcome, and prospectors are asked to take a note of this. Nothing is more needed in Kingston than a school of mines, and this is the first step to that desirable end. Heaven helps those who help themselves, and the Provincial Government may some day soon imitate heaven. So mote it be!

#### CO-OPERATION.

What strikes a stranger about Queen's is the hearty way in which the Professors, lecturers and students co-operate in the work of the University. There is no sign of jealousy, and therefore no friction. Dr. Goodwin entered into the labors of Prof. Dupuis, so far as Chemistry is concerned, and Prof. Fowler, as regards Natural History. Instead of feeling envious at the great development that has taken place to another's advantage, Prof. Dupuis has labored for the Science Hall as he would for class-rooms for himself; and on the day of opening Dr. Goodwin stood aside and gave the place of honour to his predecessor, just as if he himself had done nothing during the last seven years, or in connection with the plan and construction of the new building. Let us give all honour to those who never claim it for themselves,

but think only of the common good. It is *esprit de corps* among the Professors that develops it among the students.

#### THE GLEE CLUB.

This institution which had such a successful term two years ago has revived again and looks as if it were this season going to do better than ever. Several meetings have been held and the work of organization is now complete, except that no doubt many more students will join before practice begins in earnest. Mr. Oscar Telgmann, well known in musical circles, will act as leader, and we hope that he will have under his baton *all the musically inclined students of the university*.

The officers are as follows:

Hon. President—Harry Wilson, M.A., '88.  
President—J. Binnie, M.A., '89.

Vice-President—C. Daly, B.A., '90.

Sec.-Treasurer—J. Stewart, '93.

Practices will be held on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 6 p.m.

#### ADDRESS FROM THE STUDENTS TO DR. O'HARA.

To Miss Maggie O'Hara, M.D.

As you are about to leave your native land to engage in the noble work of bringing the light of the Gospel to those who are in darkness, we, your fellow-students, wish to express our esteem for you and our sincere wishes for your future welfare.

Our feelings of regret at your departure from amongst us give place to feelings of gratitude when we remember that, having done your duty faithfully as a student, you have been honored by the Master in being entrusted to do a special work for Him. We rejoice with you that you have been thus accounted worthy.

We are confident that the same qualities which marked your life and conduct when you were with us will give you success in the work to which you have been called. Your sympathy, earnestness and devotion, your ready and cheerful helpfulness in every good cause, and above all your sincere piety and firm faith in God, are qualities that have been a help and an inspiration to us, and which eminently fit you for work in the foreign field.

We sincerely hope and pray that in every difficulty which you may encounter, in every disappointment and discouragement you may meet, you shall find strength and encourage-

ment in the promise of Christ, "Lo! I am with you always." And as you go about the Master's work, bringing relief to the suffering, raising the fallen, comforting and strengthening the weak, may you not only be supplied with strength, physical, mental and spiritual, but may you also have much joy and peace, and a glad consciousness of the Saviour's approbation.

As a token of our esteem and an earnest of our good wishes and prayers for your well-being and success, we ask you to accept from us this Surgical and this Medicine case, hoping that you may long be spared to use them in the alleviation of suffering.

Signed in behalf of the Students of Queen's.

JAMES BINNIE, M.A.  
MISS ALLEN.

Kingston, Nov. 16th, 1891.

#### WHAT THE LADIES WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

1st—Why *they* are never asked to air their Latin in class.

2nd—Why it should be necessary to enter the English class-room ten minutes early in order to ensure a seat; and why a regular student should not have the privilege of sitting in her own seat at least twice a week.

3rd—Why they must always "hop" into class to the tune of "Sister Mary." Even "Captain Jinks" is a fair hopping tune, and would break the deadly monotony.

4th—Why when unattended they choose to enter Convocation Hall they should be yelled at,—and even more yelled at if attended.

5th—And why, oh why! that abominable whistling! Surely the line might be drawn at that.

6th and lastly—Why no one ever taught the "Chaste Sophomore" the moral of that little story, "Go up thou Bald Head," and the bears. N.B.—Free representation of the above mentioned little drama (minus the bears, though an occasional growl may be heard) any evening of a public meeting in Convocation Hall, from 7 to 8.30.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

'94 met on the 19th. After the regular business was disposed of, the programme was commenced. This consisted entirely of a reading by R. Taggart, which, however, was

well received. After singing some class songs the meeting adjourned. The ladies of the year have not yet favored us with their presence, but we hope to see them hereafter. They would materially assist in the programme.

Mr. G. Lowe was called home last week on account of the death of his sister.

Mr. E. R. Peacock's sister, through whose illness he went home, died recently.

The JOURNAL extends its heartiest sympathy to those students in their sad bereavement.

Prof. Dyde has been unable to meet his classes recently through illness.

Prof. Fletcher was called away suddenly on Saturday morning on account of the death of his mother.

The senior class in English now meets in Prof. Goodwin's room in the Science Hall. It is much more comfortable and commodious than the present class-room.

E. C. Watson, historian of '95, recently resigned, and J. Conn was elected in his place.

The Æsculapian Society met on Monday evening for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Royal at Toronto and Montreal. After a very close contest the result was as follows: W. H. Bourns, for Toronto School of Medicine; F. J. Kirk, McGill University.

#### FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

After election. F. J. Kirk:—The *Barber* gave me a very close shave.

Monday morning after At Home in the Den. Dr. Henderson:—Didn't expect to see so many out this morning.

H. R. Grant and J. J. McLennan, B.A., were appointed representatives to the next meeting of the Ontario Union.

At last meeting of Y.M.C.A., two delegates, Messrs. Harrison and Connelly, from Albert College, Belleville, addressed the meeting, which was large and enthusiastic. The addresses of the young men were much appreciated. We understand a return delegation will shortly visit Albert. There is no doubt that this system of Inter-Collegiate visitation deserves to be encouraged more than it has been in the past.

The first meeting of the Missionary Association was held in the Divinity Room on

Saturday, Nov. 14th. After devotional proceedings the minutes of the last meeting were received. The Treasurer's report was very satisfactory. The President, Mr. John Sharp, then delivered his inaugural address. A general discussion about the supply of stations during the winter months took place. It was decided to ask all students who wished to supply to hand their names to the Secretary, C. H. Daly, B.A.

## DE NOBIS.

**A** DIVINITY student of Queen's has a habit of repeating the first line of the hymn and adding let us rise and sing. Lately he was preaching, and he gave out a hymn beginning with

"Ye indolent and slothful rise"—

"And sing," he added, and then disappeared behind the pulpit.

On Princess Street—Ain't we two pretty little things. Don't we look nice together.—  
[W. W-k-n-sh-w.]

Ninety-three has a *fee-simple*. At any rate it is rumoured that he was married Wednesday, Nov. 11th.

Tune—"A Warrior Bold Am I."

When nights are cold,  
And students bold  
In Alma Mater hold their sway,  
A *warrior* bold,  
With gall untold,  
Sings patiently this lay :  
Oh I am young and fair,  
I have been reared with care,  
So don't delay,  
I humbly pray,  
I cannot stay late there.

Mallorytown concert—Young Lady—Who is that nice looking young man with the slight moustache behind the organ ?

Student—Why, that's Binnie.

Y.L.—Oh, isn't he just lovely.

Guy Curtis (on the train nearing Cobourg)— Beg pardon, sir ; would you like some refreshments to be prepared for you at Cobourg ?

Passenger—Thank you ; I would.

G. C.—So would I, sir ; good night, sir.

Vigorous applause from students in other end of car. Passenger looks cheap.

H. R. Grant (in Alma Mater)—"Yes, Mr. President, I think that the conversat. should be held at the close of the autumn term. How pleasantly it would enable us to say good-bye to one another and *to our friends*. \* \* \* But, Mr. President, it is ridiculous to talk of holding it in the middle of the next, or of any term ; why, we couldn't—we wouldn't"—

Voice—"Wouldn't have a chance to say good-bye to her."

It does not seem to be an axiom to all, that because a man goes to College *therefore* he is a *student*. We notice an advertisement in a College exchange that reads: "Students and College boys are requested to give us a call."

Prof. G. (to medical student)—What is a sub-oxide.

Medical—Er-a a combination of oxygen with a "sub."

Dr. Sexton—if I throw down two dice and they come down both sixes, what would you say to that ?

Joe D-w-ng (sotto voce)—One horse for you, old man.

Since '95 can't shine in foot-ball against the K.C.I. team, nor show up in the team race, yet, if they apply themselves diligently, they may be able to challenge some of the other years to a spelling match before spring.

In the museum—Miss D.—, My, what a pretty stone ! That's an amethyst, isn't it ?

T-y-l-r—Yes ; how would you like it in a ring ?

C. B-gg, '95, complacently looking at his watch on hearing the half-past nine gun go off, "Well, for once that nine o'clock gun is right. It's generally about half an hour slow."

Dialogue—Freshman (philosophic and enthusiastic)—I tell you what, there's nothing like Socratic questioning.

Graduate (of several arts)—What's it good for ?

Freshman—It is unequalled for dispelling illusions.

Graduate—Think so ? Try a Platonic friendship.

# →QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.←

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INTERCOLLEGiate contests of what-  
ever sort always lead to that friendly  
rivalry which cannot but result in good. Con-  
tests upon the football field occupy the time  
and attention of students for the first month  
or two of the college session, but after the sea-  
son for out-door sports is past, there is no  
reason why our meetings with representatives  
from sister universities should cease. The  
question of Inter-collegiate debates has had  
its annual airing this year as formerly, and it  
is to be hoped that the steps which were  
taken at a recent meeting of the Alma Mater  
Society will be speedily followed by definite  
action.

Queen's has done well this year upon the  
foot-ball field. She might have sent repre-  
sentative athletes who would have been an  
honor to her to compete in the annual sports  
of other colleges, and now let us see to it that  
she does not lose the opportunity of display-  
ing her resources in the line of mental ability  
upon the debating platform. Last year Tor-  
onto University made the excuse that our  
challenge to an inter-collegiate debate was  
received so late in the term that no action  
could be taken. This year we have made a  
beginning early in the session, and we trust  
that as a consequence there may be a debate  
this session.

\* \* \*

What is the use of having an Alma Mater  
Society to represent all the students of the  
university if every question of special interest  
is to be brought before a mass-meeting called  
for its particular consideration? We want  
the Alma Mater to be a *Students'* society—we  
wonder why more of the students do not at-  
tend—we do all we can to make the meeting  
of interest to those who do come—and yet  
when a really vital question arises in which a  
very widespread feeling is exhibited, we at  
once call a mass-meeting for its consideration.  
This is certainly a mistake. If we want  
students to come to the Alma Mater meetings,  
we must lead them to feel that the meetings are  
worth coming to. In order that the meetings  
may be worth coming to, we must see to it  
that questions of importance and interest are  
brought up for discussion. And in order that  
such questions may be brought up for dis-  
cussion, we must most positively and most  
unreservedly discountenance anything that  
partakes of the nature of a mass-meeting  
within the college walls.

\* \* \*

Reporters for city papers seem to rule the  
day about the college halls. The college  
items and personals which appear in the  
JOURNAL on Saturday mornings have had a  
gauntlet to run to keep from being stale. If  
the students can only succeed in giving the  
truth, and nothing but the truth, to the  
JOURNAL reporters, and anything else they  
please to the reporters for city papers, then  
we may still hope to delight our readers with  
a weekly feast of good things which will at  
least possess the merit of truth. We cannot  
promise any weddings in the Freshman class  
in Divinity Hall, but will do the best we can.

\* \* \*

University extension has been the subject  
of the day for some weeks past, and hardly a  
voice has yet been raised in opposition to its  
beneficent influence. Queen's is glad to see  
her professors recognized and honored in the  
grand work. Just one slight protest we would  
raise, however, and we hope it may have its

effect. When Prof. Shortt is away delivering his Ottawa lecture our poor library is left entirely alone. The student who discovers that he wants a book on Friday afternoon, to use on Saturday and Monday, has got to wait till Monday afternoon before he can get it. It needs little argument to demonstrate that this is very inconvenient. Here is a chance for our assistant librarian, and we trust at no distant date to see him in his place.

\* \* \*

Last July, the National Educational Association of the United States, in the form of an army of at least 15,000 Teachers, invaded Toronto. They were met by about 1,500 Canadian Teachers, and there was a high old time for several days. Some talked sense and some talked nonsense. Some spread themselves and the wise compared notes and picked up hints. The welcome and the closing meetings at the Mutual Street Rink were the Alpha and the Omega of the Convention, and impressions were made at these that will not soon be forgotten. At both meetings the Principal spoke as the representative of Canada, and it would seem that, as *Grip* puts it, they "distinctly approved" of him, for he has received a pressing invitation to address them again next July, at the Convention to be held then at Saratoga Springs, New York. What was noticeable last July was that few university representatives from Canada were present, compared with the number of Principals and Professors from the United States. This was surely a mistake, when the importance of such an association is considered. University men should keep in touch with the High and the Public and Private Schools of the country, and they can do so best by taking an interest in such associations, and guiding them in right directions.

One outcome of the Convention in Toronto was the formation of a Canadian Educational Association that gives promise of being a reality. Everything at the outset depends on the wisdom, energy and organizing power of the officers, however, and we hope that the right men were chosen at the meeting at which the new Association was launched. It would be wise not to attempt too frequent meetings. Biennial Sessions would probably be sufficient, and on the alternate years atten-

dance could be given at the Convention in the States. In that case the National might become an International Association.

## CONTRIBUTED.

### PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADDRESS

TO THE ECUMENICAL METHODIST COUNCIL IN  
WASHINGTON.

**W**E have so often heard the President of the United States referred to as a common-place man that we have had no difficulty in assigning him a place. But, here is a speech that he made recently to a great representative audience that makes us reverse our judgment and say to him, "Friend, go up higher." Lincoln's public addresss showed that an "obscure ex-rail-splitter" could speak like a born king of men; and this almost impromptu speech of President Harrison is enough to give him a seat among kings. When we consider the audience and the high position of the speaker, it must be confessed that seldom have words been more fitly spoken:—

"I came here this morning to make an expression of my respect and esteem for this great body of delegates assembled from all the countries of the world, but much more to give a manifestation of my respect and love for that greater body of Christian men and women for whom you stand. Every ecumenical conference is a distinct step in the direction, not only of the unification of the church, but the unification of humanity. Assembling from countries unlike in their civil institutions, from churches not wholly in accord as to doctrine or church order, you come together to find that the unlikeness is not so great as you had thought, and to find these common sympathies and common purposes greater and larger than you had thought."

I am glad to know that as followers of Wesley, whose hymns we sing, you have been in consultation as to the method and the time when these minor differences among you may be obliterated. It is the natural order that sub-divisions should be wiped out before grand divisions of the church could be united. Who does not greatly rejoice that the controversial touch of the church is less than it once was; that we hear more of the Master

and his teachings of love and duty than of hair-splitting theological discussions? I recall, many years ago, while visiting a watering-place in Wisconsin, that when the Sabbath came round I went with some friends to a little Methodist church in an adjoining village. The preacher undertook to overturn my Presbyterianism. An irreverent friend who sat beside me, as the young man delivered his telling blows against Calvinism, was constantly emphasizing the points by nudging me with his elbow. Now, I am glad to know that very often since then I have worshipped in Methodist churches, and that is the last experience of that kind I have had.

You have to-day as the theme of discussion the subject of International Arbitration, and this being a public, or in a large sense of the word a political, question, perhaps makes my presence here as an officer of the United States especially appropriate. . . . It is known to you all that in the recent conference of the American states at Washington the proposition was distinctly made and adopted by the adherents of all, or nearly all, of the governments represented, that, as applied to this hemisphere, all international disputes should be settled by arbitration. Of course, there are limitations as yet in the nature of things to the complete assumption and general adoption of such a scheme. It is quite possible to apply arbitration to a dispute about state boundaries; it is quite impossible, it seems to me, to apply it in a case of international feud. If there is no other subject of dispute, no other prompter of war, than a disposition to subjugate, an aggressive spirit to seize territory, a spirit of national aggrandizement that does not stop to consider the rights of other people—to such a case and such a spirit the subject of arbitration has no application. It is for a Christian sentiment to emphasize itself in the nation to remove forever such causes of dispute, and thus what remains will be an easy subject for adjustment by free international arbitration. . . .

There is one unity of the church and but one of humanity. 'One in Him' is the only oneness possible to church or man; and it is as this great Christian sentiment, characterized not only by a high sense of justice, but by a spirit of love and forbearance, masters the civil institutions and civil governments of

the world, that we shall approach peace and arbitration methods of settling disputes.

Let me thank you for the privilege of standing before you for a moment, and for this most cordial welcome which you have given to me. I beg to express again my high appreciation of the character of these delegates, and of the membership of the great church from which they come, and to wish that in your remaining deliberations and in your journeys to far distant homes you may have the guidance and care of that God whom we all revere."

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Dear Mr. Editor,—Queer things are happening about Queen's nowadays. What is it all about? Why is everybody talking about "the Moral Law" and "the Golden Rule," and "man's civil rights," and "man's personal liberty," and "arbitrary contracts"? Then again I read in a city paper: "The concrusus has never been, and in the nature of the case can never be, in organic relation to our university life." This reminds me of a statement made by the philosophic valedictorian of '90: "We are the mere potentialities of what we might have been," and I am more lost than ever. I used to hear about individual liberty" and "natural equality" and those things, when I was studying Hobbes in the Political Economy Class, but they have not bothered me very much since. I want to know what brings them up now. Do a few cranks around here think they can invent an individualistic theory of society which will be better than the theories of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau? If so, haven't they considerable nerve? When I took Junior Philosophy three or four years ago, I wrote an essay which completely demolished all individualistic theories. I think I will have to hunt it up again and read it to the Alma Mater.

But seriously, Mr. Editor, don't we hear a good deal too much individualism preached around here nowadays? And does it do us any good? Don't we all think *too much* of *our* rights and too little of other people's? I don't think it does me any good to be told continually that I have my rights. Moreover, I do not see what good it does to tell students, when they first come here, that they have the same rights as other people. They know that. Nobody denies it. They have the

same rights, but they have not the same knowledge. A freshman is not more equal to a senior in his knowledge of College life than in his knowledge of Latin and Philosophy, and it does him no good to tell him that he is. College life is a reality, and College customs are realities. If freshmen are not to be initiated into these by students who are their seniors, how are they going to become acquainted with them at all? Hazing has never been employed at Queen's, and perhaps this is to be regretted. Hazing, properly managed, has many good points. But we employ a different system here. Instead of pounding appreciation of College life into a man, we try to lead him gently to that appreciation by example, strengthening that example when necessary by public admonition or reproof in the Concursus. That this method may be successful—as successful as hazing—our example, the example set by all senior classes, must be uniformly good, and the Concursus must have the unanimous moral support of the students. The sooner, then, we quiet these individualists, the better for all concerned. If the court has “no organic connection with University life,” by all means let us give it such connection at once.

But, aside from all this, is it not rather absurd to make such a fuss about Mr. McRae's case (if I mention his name I only follow the example of his three friends who wrote to the city press). There is not much use in saying “he felt that he was innocent,” when, except six, every student in Arts and Divinity considered the action of the court to be quite proper. Mr. McRae's “personal rights” are not of more importance than the personal rights of other students and of professors. To talk of bringing “humiliation and disgrace” upon a person who would take refuge behind ladies, one of them an old woman almost in hysterics, and then fling insults at fellow students, is rather too much to stand in silence. No, Mr. Editor, though my sympathy is always with the weaker, *caet par*, I cannot bring myself to shed tears over Mr. McRae's departure.

But may he soon find a University where “the golden rule is observed” and where “man is free.” And when he has found it, may he send for those of his friends who so nobly stood by him. For I must add,

paradoxical as it may seem, that in my opinion, if we had fewer *sturdy advocates* of peace and good will, we would have much less jealousy and discord. Yours, etc.,

OUDANOR.

## LITERATURE.

### ICH BIN DEIN.

In tempus old a hero lived,  
Qui loved puellas deus;  
He no pouvait pas quite to say,  
Which one amabat mieux.

Dit-il-lui-meine un beau matin,  
“ Non possun both avoir,  
Sed si address Amanda Ann,  
Then Kate and I have war.

Amanda habet argent coin,  
Sed Kate has aureas curls;  
Et both sunt very agathæ  
Et quite formosæ girls.”

Enfin the youthful anthropos,  
Philoun the dua maids,  
Resolved proponere ad Kate,  
Devant cet evening's shades.

Procedens then to Kate's domo,  
Il trouve Amanda there,  
Kai quite forgot his late resolves,  
Both sunt so goodly fair.

Sed smiling on the new tapis,  
Between puellas twain,  
Cœpit to tell his love a Kate  
Dans un poetique strain.

Mais, glancing ever et anon  
At fair Amanda's eyes,  
Illæ non possunt dicere  
Pro which he meant his sighs.

Each virgo heard the demi-vow,  
With cheeks as rouge as wine,  
And off'ring each a milk-white hand  
Both whispered, “ Ich bin dein.”

## EXCHANGE.

**I**N *The Educational Monthly* for November we are given the last part of an article on “Drawing in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of Ontario,” by Colin Scott, B.A. It is not bad, but written far too much in the *ipse dixit* style. The Magazine also contains an exquisite “Ballad of the Trees and the Master,” by Sidney Lanier, the inspired young southern poet who died lately.

*The Nassau Literary Magazine* is, as usual, filled with bright and instructive reading.

Princeton's Senior Class is to be congratulated on the high standard of excellence which it maintains.

*The Student*, which we receive from Edinburgh University, is the best College Journal (as distinguished from a magazine) which we know of. Unlike some of our Exchanges, the *Student* evidently does not regard the Senate as "Gods sitting apart." The calm scorn with which it rebukes one of the Professors for regarding the class as a place where he may exercise his humorous faculty, rather than as a meeting where the students may receive knowledge, is most refreshing.

We heartily endorse *Notre Dame Scholastic* in its plan of publishing the best essays of the Criticism and Literary Class. Surely, however, something better could be found than a series of trite platitudes on the subjects of Becky Sharp. Most of the other articles, particularly some of those on Hamlet, are very good indeed.

*Trinity University Review* for this month is very good indeed. Some might quarrel with the large amount of space given to foot-ball, but we think that, especially in the month of November, such a fault is emphatically on the right side. We are glad to see that the match played this year between Trinity and the R.M.C. is to be made annual.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### A. M. S.

**D**R. BELL is Honorary President for the coming year, and is the only person elected by acclamation. The candidates for the other offices are :

President—A. B. Cunningham, B.A., D. R. Drummond, M.A.

Vice-President—F. Hugo, W. H. Davis, H. A. Hunter, R. R. Robinson.

Critic—W. D. McIntosh, C. S. Kirkpatrick.

Secretary—J. W. McIntosh, J. H. Bawden.

Assistant Secretary—W. W. King, T. W. McCammon.

Treasurer—J. S. Shortt, J. C. Brown.

Committee—R. F. Hunter, Campbell McNab, J. S. Rayside, S. Back, W. W. Richardson.

\* \* \*

The officers of the Rugby Foot-ball team

have been appointed for the season of '92 as follows :

Hon. President—Dr. Herald.  
Hon. Vice-President—A. E. Ross.  
President—W. F. Nickle.  
Vice-President—Guy Curtis.  
Sec.-Treasurer—A. B. Ford.  
Coach—H. R. Grant.

\* \* \*

The Hockey Club has organized for the season with the following officers :

Hon. President—H. A. Parkyn.  
President—C. McNab.  
Vice-President—R. R. Robinson.  
Sec.-Treasurer—J. S. Rayside.  
Captain—A. B. Cunningham, B.A.  
Committee—H. P. Fleming, G. C. Giles, C. K. O. Cameron.

### THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ALMA MATER.

This is "the blue ribbon," or the order of the Garter, or the premiership, so far as the students of Queen's are concerned, and for the credit of the University we wish that it could be said that all the voters rise superior to paltry considerations in deciding upon a candidate for the position. The spirit of partyism is the bane of free countries, and how deeply it is ingrained in human nature may be estimated, when even some University men submit to it, as naturally as if they were born sheep. Instead of asking, Who is the man that has the best record? Or who would represent the life and learning of the University best? The questions sometimes put in past years have been: Which is the Medical and which the Arts candidate? Or who has asked me most humbly? Or who is the *nicest* fellow? It is about time to rise above this sort of thing, for, as the Principal is fond of saying, no one will respect you unless you respect yourself.

### DIVINITY HALL.

The Association of Theological Alumni of Queen's, which was formed last October, is one from which much good is expected. We cannot better explain its nature than by giving its constitution, which is certainly a model of brevity. We will expect the Secretary or Treasurer to keep us informed of the progress of the Society. Its constitution is as follows:

i. NAME—The name of the Society shall be the Association of Theological Alumni of Queen's College.

**II. MEMBERSHIP**—All who have been or are students of Theology in Queen's College, may become members of the Association on payment of an annual fee of fifty cents.

Any graduate or friend of Queen's interested in Theological Education may become a member of the Association on payment of the same fee, if recommended by the Executive Committee and elected by a majority of members present at the annual meeting.

The Theological Faculty are *ex-officio* members of the Association.

**III. OBJECTS**—**1.** To bring the Theological Alumni into closer relation with one another.

**2.** To secure increased interest in the Theological department of Queen's, in order to its more adequate maintenance.

**3.** To confer regarding all matters affecting Theology and Theological Education.

**4.** To co-operate with the University Missionary Association in its foreign work.

**IV. OFFICERS**—The Officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Association, and hold office until their successors are appointed.

These Officers, with five others, annually chosen, shall be an Executive Committee to attend to business in the interval of regular meetings of the Association, five to form a quorum.

**V. MEETINGS**—Stated meetings shall be held annually on the Tuesday preceding the April Convocation, at an hour to be fixed by the Secretary.

A special meeting may be held at any time at the call of the Executive Committee.

**VI. AMENDMENT**—This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, on notice of motion given at the previous annual meeting.

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This newly-formed Association has not been idle. Its members are determined that the \$4,000 expected annually by the Theological Department of Queen's from the General Assembly will next year be forthcoming. With this object they have sent to all the ministers of the church a statement of the financial position of the Theological Department prepared by the Principal. We quote the last paragraph:

"We have thus added to our staff without adding to our burden. Although, in the last ten years, interest on our investments has fallen from 8 to 6 per cent., we ask for only the old \$4,000 annually. To raise this, a united effort is needed to get in every Presbytery, from the collections to the General Assembly's College Fund, twice as much as was contributed last year. We have to sustain a University as well as a Theological College, and in carrying this heavy but honorable burden, I appeal to none so freely as to my Brethren in the Ministry."

#### DR. J. F. SMITH.

A letter from our Missionary in Honan, the Rev. J. Frazer Smith, M.D., dated Lin Ch'ing, October 9, mentions that his little boy, aged nearly twelve months, has been taken from him by death. We can assure him of the sympathy of all his old friends in Queen's, and of all who are interested in his work.

Dr. Smith adds that the state of affairs in Honan is far from satisfactory. "Many think that we are on the eve of a great revolution. At any rate the situation has not been so serious for many years. The Chinese gentry, to the number of 20,000, have pledged themselves to drive all foreigners from China, and it is found that a system of Coercion is carried on to force all the people in the Province to back them in this effort. The British Consul at Tientsin has advised against moving into Honan at present."

It is thought that this is an uprising of the Chinese against the Tartar dynasty that has held sway for the last two or three centuries, and that they hope by the massacre of foreigners to involve the authorities in foreign war and thus have a better opportunity of carrying out their design. It may be so, but hatred of "the foreign devils" and of their "corrupt doctrines," and knowledge of the infamous treatment that their countrymen have generally received in America and Australia are also at the bottom of these popular movements, and in the meantime it would be wise for our Missionaries to do nothing that would inflame the prejudices of the people.

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#### Y. M. C. A.

The last meeting of Y.M.C.A. was held Friday evening in the Science Hall. The

attendance of students was large. Principal Grant spoke on "Mission Fields for Canadians." He prefaced his remarks by saying that we should not take a narrow view of mission work. As John Wesley said, "The World is our Parish," and in this connection reference was made to the service which our own men, Beall, Dunlop and Chown, are doing in Japan.

As Canadians, however, the Indians of our own country have the first claim upon us. The system of industrial schools with government co-operation is naturally among Indians the most successful. In this way the Indian is taught to *work* for his livelihood. John A. Macdonald, B.A., '88, and a graduate in Theology of last spring, is at the present time laboring among the Indians on the Pacific Coast. The Canadian Mission in Formosa has been a great success, and there is an opening there for a young man who is willing to learn the secret of McKay's success, so that when he is gone the work may be carried on along the same lines.

No other nation will have so strong an influence on the future of mankind as China, and it is therefore a field of supreme importance. Never was the world so willing to receive the truth as it is to-day, and hence the imperative need there is for all who would be Missionaries to prepare themselves thoroughly for their work.

#### WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The second meeting of the Missionary Society of the Women's College was held on Thursday last, at 1 o'clock p.m. Nearly all the girls were present. Miss Turnbull, the President, presided. She gave an interesting paper on the proceedings of the Inter-collegiate Missionary Convention, which was held in the city early in November. Dr. Weir then read a letter from Dr. McKellar, in India, telling of the opening there of the Canadian Hospital for women. A full description of the building and its capacities was given. Different cases have separate wards. Thus a long felt need has been supplied. The Medical Missionaries will now be enabled to relieve thousands of suffering women whom they could not otherwise attend, and a greater opportunity is given them for doing the Master's work.

We had our Y.W.C.A. meeting on Sunday as usual. Miss Drennan lead the meeting. Subject: Heavenly Guidance.

The College Dramatic Company gave a rehearsal in the College parlor one day last week. None but actors admitted. The tambourine seems to be the favorite musical instrument.

Prof.—Where is the right spleen?

Soph. (with puzzled expression)—Guess there isn't any.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

D. Strachan, B.A., will be back after 'Xmas.

There is a lady taking the divinity class. She is undecided whether to be a minister or a minister's wife.

The divinities were making quite a row in the library last Wednesday. They were drawing cuts for books left them by the late Dr. Bain.

The Concursus Iniquitatis of this year has a very noisy police force.

"Your vote and influence" is heard on every side.

Extract from a letter dated at L——, Manitoba:—"That College Yell" came to hand a few days ago, and as you suggested I tried it out on the prairie. To my astonishment the very grass wilted, and the prairie chickens fled in fear so far away that I have not been able to get a shot at one since.

Young lady of Latin class waxing eloquent: "No, what I admire most is not the eloquent strictures of the Professor, nor yet the weak voices of the translators in the south-west corner; it is the artistic draping of Mr. McDougall's gown."

It was with deep regret we heard of the loss Miss Donovan sustained in the death of her mother. The JOURNAL extends its sincere sympathy.

The Librarian of the junior philosophy class has reported a book removed from the book case and not returned. This is the first offence of the kind this year, and it is hoped that it will be the last.

Those desiring box closets, who are without them, have now a chance of securing them. All should take advantage of it.

W. W. McRae has left for McGill College, Montreal. He evidently found it getting too hot for him here.

The students attending St. Andrew's Church were kindly entertained at an "At Home" in the church Thursday evening of last week.

## PERSONALS.

**J.** S. GILLIES, '89, writes: "I think you have made a good move by issuing weekly, and hope it will be successful. Hurrah for Queen's! Address: Braeside, Ont."

J. H. Mills, M.A., has received an appointment on the staff of the Hawkesbury High School at a salary of \$1,000.

J. J. McLennan, B.A., of the law firm of McLennan & Robertson, Toronto, paid us a visit a few days ago. He reports the good success of the firm.

The Rev. J. A. McDonald, B.A., Missionary to the British Columbian Indians, has issued an appeal to volunteer students to devote themselves to the interests of that wide field. There are at present at least twenty-two places where Christian Missionaries are much needed. Mr. McDonald advises that three classes, ordained missionaries, missionary teachers and medical missionaries be sent. The appeal derives additional weight from the fact of its being signed by the entire party which left Canada last September for the Methodist Central China Mission.

Peter Drummond, M.D., '89, is the popular physician in Grant, Michigan.

W. J. Baker, '91, is at present teaching in Hagersville High School.

### THE YOUNG RECRUITS.

"The Young Recruits" is the title of an oil painting by Mr. Charles Patterson, one of the most gifted representatives of the younger branch of Canadian artists. Mr. Patterson has displayed undoubted genius in the conception and execution of this charming picture, which will appeal to every lover of childhood as well as every lover of art. "The Young Recruits" is one of the four supplements to be given away with the Christmas number of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, which the publishers are sparing neither pains nor expense to make the most magnificent holiday souvenir ever issued in Canada and far surpassing even their own brilliant effort of last year.

## DE NOBIS.

VOTE for Brown and no Shortt-ages in the treasury.

Vote for Rayside and free Hockey sticks.

Now, Bobby, make your old time spurt at the finish and you'll be Vice-President all right.

Put it there, Cameron, old boy, you and I are from P.E.I. That's the long and short of it.—[N.-ky.]

I know my rights here!—[The Modern Ishmael.]

Celebrity No. 1, which being interpreted, i Pinkus.

"The silence that is in the starry skies,  
The sleep that is among the lowly hills."—  
Prof. C.

He is a freshman indeed, in whom there is little or no guile.—[Chief Justice.]

He hath done the things he ought not to have done, and hath left undone the things that he ought to have done.—[Counsel for Prosecution.]

The Divinities are after "Oily" with a long sharp knife.

We press the button, you do the rest.—C-mm-ngs, '95.

"Sing a song of courting,  
Of W. McRae;  
Four and twenty constables  
To carry him away,  
When the door was opened,  
Fitz and Rannie cried,  
'Death to every pleeceman  
Who comes a step inside.'"

I was the only man on the campus last Saturday afternoon who was excited.—H. R. Grant.

The Concursus can't touch me, I'm a free born Briton, gentlemen.—[J. R. M-re (in Sophomore's meeting, Nov. 26th).]

# ⇒QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.⇐

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## ♦Queen's College Journal♦

Published weekly by the Alma Mater Society  
of Queen's University during the  
academic year.

N. R. CARMICHAEL, M.A., - Editor-in-Chief.  
J. W. MUIRHEAD, B.A., - Managing Editor.  
F. HUGO, - - - Business Manager.

The annual subscription is \$1.00, payable  
before the end of January.

All literary contributions should be ad-  
dressed to the Editor, Drawer 1104, Kingston,  
Ont.

All communications of a business nature  
should be addressed to the Business Manager.

**S**O far, Queen's seems to be the only Uni-  
versity in Ontario or Quebec that is  
taking part in University Extension, to  
the extent of organizing classes in a city  
outside the seat of the University. In  
Ottawa, Professor Cappon and Mr. John  
Marshall have a class of fifty, who prove  
their desire to learn by paying \$5 each for the  
course in English Literature. The work is of  
the same kind as that done in "the first year  
honours" at the University. Professor Shortt  
has a class of the same metal in Political  
Science.

In New Brunswick the two Universities  
have thrown themselves into the movement  
with the spirit that distinguishes the Atlantic  
Provinces. Mount Alison is organizing classes  
in the neighboring city of Moncton, and  
Fredericton has started a great variety of  
courses in the city of St. John, the commercial  
capital of the Province.

\* \* \*

The JOURNAL would feel very sorry indeed  
to make anyone about the College suppose  
that it is dissatisfied with the way things are  
being carried on. But as the students' friend,  
and as the voice of the Alma Mater, the  
JOURNAL certainly feels called upon to raise  
its cry now and again in favor of changes  
which will be for the good of all. We have  
been spending imaginary thousands upon an  
imaginary gymnasium, now let us come down

from the region of airy nothingness to the  
bank and shoal of time. We have a Reading  
Room, and we have funds on hand for its  
proper maintenance. Cannot some steps be  
taken to make this room more attractive?  
And cannot something be done to render it  
more worthy of the name it proudly bears?  
In the first place, take a look at the walls.  
Dirt, dust and unsightliness greet the eye.  
In the second place, take a look at the mag-  
azine table. Waste paper, rubbish, and de-  
caying copies of more or less ancient issues of  
all sorts of publications are what you are sure  
to find. In the third place, take a look at the  
furniture in the room. Two or three hope-  
lessly crippled chairs, a few tables scarred  
and hacked by generations past and gone,  
and three or four delapidated cuspidores  
bursting under the weight of woe which for  
years it has been their lot to bear. In the  
last place, take a look at the pictures. Con-  
fusion worse confounded; here a little, there  
a little, and some place else a little more.  
Pictures out of place, dates out of place, and  
little that is in place excepting the spaces  
where pictures and dates are not.

Moral: The JOURNAL hopes that at no dis-  
tant date the Alma Mater Society will request  
the Reading Room Curators to have the walls  
and ceilings tinted a bright and cheery color.  
They should either relegate the picture gallery  
to the nether world or arrange the groups so  
that visitors can discover what it is they see  
before them when they lift their eyes from the  
floor. They should see to it that old and de-  
cayed journals, papers and exchanges are re-  
moved from the tables and desks before they  
become so abundant as to block up the pas-  
sage way into the room, and try to renew the  
furnishings and equipments. If these points  
are acted upon, with proper care by the  
students, and with the rigorous oversight of  
the Reading Room Manager, we shall have a  
comfortable and pleasant spot to rest and  
read, which will be a joy to the students and  
a credit to the University.

\* \* \*

The Conversazione is the topic of the hour. The committees are sparing no pains to make the coming one more successful than any previously held. Only one thing seems to be lacking—money. For some reason or other the students are not giving the conversat the support which has been given in past years. We hope this will change. The excuses given by many for withholding this support are not valid. The Conversazione is intended to give the student an opportunity of showing his gratitude for the hospitality of his city friends. Inability or unwillingness to be present should not, therefore, be considered a proper excuse for not supporting it, but on the contrary should render that obligation more binding. An excuse still less satisfactory is sometimes urged. Many think themselves entitled to withhold their support because they do not think a Conversazione the best form which the entertainment could take, or because they do not approve of some of the arrangements or of some part of the program. These excuses are quite insufficient. Of course any person, who thinks a concert or something else better than a Conversazione, is quite at liberty to express his opinion and advocate it, but when the majority has decided against him his opinion does not excuse him from doing his duty. The question to be decided now is not: Are we going to have a Conversazione or a concert? but, Are we going to have a good Conversazione or a poor one? And for each person individually it is not: How can I best show my appreciation of kindness received? but, Will I show it in this way or not at all?

\* \* \*

In an editorial recently we advocated an extension of the honour course in Classics, so that the honour work would require three years' study from all. The course in Mathematics has been so extended this fall. An honour matriculant in Mathematics takes the First Honour class in his first year, the second in his second year, and so on, finishing the course in his fourth year. A pass matriculant cannot take the First Honour class before his second year, and so cannot finish an honour course before his fifth year. In Philosophy it has for some time been a pretty well understood thing that the honour course requires five years from a pass matriculant.

It has been urged that, if a student finishes an honour course in three years, he can spend his fourth year more profitably upon some other subject than in a continuation of his special course. It might be asked, will he? But even if we grant that he will, would it not have been more profitable still to have continued his special course through the four years and to have taken up other subjects in the spare time of his second and third years.

We are not advocating more specialization. Nothing could be farther from our intentions. We believe that, if Queen's endeavours to make her graduates educated men and women, she will be doing more good than if, like her big sister in Toronto, she tries to turn out an army of specialists. We maintain that a liberal education should be general before it is special. The majority of our students, when they come here, have not a sufficient general education to enter with profit upon a very special course. We do not think that the majority of our honour courses are too special, but, if it were the rule that honours, *i.e.*, the degree of M.A., required either honour matriculation or five years, we think that in many the amount of work outside of the special subject might be increased. For example, the honour course in Mathematics does now extend over five years, and we think it too special. An honour student taking course nine or ten is only required to take five classes—four of them junior—besides his special subject. This is not sufficient, at least one or two senior classes should be added, or, at the very least, we should think, Senior Philosophy.

## LITERATURE.

### SOME NEW FORMS OF VERSE.

**O**F late years a new kind of verse has found extensive acceptance in the English speaking literary world. The revolution against the restricted rhyme and rhythm of the school of Pope seems to have reached high-water mark at last in the rhyming feats of the new Ballade, Rondeau, and Triolet makers; while at the same time, in the very intricacy of these feats, there may be some danger of a relapse into the artificiality of the same old school of a hundred years ago. These fanciful forms of verse, originated by

the old French Provencal Troubadours in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, revived of late in France, and introduced into English poetry in 1872 by Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Edmund Gosse, and other writers, have attained such popularity that a rather extensive collection of them, edited by Mr. Gleeson White, has appeared in a volume of Mr. Walter Scott's Canterbury Poet's Series. This volume appeared in 1887, and so it is rather too late for a review of it, but yet I may be pardoned, even at this late date, for calling attention to it, and to some few of the many beauties it contains.

In dealing with these new forms, a catalogue and some definitions may not be amiss. I shall not attempt a complete list of the classes which have found a place in this anthology. The more important are the Ballade, with its variation the Chant Royal, the Rondeau and Roundel, and the Triolet. The catalogue over, we may turn to definition and description. Of the Ballade there are several varieties. In its more common aspect it consists of three stanzas of eight lines each, and a short stanza, called the envoy, of four lines. Only three rhymes may be used throughout, and every stanza must end with the same line, which thus becomes a refrain, and should strike the keynote of the whole poem. This order may be varied by making the long stanzas of ten lines each, the envoy of five lines, and by admitting a fourth rhyme. Occasionally we meet with the *Ballade with double refrain*, in which there are two refrains instead of one. The Chant Royal consists of five verses with eleven lines, and an envoy of five, with five rhymes. The Rondeau consists of thirteen lines, composed on two rhymes, and two unrhymed refrains, which are generally the first half of the first line. The Rondel, Roundel and Rondeau Redouble are less important variations of this form. Finally, the Triolet consists of eight lines, with two refrains, one of which is introduced three times, and the other twice.

This short and dry description may have given my readers some idea of the difficulty of these forms; they certainly have not been given any idea of their grace and beauty. The only way to do this is to quote, and I purpose giving some examples—that is, if the editorial space forbid not.

The Ballade so far is the most popular, and I think deservedly so. Restricted as its construction undoubtedly is, it yet, in able hands, has a great variety of expression, ranging from the sadness of "Ashes and dust in the place of a heart," and the pessimism of the "Song of the sea wind," to the flippancy of the "Ballade of Dead Thinkers," which I have selected in a spirit of tender recollection of ancient woes and essays. The examples I have quoted of the Rondeau and Roundel show their characteristics sufficiently. For the dainty elaboration of a single thought, this form is, perhaps, unsurpassed. The artificiality of the verse is forgotten, even becomes a new beauty, when the rhymes come freely and naturally, and when the refrain is the climax of the idea—in short, when the form has been handled with skill. And that the Triolet, well handled, is charming in its saucy grace. I expect no one to deny who has looked over the few instances I have culled almost at random from the many choice examples in the collection, which is the basis of all this article. And having done my part of introduction, I may retire in favor of the poems themselves, tarrying only to express the hope that these few selections will stimulate some curiosity about these new and noteworthy forms.

C.F.H.

[The selections are unavoidably held over till the next number.—Ed.]

## TO --

What would you have my friend ? A measured measure ?

A ripple of sweet sounds ? A rhythmic flow  
Of words that overrun the heart's deep silence  
To fall in song below ?

Nay, 'tis not mine to wake that wondrous music,

Whose raptures thrill the soul ;  
Not mine, in joy, to swell the glad hosannahs  
That sound from pole to pole.

At best I can but gather up the fragments  
Of broken music made by mine own heart,  
And know that if I sing them into gladness,  
I shall have done my part.

Then take my song, my friend, not for its sweetness,

Nor for the charm of subtle underflow—  
Perchance it has none—but or sweet, or wanting,

My heart hath made it so.

E.J.M.

## SONG.

BY HELOISE. (NOVEMBER, 1890.)

I'm the child of ocean brave,  
Sport of every wind and wave  
Of the seething billows rolling mountain high ;  
Ever happy when afloat  
In my well beloved boat,  
Fearing naught, for wind and weather I defy.

Never know a cloud of care,  
Happy as a sprite of air,  
Though I see the stormy petrel slowly fly,  
Though I hear the Merman's wail,  
Warning sure of coming gale,  
Sleep secure as nesting bird 'neath sunset sky.

Safe within my shell asleep  
Sail I ever o'er the deep,  
Or awake I oft see wreckage floating by,  
Though my fragile craft I steer,  
Even death I never fear.  
Knowing then 'neath ocean's depths for aye  
I'll lie.

## A BALLAD OF THE TREES AND THE MASTER.

*From The Educational Monthly.*

Into the woods my Master went,  
Clean forspent, forspent.  
Into the woods my Master came  
Forspent with love and shame.  
But the olives they were not blind to Him,  
The little grey leaves were kind to Him ;  
The thorn-tree had a mind to Him  
When into the woods He came.

Out of the woods my Master went,  
And He was well content.  
Out of the woods my Master came,  
Content with death and shame.  
When death and shame would woo Him last,  
From under the trees they drew Him last ;  
'Twas on a tree they slew Him—last  
When out of the woods He came.

—SIDNEY LANIER.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

## THE ALMA MATER ELECTIONS.

NOW that the elections are over perhaps a few suggestions and questions may not be out of place. One thing that many fail to understand is what constitutes a voter. That a registered student now in attendance on classes, or any graduate or honorary member, should be so considered is easily understood. But that the mere attendance on a single class nineteen years ago—as in one case happened—should give a right to vote is surely an absurdity. What possible interest could a person not a graduate, nor a student, nor an attend-

ant on the A. M. S. meetings have in elections that he should claim a vote? And granting the right of voting to any one who at any time in the past fifty years attended a class in Queen's, what means has the returning officer of recognizing all such voters? Even the most ancient of the students could scarcely remember back that far sufficiently well to be sure of his man.

Again, if the A. M. S. Constitution really gives all such the right to vote, would it not be well, now that University Extension is likely to become a wide-spread blessing, to recognize universal suffrage in its elections, or at least make it hereditary in families of graduates and undergraduates? Or has the 50 cent fee anything to do with this wide liberality? Unlike the common mercenary voting of the free-born electors of our young Dominion, who, (if we are to judge by the number of seats just now marked "bribery and corruption"), pocket than pay out the magic dross, the voters at the A. M. S. elections *pay* for the privilege of voting. And just here may I ask on what possible grounds are the lady students required to pay this fee? They are called members of the society. *Are* they members? At least are they members on the same footing as the male students? I answer, no.

(1). They do not, and are not expected to attend the weekly meetings. This is shown by the fact that a special invitation is sent them by the Secretary when their presence is desired—notably about election times.

(2). Since custom is the law for selection of candidates for office, a lady cannot be nominated,—oh, unselfish male law-makers!

(3). In the debates and work of the society, and in the many benefits accruing therefrom the ladies have no share.

Since, then, voting is their only prerogative why should they pay for doing what is in reality a favor to a male student?

I pause for a reply.

Certainly the reasoning used by the writer in No. 4 concerning this question—for after all the point was merely the question of fees—failed to convince his readers that any insult would be offered the lady students in allowing them to vote without paying. The remarkable statement that anyone could then consider them more pliable election tools should really be reversed, as under the present system in

many cases the male student pays the election fee for his friend, making it, to say the least, rather unpleasant for her if she does not care to support his candidate.

I know not just how sacred and unalterable a document that Constitution of the A. M. S. may be, but in the interests of the society, and the satisfaction of getting a result that would be the voice of a majority of the students who attend the A. M. S. meetings and are really interested in them, would it not be a wise amendment to shut out from voting all except graduates and registered students of the present time (*i.e.*, the time of elections,) and not have men voting merely for "my friend" or "the friend of my friend," without any further interest in the result one way or the other.

E. J. M.

#### A. M. S.

The annual election of officers was held on Saturday, December 5th, in the City Hall. All the offices were very keenly contested, and in every case the vote was very close. As of old the interest centred about the offices of President and Secretary; but the presence of a medical in the race for the Vice-Presidency, and the activity of the different years in support of their respective candidates for the Committee considerably increased the excitement. The result was as follows:

Hon. Pres.—Rev. Dr. Bell.  
 President—A. B. Cunningham, B.A.  
 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President—W. H. Davis.  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President—R. R. Robinson.  
 Critic—C. S. Kirkpatrick.  
 Secretary—J. H. Bawden.  
 Treasurer—J. S. Shortt.  
 Assistant Secretary—T. W. McCammon.  
 Committee—W. W. Richardson, '92; R. C. McNab, '93; J. S. Rayside, '94; S. Back, '95.

#### THE COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The foot-ball championship of the College has been in dispute for a long time. '93 had won it two years ago, held it through last year, and so claimed the honour. This the other years refused to concede, and although it was late in the season, it was felt by all that the only way to settle the matter was to play year and year matches, the winners of the final tie to be champions. Accordingly, Saturday, Nov. 28th, was selected as the day. In the morning '92 and '95 met, the result being that '95

was snowed under to the tune of 25 to 2. The day was bitterly cold, and not at all pleasant for either spectators or players. Added to this a few inches of snow made the ground unpleasantly slippery for the men, but served as a good cushion when any of them came severely into contact with mother earth. The playing was too one-sided to make the play interesting, although at times when the freshmen did brighten up they made it hot enough for the seniors. But neither team showed much form, and they lacked combination, which alone is effective in bringing a contest to a successful issue. Burton and Watson at half without doubt played the strongest game for '95. McCammon was good at quarter, but his work was spoiled to a great extent by the ragged formation of the scrimmage. Ross and Richardson played best for '92, but they were well "fed" by Stewart, which accounts for a great deal of their fine play. On the wing the Hunter Bros. were a host in themselves, and repeatedly prevented much good back work on the part of '95.

\* \* \*

In the afternoon '93 and '94 met. This match created a good deal of interest because both teams were confident of victory, and did not hesitate to make it known throughout the College. When, however, the men lined out on the field one could easily see that '94 had the advantage. Among its players could be seen many a one familiar on the campus this season, besides which they were especially fortunate in possessing a number of the men of the second team. While '93 was strong at many points, what ought to be her strongest points, *viz.*: full back and wings, were on Saturday singularly weak. This may be accounted for, however, by the fact that Young and Johnson of the second team were off, while the position of full back was filled by a novice at foot-ball. As in the morning match the play was all on one side, so in this one, the work being confined almost entirely to '93's territory. This gave them an opportunity for doing some fine defence playing, and in this respect the work of Campbell and Irving, often approached brilliancy. McNab, for a green man in the position, played a very good game at quarter, his passing showed snap and precision, but he had too great a tendency to punt over the scrimmage when the proper play

was to the halves. With practice he will develop, however. Bawden and Laird must be mentioned for their steady, determined work on the forward line. As was said before, '94 easily showed their superiority to their opponents. Their rush line was composed almost entirely of men of the 2nd team, and anyone who had seen that team in their great match with Hamilton would at once conclude that the year which had the majority of those players would win over all other years in the College; such has proved to be the case. Ray-side, Tudhope, Moffatt and Asselstine as usual were always on the ball, and a great part of the credit of the victory is due to them. Dyde and Horsey were not very effective at half, while Scott at full was lost altogether, as he did not have the ball more than two or three times during the game. A much weaker man would have done here, so that Scott might be brought up to his proper position in the forward line, where it is safe to say he can do the best work. At the end of time Referee McCammon declared the game in favor of '94 by a score of 25 to 10. The result of these matches was that '92 and '94 were left in the final tie to be played when mutually agreed upon.

\* \* \*

It was decided to play the match Monday afternoon at 3 p.m., if in the opinion of Mr. H. R. Grant the campus was in a fit condition. When Referee Mowat called the game on Monday only a few interested spectators were present, but their numbers gradually increased till quite a respectable crowd had assembled toward the end. As was anticipated this was a very even contest, and was in every respect a first class game. This is no doubt in a measure due to the fact that the back division of both teams was composed of old players, while the forwards knew enough to hold their men on side and pass out the ball. The result was a very pretty exposition of the game as played this year. From the first it was seen that the team that was in the best condition was going to win, but it was hardly expected that when one side did give way the downfall would be so sudden and complete. During the first half the score stood 1 to 0 in favor of '94. For two-thirds of the second half the score still remained the same, and the excitement grew intense. At last, by a series of

brilliant plays, '92 scored a touch-down, but failed to convert the try. The score now stood 4 to 1 in favor of '92. But just here Queen's weakness came in, which was as well exemplified on Monday afternoon by '92 as it has ever been on any foot-ball field. Just as they were playing their best, and the victory in sight, they seemed to get rattled. '94 on the other hand seemed to work more together, and with a grand rush they forced their way down into their opponents territory, and made a desperate onslaught to the end. In vain the Seniors' friends howled and coached, in vain they cried for Blucher or night, for when time was called the Sophs had increased their score by 15 points, and so were winners with a total score of 16 to 6.

It is safe to say that if more inter-year matches were arranged it would be in the interest of foot-ball, for on Saturday and Monday the latent powers of many men were brought out under the excitement of a match, which would otherwise lie hidden forever and never be suspected. We understand the coach has in contemplation for next year a schedule of matches arranged on the same plan as those of the Ontario Rugby Union, which will bring every year into contact on the campus, the winners of the final tie to be champions of the College. We wish him all success in his undertaking.

#### MEDICAL DINNER.

The Meds. anticipate a very pleasant time at their annual reunion on the 17th instant. Freshman and Senior have buried the war-hatchet and have joined heart and hand to make it a success. Representatives are expected from the different Universities of Ontario, as well as McGill and Bishop's, of Montreal. An excellent menu has been provided, and the proceedings of the evening will be enlivened by the music of a first-class orchestra, as well as the soul-stirring choruses of the glee club of the Royal.

It was decided by a unanimous vote of the Aesculapian Society that the dinner should be a temperance one, and we are pleased to relate that the "Royal am a moverin' in morals as in science." Mr. A. E. Lockhart, President of the Aesculapian Society, will act as Chairman.

**COLLEGE NOTES.**

The class of '94 had a most successful meeting on Dec. 3rd. A good musical and literary programme was well carried out. The ladies of the year were in attendance and were delighted with the entertainment. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday instead of Thursday evening, Dec. 16th.

There are a few aspiring dignitaries about the College who have been overheard using some lady students' names a little too freely in the halls. We take this way of warning these gentlemen (?) that if this discourteous practice is not discontinued they will be severely dealt with.

Fresh and spicy. T. R. Scott, A. K. MacLennan and E. J. Rattie delivered the first consignment of Divinity Hall productions—two popular sermons and a lecture.

The Rev. R. Whittington, of Japan, gave the divinities a very interesting lecture last Monday.

The skating season is at hand, much to the delight of the students who patronize the rink.

It is now an open secret that a recent graduate from Divinity Hall is about to embark on the sea of matrimony. May he ever find a favorable breeze and a sea free from breakers.

The Concursus Virtutus et Iniquitatis at the Royal had a somewhat stormy sitting on Friday evening of last week. There is now a calm, but report says it only portends another upheaval.

On Saturday of last week a telegram reached A. D. McKinnon; of '94, announcing the death of his brother at Moncton, N.B. He has the sympathy of all in his bereavement, rendered doubly sad by the fact that it happened at so great a distance and while both were far removed from their home.

We regret to learn that typhoid has laid hold on another of the class of '95, in the person of J. W. English, who left for his home on Monday, 7th inst.

What a terrific racket the divinities make?

Committee meetings are the order of the day.

The Modern Language Society will not allow reports of its meetings to be published in the JOURNAL.

**PERSONALS.**

Mr. Archie Valleau, M.D., who secured the gold medal in final year medicine last term, is located in Wilcott, Vermont.

Fred J. Pope, M.A., has succeeded T. G. Allen in the science department of the Seaford College Institute. Mr. Allen has held the position for two years.

W. Curle, M.A., has withdrawn from the staff of the Gananoque collegiate and is now reading Blackstone in Toronto.

The Rev. J. McLean, who was inducted into the pastoral charge of Blackney congregations last spring shortly after his graduation, is meeting with great success in his ministrations. It is said that before long he means to institute a Ladies' Aid in connection with the congregation.

Thomas Miller, Esq., who has been for many years county judge of Halton, died at Milton on Thursday, November 12th. He was educated at Queen's, and while occupying an honorable and respected position as a judge, was a prominent and useful citizen of Milton, and before coming to Milton had been captain in the 29th Waterloo Battalion.

E. C. Shorey, '86, formerly of San Francisco, has been appointed chemist to a large sugar company in Hawaii. He will get \$1,800 for being "on duty" six months in the year.

G. W. Parmelee, '89, is on the road to fame and becoming an influential man in the Quebec Government. Since he is a Queen's man, it is unnecessary to say, however, that he is not of the "boodling" class.

Our old friend, J. T. Kennedy, M.D., is now at Fort McKavett, Texas. The change of climate has had a beneficial effect, so that he is now able to do something at the practice of his profession. We hope soon to hear that he has worked up a good physique and a lucrative practice amongst our American neighbors.

Rev. Joseph Andrews, a graduate of Queen's, has severed his connection with Middleville and Dalhousie congregations to make his home in the far West. He will reside for a time at Pilot Mound, though his work will be some distance from that point. He would remind the boys that there is always a warm spot in his heart and a bone and potato in the larder for any good fellow from Queen's.

## DE NOBIS.

**P**RINCIPAL (to his class)—Em—ah we'll—ah—have no lecture on Monday, but—em—ah—will hear Mr. Whittington, of Japan, at the usual class hour. (Applause.)

A. Thompson—Are you sure he's a Presbyterian, Doctor?

Pr-p-l—Em—mi—ah—he's a Methodist.

Patriarch Sharp—Are you perfectly sure he's orthodox, Doctor?

J. M. M-ll-r—Well—eh—are you sure he will allow ladies to be admitted, Doctor?

Exit Principal.

A Mathematical romance:—One of our honor men in Political Science, who is of a Mathematical turn of mind, spent last summer's vacation in Toronto, and frequently amused himself by treading the Avenues of Euclid. Contrary, however, to the usual Mathematical method of proceeding from the statement of the proposition to the facts of deduction, our worthy began with the deduction, and it is thought that, if permitted to spend another summer in the Queen City, he will have evolved a *proposition*.

R. Tagger (in Concursus, Nov. 24th)—Give me a shillelah, boys, and I'll blacken their "wee eyesy piesy."

University extension is not so new as they pretend. I've been lecturing on Darwin this summer.—[J. H-d-g-s.]

I recommend the founding of a chair in Chirography.—Prof. W-ts-n.

I'll send in my application.—[J. B. C-c-n-e.]

Put an ad. in the JOURNAL or you will never be elected.—[J. S. R—e.]

I will next time.—[F. H—o.]

No trouble to make out receipts.—[The business manager.]

I can't find anything to do these days.—[Guy C—s.]

I'm going to to get work after Christmas.—[E—r—y.]

Maiden—I have watched thee *Daly*.

Extract from Litany of Apologetics Class (by John Sharp)—"From difficulties and miracles, good Lord, deliver us."

Conversation suited to the day.—Mamma—My dear, you should not talk about students on Sunday, it is not right.

Girls in chorus—But, mamma, we are talking about Divinity students.

Mamma (with a sigh of relief)—Oh.

"Oh! lock the door, mamma, they're all drunk!" cried a city young lady, as an electioneering junior upset his rig in front of the house last Saturday.

I asked her if she were from Queen's.

[W. J. B-lt-n.]

Tom would rather be on another committee.

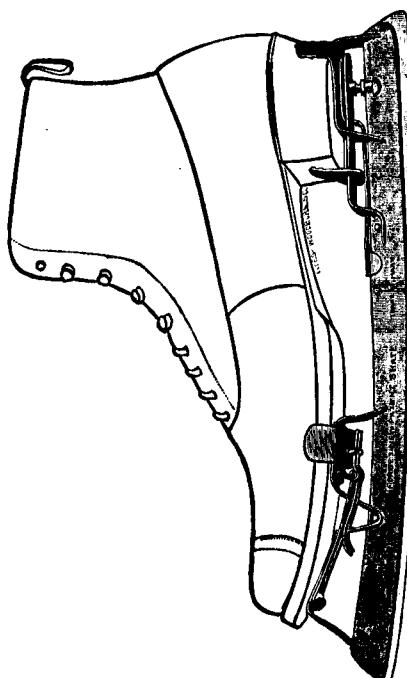
[W. H. B.]

I am a delegate from the Y. M. C. A.

[Toby.]

On the whole I had a great time.

[J. F. K—k.]



SIDE VIEW ATTACHED TO BOOT.

Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent Skates; Hockey, Skeleton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.

# →·QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL·←

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**A**S the JOURNAL staff is going home for the  
holidays, subscribers need not expect  
to see the JOURNAL again for two weeks. We  
intend to be back to our work again in time to  
bring out Number 8 on Saturday, January  
9th. In the meantime we wish you all A  
MERRY CHRISTMAS.

\* \* \*

The JOURNAL does not need to tell its  
student readers how to spend the approaching  
holidays. Yet there is little doubt that on  
this question, as on all others, there is great  
variety of opinion. If you would like to know  
what we think, we will tell you. The best  
way to spend a holiday, is to make it a hol-  
iday season in the true sense of the word. We  
have little sympathy with the anxious book-  
worm who cannot lay aside his text-books  
long enough to enjoy the rest of a complete  
change. There is a time for everything, and  
a Christmas holiday is not the time for study.  
If a student has worked faithfully till Christ-  
mas, and expects to work faithfully from  
Christmas to the close of the session, he will  
accomplish more, and be a better man for a  
fortnight of quiet rest. This best of all vaca-  
tions should not be marred by the cares and  
worries of philosophy, literature or science.  
It is a joyous season, the most joyous of all  
the year. Make it so then for those about  
you, and you will profit most from it yourself.

\* \* \*

Is it true that Christmas is becoming so  
expensive a holiday that none but the rich  
can enjoy it? It may be a fact that the  
modern spirit of extravagance has partially  
modified its old-time plainness, but we are  
slow to believe that Christmas as a true hol-  
iday, in which the spirit of peace and brother-  
liness reigns, can ever die away. The extra-  
vagant Christmas of the wealthy is not the rule,  
but the exception. The simple Christmas of  
the well-to-do and poor is characterized by  
less of the external and more of the inward  
spirit than ever before. As long as the home,  
the hearth, and the fireside, possess their  
charm, fathers and mothers rejoice in the love  
of their children, and friends enjoy the fellow-  
ship of friends, as long as the Christ-spirit  
rules in the heart of the true Christ-follower,  
so long will Christmas be the Grand Festival  
of Peace and Joy which it is intended to be.

\* \* \*

During the past three weeks the air about  
College has been full of "court" talk, and  
the lobbies have been filled with excited groups  
discussing the "pros and cons" of the McRae  
case. Things have now reached rather an  
undesirable climax when McRae has actually  
left the university, and a section of the stu-  
dents have gone to the public press with their  
grievances, and over the signatures stated  
that McRae, "rather than submit to humili-  
ation and injustice, is driven from Queen's,"  
and this after he had agreed to a fair com-  
promise.

With the contention in that letter that "the  
concursus has never been, and in the nature  
of this case can never be, in organic relation  
to our College life," that "it is an arbitrary  
compact," and that "its authority cannot ex-  
tend to those students who do not voluntarily  
submit themselves to it," we feel we cannot  
agree. That there are unwritten laws of re-  
spect and courtesy which must govern the  
contact of students with one another, that hu-  
man nature is such that students are constant-  
ly entering College who, through either ignor-  
ance or perversity, will persistently transgress

these laws, and it is for the common good that the students as a body have a right, and should show their disapprobation of such conduct in some pronounced way, no fair-minded student will deny. Now, since our concursus is a representative body, we cannot see that it can be much improved on as a means of "sitting on" wayward cheeky students. It is certainly preferable to "hazing," and more effectual than lighter means. The fact that some such means is, and has been, an almost universal feature of College life, proves that students in general have felt the need of having it "in organic connection with College life." Surely we cannot consider all who have ever supported such as arbitrary interferers with the liberty of fellow students. Many distinguished graduates of Queen's who have no doubt long ago lost the juvenile desire for a circus for its own sake still enquire kindly for the concursus and proudly relate their own exploits in connection with it. Now if this is not an arbitrarily constituted compact, but the outcome of a necessity in College life, we contend that the statement that "its authority cannot extend to those students who do not voluntarily submit themselves to it" requires at least qualification.

## LITERATURE.

### NEW FORMS OF VERSE. SELECTIONS.

#### BALLADE.

Love thou art sweet in the spring-time of sowing,  
Bitter in reaping and salt as the seas,  
Lovely and soft when the young buds are growing,  
Harsh when the fruitage is ripe on the trees:  
Yet who that hath plucked him thy blossom e'er flees,  
Who that hath drunk of thy sweetness can part,  
Though he find when thy chalice is drained to the lees  
Ashes and dust in the place of a heart?  
'Tis myself that I curse at, the wild thoughts flowing  
Against myself built up of the breeze  
Like mountainous waves to my own o'er-throwing  
Strike and I tremble, my shivering knees  
Sink thro' the quicksands that round them freeze,  
From their treacherous hold I am loth to start:—  
In my breast laid bare, had you only the keys,  
Ashes and dust in the place of a heart.

The world wide over young hearts are glowing  
With high held hopes we believed with ease,  
And have them still, but the saddest knowing  
Is the knowledge of how by slow degrees  
They slip from our side like a swarm of bees  
Bearing their sweetness away, and depart  
Leaving their stings in our bosom, with these  
Ashes and dust in the place of a heart.

#### Envoy.

Love, free on the uplands, the lawns, and the  
leas;

Priced and sold in the world's base mart:  
But the same in the end; tho' at first it please,  
Ashes and dinst in the place of a heart.

JOHN CAMERON GRANT.

#### BALLADE OF DEAD THINKERS.

Where's *Heraclitus* and his Flux  
Of sense that never maketh stay?·  
Or *Thales*, with whom water sucks  
Into itself both clod and clay?  
Or He, who in an evil Day  
*Nomos* and *physis* first employ'd;  
And of the Sum of Things doth say,  
They all are Atoms in the Void?

Where's grave *Parmenides*? Death plucks  
His Beard; and by the *Velian Bay*  
Sleeps *Zeno*; *Plato's* Pen their Crux  
Of *One and Many* doth portray.

*Empedocles* too, well away,  
His taste for climbing, unalloy'd  
By Prudence, led him far astray:  
They all are Atoms in the Void.

Where's *Socrates* himself, who chuck's  
Up Physics, makes of *Sophists* hay,  
Into Inductions briskly tucks,  
And Definitions frames alway?

The good *Athenians* him did slay,  
His *Dialectic* them annoy'd;  
And his Disciples, where are they?  
They all are Atoms in the Void.

#### Envoy.

Prince, tho' with these old names and grey  
Our peace of mind be half destroyed,  
Take comfort; say they what they may,  
They all are Atoms in the Void.

From "Love in Idleness."

#### RONDEL.

Kiss me, sweetheart; the spring is here  
And Love is Lord of you and me,  
The blue-bells beckon each passing bee;  
The wild wood laughs to the flowered year:  
There is no bird in brake or brere  
But to his little mate sings he,  
"Kiss me, sweetheart; the spring is here,  
And Love is Lord of you and me!"  
The blue sky laughs out sweet and clear,  
The missel-thrush upon the tree  
Pipes for sheer gladness loud and free;  
And I go singing to my dear,  
"Kiss me, sweetheart; the spring is here,  
And Love is Lord of you and me!"

JOHN PAYNE.

## RONDEAU—IN THE GRASS.

Oh! flame of grass, shot upward from the earth,  
Keen with a thousand quivering sunlit fires,  
Green with the sap of satisfied desires  
And sweet fulfilment of your pale sad birth,  
Behold! I clasp you as a lover might,  
Roll on you, bathing in the noonday sun  
And if it might be, I would fain be one  
With all your odour, mystery and light,  
    Oh flame of grass!

For here, to chasten my untimely gloom,  
My lady took my hand and spoke my name;  
The sun was on her gold hair like a flame;  
The bright wind smote her forehead like  
    perfume;  
The daisies darkened at her feet; she came,  
As spring comes, scattering incense on your  
bloom—

    Oh flame of grass!  
    EDMUND GOSSE.

## TRIOLET—TO AN AUTUMN LEAF.

Wee shallop of shimmering gold!  
Slip down from your ways in the branches,  
Some fairy will loosen your hold—  
Wee shallop of shimmering gold,  
Spill dew on your bows and unfold  
    Silk sails for the fairest of launches!  
Wee shallop of shimmering gold,  
Slip down from your ways in the branches.  
    C. H. LUDERS.

## TWO TRIOLETS.

## I.

*What he said.*

This kiss upon your fan I press,  
Ah! Saint Nitouche, you don't refuse it,  
And may it from its soft recess,  
This kiss upon your fan I press,  
Be blown to you a shy caress  
By this white down whene'er you use it;  
This kiss upon your fan I press,  
Ah! Saint Nitouche, you don't refuse it.

## II.

*What she thought.*

To kiss a fan!  
    What a poky poet!  
The stupid man  
    To kiss a fan,  
When he knows that—he—can,  
    Or ought to know it.  
To kiss a fan!  
    What a poky poet!

    HARRISON ROBERTSON,

We learn with the greatest regret that one of the children of John Sharp has just been taken to the hospital suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

## A. M. S.

THE annual meeting of the Alma Mater Society was held on Saturday evening, December 12th. An interesting meeting was expected, owing to the proposed changes in the constitution, and expectations were not disappointed. The carelessness of some of the retiring officers in not making arrangements to have the meeting in Convocation Hall, or some larger room than usual, caused considerable confusion. This unfortunate misunderstanding brought out more clearly than ever the need of a building controlled by the students, where they can hold all their meetings.

The meeting itself was very interesting. The discussions were sharp and much more dignified than usual. The Treasurer's report was most satisfactory, showing, as it did that, though the society was about \$200 in debt when he entered office, there was now a balance on hand of \$228.58.

The motion to exempt lady students from fees was voted down by an overwhelming majority. The fee was reduced to twenty-five cents without opposition, and a motion was passed requiring the Treasurer to give bonds to the amount of \$200. This is a step in the right direction, but not a very long one. To be consistent, bonds must be required from all the other officers of the society who handle its money. The Business Manager of the JOURNAL and the Secretary of the Athletic Committee handle more of the society's money than does the Treasurer, and should be bound in the same way.

\* \* \*

When the business of the annual meeting was over, the President made a few remarks regarding the order and decorum of the members during his year of office, and gave some practical advice to his successor. The new President, Mr. Cunningham, took the chair, and in a short and forcible speech outlined the course which the new executive intend to take during their term of office. After a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, the annual meeting adjourned.

\* \* \*

At the regular meeting which followed, Mr. Peck, on behalf of H. R. Grant, who was

attending the meeting of the Rugby Union, submitted some questions from Prof. Dupuis, regarding a proposed College boarding house. The society heartily encouraged the proposal.

\* \* \*

The motion passed at the annual meeting, requiring the Treasurer to give bonds, suggests a complete revolution in our methods of managing our finances. There is too much public money in the hands of one person and another without the knowledge of anybody else. We do not for a moment mean to insinuate that any of the persons who have money are dishonest. Not at all. But it is extremely unsatisfactory for them to hold money, the amount of which is known only to themselves. Auditors are appointed for the books of all such, but the auditors have no means at all of finding out whether the amounts stated to have been received are correct or not. They, therefore, practically have to depend entirely upon the honesty of the person whose books are being audited. This is not as it should be. We repeat that we do not suspect any of the persons who hold responsible offices of dishonesty. Nor do we expect that any persons will be appointed to office in the future who will abuse their trust. Still the system is bad. It is unfair to the person in office, and it is unfair to the society. A change in this respect can be made without any difficulty, and almost without expense. A uniform system of receipt books could easily be contrived in which the stubb of each receipt would remain to mark the amount. The receiver of a receipt could regard it as his duty to see that the amount is properly marked upon the stubb. This system, once started would work without any inconvenience, and would be satisfactory to all. We would like to see it considered at an early date.

#### CO-EDUCATION.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I suppose I ask too many questions, but I cannot help it. There are so many things about the University that I cannot understand. I want to ask now, Do we believe in Co-education? I had always thought we did, but I read a letter signed E. J. M. in the last number of the JOURNAL, which made me a little uncertain. Then I was at the Alma Mater last Saturday night and heard a member who—if I might judge from the at-

tention his remarks received—had considerable influence, quote from this letter and argue that it expressed the opinion of the majority of the lady students. I was dumbfounded. But even that was not the worst. I heard the newly elected President and Vice-President say—apparently in sober earnest—that it was their intention to invite the lady members of the society to the meetings about once a month. That was what knocked me out completely.

I would like to tell you, if you can afford the space, what I think of that letter and of some of those speeches. In the first place, in that letter nine sentences out of twenty-four end with interrogation marks. This shows at once that the writer is very ignorant of many of the matters dealt with. I am not going to try to answer all these questions; if I did this letter would fill the whole number. In the rest of the letter there are thirteen sentences which make statements, and ten of these seem to me to be untrue, while the remaining three are platitudes, such as, that no student can remember back fifty years.

I can quite understand the desire of some male members of the Alma Mater to pay the ladies a graceful compliment by exempting them from fees, but I cannot understand a lady's willingness to be put in such a position. If it is true that they are not members on the same footing as male students, I should think they would wish to become members on the same footing. This they have had and still have an opportunity of doing. It is possible, it is even very probable, that the male members have not in the past given them much encouragement, but I think this has been solely from carelessness. And now, since the ladies have shown their desire, though in a very curious manner, I believe that the others will do their best to make the meetings more interesting and profitable.

And in conclusion I hope we will not hear any more about invitations to open meetings once a month or anything of that sort. The ladies are members and have a right to attend all the meetings if they like, and the sooner the officers recognize this the better for all. I think it is the duty of the officers to at once arrange to hold the meetings in a larger room, and I think it the duty of the secretary to send a notice, not an invitation, to the ladies' room

every week. From this they will be able to judge just as other members do whether or not the meeting will be interesting and to act accordingly.

Yours, etc.,  
OUDANOR.

### MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY.

[The notice of this society published in our last number has evidently taken effect, as we have this week received two reports, one in English and one in some other language, We publish both.—Ed.]

The regular weekly meeting of the Modern Language Society was held on Monday evening, the proceedings being carried on in French. President O'Shea occupied the chair. Various matters of the society were discussed at length, and ample scope for conversation was thus afforded every one present.

Improvement in the practical use of the languages is the chief aim of the society, and none should hesitate to take part in the discussions.

It was decided that the subject for next meeting (German) should be "The Life and Works of Heine." Then followed readings by Miss McArthur and Messrs. Grant, McDougall and McIntosh. Mr. Grant's selection, a scene from Moliere's most popular comedy, was highly enjoyed.

Die Versammlungen sind regelmässig jeden Mountag Nachmittag gehalten und sind im Ganzen gut beiwohnt. Toutes les papiers, essais, etc., et la discussion qui les suit, sont conduits en Francaise et allemande alternately et though la langage usé est quelquefois bad—nous ne voulons pas dire profane—still c'est wonderful à un homme qui est uninitiated how good im Ganzen ist leur command de French and German. Mons. J. O'Shea, '91, ist meistens im chair und runs die Dingen sehr bon.

Le Secrétaire, Herr Frank Anglin, '92, qui est aussi clerk of the Concursus, fills son position très bien. Il donne la notice der Versammlungen jede woche in lead-pencil, und er liest die minuten im beide (oder bad) French and German. Die audiere offiziere thuen auch sehr wohl und nous n'avons point d'un doubt solitaire that when nous attendons die Versammlungen wir sehr belehrt geworden werden.

### WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Y.W.C.A. meeting was led by Miss Connell on Sunday last. Subject: "Think on these things," Phil 4: 8 and 9. She gave a very instructive paper, one that will be long remembered by those who enjoyed the privilege of listening to it. Not one present could help feeling herself benefited by it.

All of Dr. O'Hara's friends will be pleased to learn that she reached Liverpool in safety and had a delightful voyage.

The Arts and Medical Y.W.C.A. will partake of the hospitality of Professor and Mrs. Marshall on Thursday evening. It will be the farewell meeting of the girls this session. An enjoyable time is anticipated.

Holidays are at hand. Everyone is rejoicing at the thought of going home and leaving lectures and books for a time.

### Y. M. C. A.

The regular meeting, held on December 4th, was led by James Binnie, M.A. The subject was "Danger." During the meeting the death of D. G. McLennan, '91, was referred to and a committee of three appointed to draw up a resolution of sympathy with his bereaved friends.

Some interesting items from the College Conference of the Y.M.C.A. in maritime provinces, and reported in the *Argosy*, are as follows:—

	Mt. Allison.	Dalhousie.	Acadia.	Prince of Wales.	U. Univ. of N. B.
Number of men in College	115	225	215	75	50
Members of Association...	45	60	155	45	35
Active.....	32	50	127	23	18
Associate .....	13	10	28	22	17

There was a fair attendance at the last meeting of Queen's Y.M.C.A. The text for the evening was: "And we know that to them that love God all things work together for good." A man's view of life is completely changed when he sees the meaning of the text and begins to act on this new faith. We are God's fellow-workers here and now, and the issue therefore is certain. The bond of union

between us and God is love, and we must prove our love by our fruits.

Quite a number of the students also spoke on different aspects of the question. A timely remark was made, that only small men believed in luck, there was no such thing. He was the strong man who found his place in the infinite place and was therefore in harmony with the purpose of the universe.

#### THE OSSIANIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Ossianic Society was held in the Science Class-room on Friday, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m., when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Patrons—Rev. R. MacLeod, Dunvegan; Rev. J. Carmichael, King.  
 Hon. President—Professor Nicholson.  
 President—A. K. McLennan, B.A.  
 First Vice-President—Colin Campbell.  
 Second Vice-President—J. B. McKinnon.  
 Bard—Evan McColl, Esq.  
 Secretary—K. J. Macdonald.  
 Treasurer—A. J. McNeill.  
 Librarian—F. A. McRae.  
 Pipers—Masters Harris.  
 Executive Committee—Prof. Harris, D. Cameron, D. D. MacDonald.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

Another has been added to the already long list of students who have been called upon during the present session to mourn the loss of immediate friends. On Wednesday, 9th inst., M. B. Tudhope, of '94, was hastily summoned to his home in Orillia by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his mother. Though he went at once, we regret to learn that he arrived home only to find that death had already claimed its victim. He has the heartfelt sympathy of all in his sore bereavement.

The senior year was convened in the sanc-tum on Monday evening at four o'clock to appoint representatives to attend the annual dinners under the auspices of the Royal Medical College and Osgoode Hall, both of which were held on Thursday evening. D. Cameron was appointed for the former, W. W. Richardson for the latter.

On Tuesday evening the regular meeting of '92 was held in the Hebrew class-room. An enjoyable programme was rendered.

The Glee Club is doing good work under the leadership of Mr. Telgmann, who is spar-

ing no pains to make the club a credit to Queen's. Invitations to sing are flooding in from every side, but thus far almost all have been declined. An exception was made in favor of Mr. Joe Hess' lecture in the Opera House on Sunday night, but only a part of the club could make it convenient to attend.

Queen's was represented at the recent meeting of the Ontario Rugby Union by H. R. Grant, of '93. He was elected to the Executive Committee for the ensuing year and will, we trust, do his utmost to uphold the interests of his Alma Mater.

G. C. Van Blaricom, of '93, has received an appointment as city reporter for the *St. Thomas Times*. The JOURNAL most sincerely regrets his departure from Kingston.

Efforts were made last week to bring about a foot-ball match between '95 and '93, but the scheme did not meet with the approval of the foot-ballers. The weather has been splendid for foot-ball, giving a good chance for practice.

W. McCreary, '95, left for home last Monday on account of a severe cold.

Prof. McNaughton intends spending the Christmas holidays in Montreal.

Quite a number of new arrivals are expected after the holidays.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 17th, Mrs. Marshall kindly entertained the members of the Y. W. C. A. at her delightful home, Elmhurst. During the evening a very interesting letter was read from Miss O'Hara, describing her pleasant trip across the Atlantic, and thanking the girls for their remembrance of her.

#### EXCHANGES.

**F**ROM the *Presbyterian College Monthly* we clip the following: "H. C. Sutherland and S. P. Rondeau represented the Missionary Society of this College at the Intercollegiate Missionary Convention recently held in Kingston. They were delighted with the meetings and give glowing accounts of the hospitality of the people of Kingston and the students of Queen's College. The local editor, who was one of the representatives from McGill Y. M. C. A., corroborates all their statements."

A lengthy report of the Alliance in the *Acta Victoriana* also makes kindly reference to Queen's.

In the November number of the *Acta* there is a decided protest against the empty honors of unrenumerated pulpit service. We heartily endorse the position taken up. Failure to put the golden rule in practice ill becomes an exponent of religion and morality. Expecting a young man to render Sunday service, without any other compensation than an approving benediction, is very thinly veiled dishonesty. If, to-day, we refuse to submit to the conditions, we shall be the less likely to impose them on others in the days to come.

An interesting sketch of the new president of Mount Allison appears in the November issue of *The Argosy*. There is a decided college air about the *Argosy*, and as it is doubtless an echo of university life, it augurs well for the future prosperity of the University.

The *Sunbeam* of Whitby has lost none of its old-time power to brighten the sanctum. True, it only lingers for a very short time in our midst before the claims of the upper house lead it to higher regions, but we find it a breezy and well conducted journal.

We were fortunate in securing for our own quarters a speaking picture of Miss Agnes Knox. This is as much as we could hope for in one short week; but, through the kind agency of our only Colin, we are in receipt of a new exchange—*The Portfolio*—a young miss of 12 summers (?) from the Wesleyan Ladies' College of Hamilton. Although we have met for the first time, we already feel very much interested. Not long since Prof. Cappon lectured there, and now Queen's has a worthy son occupying a professional chair in the Wesleyan, in the person of Mr. Colin C. Arthur, M.A., '91. A symposium on music is well worth reading.

## PERSONALS.

**W.** D. WILKIE, B.A., is remaining for the winter in his mission at Red Deer, near Calgary.

D. C. Porteous, '91, is in the insurance business in Chicago.

A. G. Hay, '89, and G. F. Bradley, '90, have been successful in the Manitoba law exams.

T. H. Farrell, M.A., '89, of Dundas, is President of the Chataqua Literary Circle there. He is also President of the Dundas Y.M.C.A.

John A. Beatty, '91, is valedictorian of the graduating class in the School of Pedagogy, Toronto.

We are sorry to hear that the disastrous fire which recently destroyed a large business block in Perth brought a heavy loss to Mr. John M. Poole, an alumnus of Queen's.

Last Sunday the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of St. Gabriel Church, Montreal, celebrated the 25th anniversary of his first connection with the congregation. The Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, of Toronto, preached in the morning. In the afternoon Principal Grant and the Rev. Mr. Fleck addressed the young people of the church. In the evening Prin. Grant preached an able and patriotic sermon from the text, "Seek the peace of Babylon and pray unto the Eternal for it; for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace."

Early in the new year Kingston is to be visited by a very distinguished Professor from Trinity, Toronto, the Rev. Dr. Clark, Professor of Phylosophy and Church History. Dr. Clark, we understand, is to lecture at Queen's on the 9th of January, preaches anniversary sermons at St. Paul's Church, on Sunday, the 10th, and lectures again on Monday evening in the Opera House, on "Books and Reading." Kingston literary folk remember with a great deal of pleasure the learned Professor's former visits and able efforts both in the pulpit and on the lecture platform.

## DE NOBIS.

**M**R. CHAIRMAN, I move you, sir, that this annual meeting do now adjourn!  
—[Jas. B. C——e, B.A., Esq.

"Mene, Mene, tekel, tekel," which being interpreted is—Not in it!!—[R. F. H.]

All hail the power of the Concursus.

—[McNeill, '95.

President C——m.—"The mistakes I shall make will be made with the best intentions."

"Me and the rest of the second team won this cup."—[B——r, '95.

Prof. in Senior Latin—"What learned name do they give to that construction, Mr. McD—?"  
 McD.—Epilepsis, sir.  
 Prof.—Ye-e-s; ah, that's pretty near it. Thank you.

"Oh, these are the whiskers the wind blew through, blew through,  
 Oh, listen to my tale of woe."

—[W. J. H—b.s.—n.]

"What do I care for your Vice-Principal!  
 He's not Janitor of this College."—[John.

We were sitting in our sanctum, one day last week, in a frantic but all too vain endeavor to evolve something that would at least look like a joke, when our attention was drawn from our misery by a gentle tap at the door. In answer to our gruff "come in" there appeared before us an aged apparition who informed us that he was the Shade of Chaucer, and that he had just dropped in to have a chat about things in general and the boys in particular. His conversation, conducted with his usual naive simplicity, was to us exceedingly interesting. These are some of his quaint sayings:—Speaking of A. B. F——, he said, "Noher so besy a man as he ther was, And yet he seemed besier than he was."

And of the newly elected Assistant Secretary in this wise—

"He is as fressh as is the moneth of May."

In the course of conversation about foot-ball and various other matters, we chanced to mention the name of Guy, when our visitor interrupted with—

"What schulde he studie, and make himselfen wood,  
 Upon a book in cloystre alway to poure,  
 Or swynke with his hands, and laboure,  
 As B---n byt? How schal the world be served?  
 Lat B---n have his swynke to him reserved,  
 Therefore he was a pricasour aright."

Regarding A. J. Mc——, he remarked—  
 "And though he holy were and virtuous  
 He was to sinful man nought despitous,  
 To draw folke to heven by fairnesse,  
 By good ensample, this was his busynesse."

"M---l is a stout earl for the nones,  
 Full big he was of braun, and eke of bones.  
*Ad. Inf.*

#### DECEMBER, JANUARY, FEBRUARY.

Ah! My heart is weary plugging,  
 Plugging for exams.,  
 Every day old computation,  
 Permutation, combination,  
 Anticipation of observation,  
 Velocity, acceleration,  
 Sanskrit, Latin, French, translation,  
 Histories of every nation,  
 Values and their variation,  
 Each one closer round me jains,  
 Ah! My heart is weary plugging,  
 Grinding for exams.

#### APRIL.

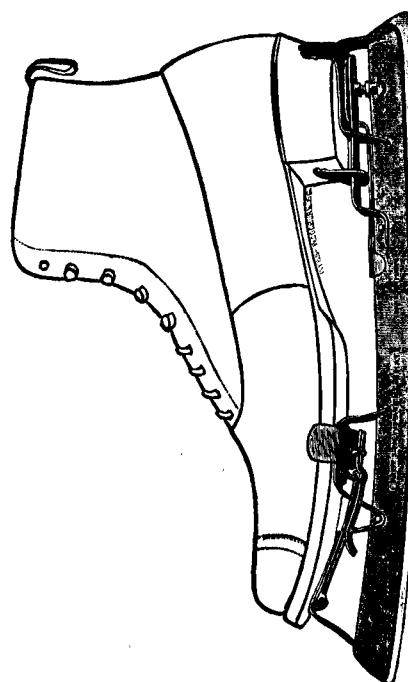
Ah! My head is sore with cramming,  
 Cramming for exams.,  
 Trying to "get off" each class,  
 Hoping for "at least a pass,"  
 That I may throughout the summer,  
 Be not ever, ever "glummer,"  
 Oh! I am all sore with plugging,  
 For the spring exams.

#### AUGUST.

Waiting, sad, dejected, hopeless,  
 Waiting for exams. (sups),  
 Time goes by with wasted warnings,  
 Moonlight evenings, sun-bright mornings,  
 Supplementals, dark and dreary,  
 My grindings are only shams,  
 Ugh! It's dreadful weary business,  
 Grinding for exams.

Class Poet, '94.

SIDE VIEW ATTACHED TO BOOT.  
 Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent  
 Skates; Hockey, Skeleton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.



# →QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.←

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## →Queen's College Journal←

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N. R. CARMICHAEL, M.A., - Editor-in-Chief.  
J. W. MUIRHEAD, B.A., - Managing Editor.  
F. HUGO, - - Business Manager.

The annual subscription is \$1.00, payable  
before the end of January.

All literary contributions should be ad-  
dressed to the Editor, Drawer 1104, Kingston,  
Ont.

All communications of a business nature  
should be addressed to the Business Manager.

WE are trying to make up two complete  
sets of THE JOURNAL from its starting  
in 1873, in order to present them to the library.  
We have from Vol. ix on, but our file of the  
first eight volumes is only a single one and in-  
complete at that. Anyone who has these  
(1873-80) or any part of them would confer a  
great favour on us and on the library by send-  
ing them to THE JOURNAL, Box 1104, Kingston.  
They would be of greater value to the College  
than many more expensive gifts, for without  
them many interesting reports of old meetings,  
etc., must be lost.

\* \* \*

A novel and not uninteresting feature has of  
late become prominent in our College life. We  
refer to the stated meetings of the various  
years. These meetings occurring at regular  
intervals have a tendency to foster stronger  
and deeper class spirit, and afford ample op-  
portunity for the members of a year to become  
better acquainted. With these objects the  
custom has received a ready welcome from  
nearly all the students, and the hour spent in  
singing College glees and songs, in readings,  
discussions and debates, is looked forward to  
from month to month, and will doubtless be  
remembered after College days are done as  
one of the most pleasant features of a some-  
what monotonous life.

Agreeable, instructive and interesting as  
these meetings are, there is yet a danger that  
they may become so frequent as to defeat  
their purpose. This seems to be the tendency  
in some of the years. When the meetings re-  
cur at too short intervals, the programme is  
apt to be slighted and the attendance is apt  
to dwindle down. To avoid these dangers, let  
us guard against overdoing a really good thing,  
and make sure of successful meetings by ex-  
ercising more care in preparation, and by hold-  
ing them at intervals of sufficient length to  
render them more of a treat to all.

\* \* \*

## UNIVERSITY CELEBRATIONS.

The great Universities of Europe have taken  
to holding high festivals in honour of their natal  
days, just as Chicago proposes to celebrate  
the 400th anniversary of the discovery of  
America by Columbus, and—we may modestly  
add—just as Queen's celebrated its Jubilee.  
Edinburgh, a few years ago, invited Queen's to  
join in commemorating its Ter-Centenary, and  
the Chancellor was appointed to convey greet-  
ings to a sister that may be considered rather  
a mother, inasmuch as by Royal Charter we  
are on the model of Edinburgh. When  
Bologna—the mother of all European Univer-  
sities—invited the Senate to join in celebrating  
its eight hundred years of intellectual life, it  
was a matter of regret that no member of the  
Senate could go to take part in the proceed-  
ings. Trinity College, Dublin, has recently  
announced its intention to hold a Ter-Centen-  
ary Festival next July, and has invited Queen's  
to assist. Prof. Marshall has been appointed  
to represent Queen's on the occasion, and no  
doubt he will be there. The following is a  
copy of the invitation that the Senate received:

UNIVERSITAS DUBLINENSIS.

Universitati Kingstonensi.

S. P. D.

Tribus iustis saeculis iam feliciter peractis,  
postquam hoc Collegium Sacrosanctae et In-  
dividuae Trinitatis iuxta Dublinum a regina  
Elizabetha conditum est, occasiouem tam

laetam festo ritu celebrare constituimus, atque Universitates orbis terrarum nobilissimas in partem gaudii nostri vocare. Idcirco vos, quos longis maris et viarum spatis divisos vinculum tamen studiorum communium nobis arcte adnectit, pro humanitate vestra impense rogamus ut aliquem doctum virum ex vestro illustri coetu adlegitis, quem hospitio libenter accipiamus per dies festos quos indiximus in quintum usque ad octavum Julii, MDCCCXCII : oramusque ut certiores nos faciatis quem adlegaveritis.

Dabamus Dublini, die 7mo Novembris, MDCCCXCII.

Scribendo adfuerunt,

ROSSE,

*Cancellarius Universitatis Dublinensis.*

GEORGIUS SALMON,

*Praepositus Collegii, SS. Trinitatis Dublinensis*

\* \* \*

### CANADIAN AND AMERICAN.

Whether there is room on this continent for two English-speaking nations or for one, is the great question. Certainly if there is to be a Canadian nation, there must be a Canadian literature, art, life, type of thought, as well as a distinct political constitution. So far, French Canadian literature is both more abundant, more distinctive and more excellent than that which English Canada has produced, though we in Ontario may be little acquainted with even the names of Quebec poets, historians and litterateurs. One great reason why the work that English-speaking Canadians do is overlooked is the fact that Brother Jonathan takes care to dub it American whenever it attains a high standard of excellence. Just as Hanlan was always called an American as long as he was the first oarsman in the world, but at once became Canadian when the Australians vanquished him, so Sarah Jeannette Duncan and other writers are invariably styled Americans. The author of "A Social Departure" and "An American Girl in London" is of course Canadian by birth, education and literary training, with the exception of that which she received while a member of the editorial staff of the *Washington Post*.

Another reason is to be found in the fact that—since the demise of the *Canadian Monthly* we have no good magazine. The news that the *Dominion Illustrated* is to be changed into a monthly magazine something like the *Cosmopolitan* in make up, but confined almost

exclusively to Canadian writers and topics, will therefore be welcomed by all our literary aspirants. Articles accepted will be paid for instead of begged for, as is the way with the feeble weeklies and monthlies of various kinds that we now have. In this connection a tribute should be paid to *Canada*, a monthly journal of religion, patriotism, science and literature, the success of which is entirely due to the self-sacrificing spirit of its editor, Matthew Ritchie Knight, of Benton, N.B. All who intend to be Canadians, as distinct from Americans, should take one or other of these monthlies.

### LITERATURE.

IT is a melancholy but indisputable fact that the part of a College Journal which is least read is that pertaining to Literature. In College Magazines, of course, the case is different, but in Journals the order of interest seems to be: *De Nobis* and *College News*, Correspondence, Editorials, and lastly, Literature. In order to try and partially put a stop to this, we are going to make a change in our Literary Department. The Poetry will remain as before, but the long essays will, for the most part, give place to short notes on such literary topics as may from time to time arise.

\* \* \*

Within the last two years we have had quite a revival of the historical novel—a branch of English Literature which had seemed as hopelessly dead as the Drama. The best which has yet appeared is "The White Company," by Conan Doyle, who headed the revival two years ago with "Micah Clarke." As compared with those of the previous generation, it is inferior to Ivanhoe, with which it somewhat too directly challenges comparison, but equal to the Talisman and much ahead of anything of James Grant, Harrison Ainsworth, and the rest of the school which Scott's success produced. The description of the tournament on the banks of the Garonne falls decidedly behind that at Ashby de la Zouche, but that of the fight between the yellow cog and the pirate galleys, of how Du Guesclin, Sir Nigel, and the two bowmen held the Castle of Villegranche against the brushmen, above all, of the last

grand fight of the White Company, are not unworthy of comparison with the best of Sir Walter's. Its chief defect is that the author has been too prodigal of his knowledge of the time, and has thus over-crowded his stage. The White Company contains almost enough material for two novels. But time will put a stop to this lavish display, and Mr. Conan Doyle will soon learn not to squander his resources. Every student with a taste for literature should read it, even though it be not as yet prescribed in the Calendar.

\* \* \*

C. F. H.'s article on "New Forms of Verse," in numbers six and seven, is very good indeed, and Queen's students will now be able to give Professor Cappon pointers on this as on most other subjects. The only one of the new forms which I do not like is the Triplet, which, though occasionally charming, seems to be almost always incurably stilted and artificial. In his list of selections I could wish that C. F. had included Andrew Lang, the first and greatest of the new school, "Sleep," or (if C. F. considers pessimism an advantage) "A Ballade of Blind Love," are far superior to "Ashes and Dust in the Place of a Heart."

\* \* \*

By a somewhat curious connection of thought, Andrew Lang calls up the Reading Room. Much has been written of late disparaging it, and doubtless there are defects in its management which should be seen to, but nevertheless every student with the faintest love for literature should make good use of it, even as it is. The one privilege of reading Andrew Lang's column, and James Payne's three, in the Illustrated News, is worth far more than what we pay for the whole thing.

\* \* \*

Of the younger generation in the English world of letters, Andrew Lang is probably the greatest, as he is certainly the most versatile of that eminently versatile crew. An excellent Classical and Modern Language scholar, an almost perfect translator, a successful poet, essayist, critic; there is hardly anything he has not tried. His style is perhaps a trifle effeminate, and his mind is rather of a French than of an English type, thus causing him to put somewhat too high a value on the lyrics of the Pleiad, and the "Pastourelles," and rather underrate what he him-

self would probably call the excessive virility of Shakespeare and Byron. Still, anyone who wishes to learn the art of putting down his thoughts in an interesting manner, cannot do better than study Andrew Lang. Style has been too much neglected in English Literature, and the thought left to win its way alone. This, if it is worthy, it will of course do—after a time—but if the author seeks to do good in his own day and generation, he should cultivate an attractive manner.

\* \* \*

During the last week we received the following poem, entitled, "After Mrs. Browning" (but not likely to catch up to her). We publish it chiefly because of this heading, which may afford some wearied humorist a relief from the everlasting: "After so and so (a long way)." It is also an improvement on much current poetry, for it has a meaning, a distinction to which a good deal of what is now published under the name of poetry can lay no claim. Still, we do not think that the author will succeed Tennyson as Poet Laureate, and so settle that much disputed question:

Our Dyde the ever-smiling,  
Who his lees. from Ferrier takes ;  
All our weary hours beguiling  
With the blunders that he makes.

Our Capponides the lazy,  
Who is always late for class,  
And has notions very hazy,  
Of the men whom he lets pass.

Our MacGillivray, the sarcastic,  
With his famed Mephisto smirk,  
And his measures harsh and drastic,  
For all such as do their work.

## CONTRIBUTED.

*Editor Queen's College Journal.*

SIR,—I infer from an article in the last number of THE JOURNAL that the authority of the venerable "Concursus Iniquitatis" is being called in question. Surely he must be some verdent Freshman who is doing so, or some evil disposed person, who in his heart meditates wrong doing, but who happily has the wholesome terrors of the law before his eyes restraining him, or it may possibly be one of the fair lady undergraduates, although I can hardly bring myself to think so, for in my day all the sensible girls approved of the court, because

they knew right well its great importance and value in keeping those irrepressible youths in their proper place, who unhappily find their way into Colleges as into other walks of life.

Sir, I know of nothing that would cause my very blood to boil so quickly as to hear that the authority of that venerable court had been called in question, except, indeed, it be the reading of certain of Mr. Goldwin Smith's treasonable utterances. And, sir, is there not an analogy in these two cases in point, for can it be held to be less than treasonable to question the authority of an institution which has become venerable by age, and which has always been sanctioned by use and wont.

Does anyone question its utility? Sir, I could point to many distinguished men in Canada to-day, who have come under its somewhat stern yet benign influence, and who I doubt not would be the very first to acknowledge (were they appealed to) that no small share of the success which they have been able to achieve in their several spheres of active duty, has been due to the timely counsels and admonitions which they have received from the august and learned members of that court. Does any one call in question its justice? Sir, is it not a matter of history that the learned judges are wont to sit with the utmost patience, hearing evidence and listening with unwearied attention to arguments adduced by the learned counsel both pro and con? Again and again, when some poor Freshman, far from his parental home and in a thoroughly exhausted condition financially, through some act of youthful indiscretion rather than of positive moral obliquity, has found himself arraigned as a "prisoner at the bar," have not one or even more of the most learned and distinguished counsel present at once volunteered to conduct the case, and that without fee or reward. And, sir, what if said prisoner at the bar, after a fair and impartial trial, was found guilty by a jury of his peers, and the full penalty of his crime extracted from him? Yet, when he showed signs of repentance and reformation, have I not, time and again, seen his lordship, the judge, relax those stern lineaments of visage, and with learned counsel, jurors, constables, criers, and culprit, all join in enjoying themselves in some hospitable "den" over the good things furnished as the result of justice sternly meted out; while

they discussed the ways and means of securing another offender, into which discussion the former lawbreaker usually entered with the greatest eagerness?

Thus did we brethren dwell in unity—in the good days of old—and devise means to fleece one another. But he would have been voted *Asinus* who would have called in question the authority of that ever vigilant enemy of all evildoers, that impartial dispenser of justice, and that great bulwark of virtue—*the court*.

OLD BOY.

---

I attended the Communion service held in St. Andrew's Church last Sunday, and I was somewhat astonished at what I found there. What has become of the old Scotch custom of fencing the tables, that dreadful ceremony by which all those who would partake of the elements with unrepented sin on their souls were warned that by so doing they but added to their damnation, that they committed "the sin against the Holy Ghost," and incurred the fate of the apostate Iscariot? Not those were warned who had sinned and repented, and had come to find relief, but those who were taking the Sacrament that they might seem saved, yet in their hearts were "full of envy, deceit, murder, backbiters, extortioners;" to these was shown in solemn tones the awful and unpardonable sin they were committing. Where has this dread rite gone?

Another thing that greatly shocked me was the youth of some of the communicants. This is not such a rite as baptism, whereby the parents consecrate their child to God, and vow to train it up in His fear, but the most solemn Sacrament of the Christian Church, a Holy Communion between the human and the divine, the full meaning of which no child can understand. Anyone who takes the Communion has indeed to satisfy the minister of his fitness, but the questions asked are such as any precocious child with a glib tongue can answer.

Why, too, is the bread cut into small pieces, one for each communicant? Was not the breaking of the bread more symbolic, more true to Scripture, more reverent in every way? Wherein lies the difference between the present mode and the Roman Catholic wafer—which all Presbyterians disdain and call a farce—save that in one case the congregation

helps itself and in the other has it given them by a priest? The elders still break the bread of which they themselves partake, though why they should be allowed to do so, and not the congregation, is hard to understand. The only reasons I could find for the change were that it took less bread and less time. The first was probably a joke, though, if so, in very bad taste—and the second is a true nineteenth century objection. We cannot afford to take away any of the reverence which pertains to the Eucharist, in order to save five or ten minutes time. There is too little reverence already in the world, let us keep what of it we can.

In the Roman Catholic church the sacrament is administered by a priest, consecrated and set apart, here by the minister and six layman elders. It is not hard to see which is the more solemn.

NESCIO QVIS.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### DR. SMITH.

**T**HIE following account of the recent attack upon the missionaries is from a letter by Dr. Smith, dated Oct. 30th, 1891. Dr. Smith was accompanying Mr. MacDougall upon his first trip so far into Honan.

"I heard a few loud voices and saw in the uncertain light the outline of a number of figures standing in the yard and in a large room and quite a crowd standing in the doorway of a little room off the big one. A ray of light falling on one figure showed me a man half naked, and dirty with blood all over his face and neck and at once it dawned upon me that I had come in the middle of an outbreak. About three o'clock in the afternoon a crowd of beggars, no doubt hired for the purpose, came to the front gate howling and crying for money. A few hundred cash were sent out to them, but they had high ideas and demanded more. Quite a crowd of opium wretches and others gathered, and soon the brethren heard a crash and got up to see what was the trouble, and on reaching the door were met by a large mob, headed by three or four half naked men with drawn knives and bloody faces. These men rushed at our brethren and dragged them out to the gate, at the same time making several thrusts with their knives.

Mr. McGillivray had his queue twisted in a very rough manner. The brethren, however, escaped back to the room without any great injury. Three separate attacks were thus made, and in great straits the brethren were forced to promise to give them all the money in the house. Their demand was for 200 strings of cash (about \$80 in gold), and the money on hand at the house amounted to less than \$30 in gold. We arrived on the scene just as the money was about to be handed over. We requested the men who were talking peace to retire while we prayed to our heavenly Father.

Our abrupt arrival seemed to dismay them a little, and this request still more so. We called them in thereafter and handed over the money saying at the same time, that we had a plan to settle this matter. In a very short time they returned with the silver, no doubt because they were afraid. This is undoubtedly the result of the stories that are all over the land. Professional beggars have frequently been a source of annoyance to foreigners. They cut themselves with stones and do many other things to produce effect. This morning the beggars returned and forced their way in at the back of the compound and told that one of the men thus mutilated yesterday had died, and that we were responsible. We managed to get them out without much difficulty, and then we strongly barricaded all the gates. Mr. McGillivray has gone to the city to claim the protection of the officials and we await with anxiety the outcome of the affair."

### CONVERSAZIONE.

Our annual Conversazione was held on Friday, the 18th of last month, and was a great success, perhaps the best we have yet had. The decoration committee did their work well, and the building never looked better. Our old friend the skeleton, whom we have missed for several years, was again in his place, looking as handsome as life. The "beauty and chivalry" began to arrive shortly before eight, and kept on doing so for over two hours. The following delegates from other colleges were present: Mr. Wilkinson, Wycliffe; Mr. Cooper, Toronto; Mr. Kerr, Victoria, and Mr. Stone, McMaster. The concert programme was excellent, better even than last year. The committee wisely had

the doors shut during each piece, and so insured perfect order. The reciting of Miss Agnes Knox was beyond praise, whether in her comic or pathetic pieces. Her power of throwing herself into the character she is depicting is really marvellous; in great contrast to many so-called "elocutionists" she seeks solely to draw attention to the recitation, not to the reciter. The "Parting of King Arthur and Guinevere," as difficult a piece to recite as there is in the whole of literature, was splendidly done, and those outside the door getting dances missed such a treat as they are not likely to have again for many a long day. Mrs. Scrimger Massie, of Toronto, has one of the purest and best trained voices we have ever heard, and the applause of her "Swiss Echo Song" was so great that she was compelled to respond to an encore. While theoretically we are most decidedly down on the encore fiend, we were heartily glad of his presence on this occasion. Nor were the musicians of Kingston a whit behind. Oscar Telgmann gave two most enjoyable violin solos, and Miss Griffith and Mr. Pierce gave great satisfaction by their singing, the one choosing "The Garden of Sleep" and the other "The Angel at the Window." While not as perfectly trained as Mrs. Massie's, Miss Griffith's voice is very sweet and clear, and well worth cultivation. And here let us say that we heartily thank Mr. Robert Harvey for his great kindness in accompanying the singers, a task which, we need hardly say, was excellently performed. The Glee Club, re-organized under the name of "The University Choral Club," and now including the ladies, sang the soldier's chorus in "Faust" admirably. It was to have given a second selection, but this, for some reason or other, did not transpire, so Mr. Goltman, a delegate from Bishop's to the medical dinner, who had stayed over, was kind enough to give us a song, "The Skipper," which he rendered admirably.

The concert finished at half-past ten, and the guests were then treated to two most interesting lecturettes by Professors Marshall and Nicholson. Then came the dancing, which also went off well. While at first the crowd was so great as to make it rather more exciting than pleasant, after twelve the room became clearer, and for the next hour and a half the most fastidious waltzer could not de-

sire a better floor. By two o'clock all had gone, well pleased with their evening, and John was at last at liberty to turn out the gas.

#### **COLLEGE CELEBRITIES. No. 2.**

This specimen is an inhabitant of Divinity Hall, and is therefore marked by that seedy flash air which its atmosphere invariably imparts. The name of the place which claims the distinction of having originally produced him we know not, but he came to us from somewhere in the land of blue noses and ribbons. His most prominent mental characteristics are a moustache of a livid yellow, a bland but obtrusive—let us say—knowledge of his great merits, and a copious sense of his own dignity. It is an inspiring and beautiful sight to view the stately scorn with which he gazes on his misguided brethren who daily struggle at the door of the Apologetics room, a scorn only equalled by his disdain of those who squander in song the five minutes between classes. The only time we ever saw him ruffled was on one occasion, when some misguided being tried to do violence to his dignified hair, and even then his wrath was decorous and majestic. His abilities are, we believe, great—for Divinity Hall—and in the line of oratory few surpass him, though on the only occasion on which we heard him, we rejoiced greatly that the man in the land of Uz, whose name was Job, was not present to hear his own story told, for if he had been he might have cursed his natal day, and in so doing departed this life. On account of his second quality, our hero possesses a desire to give pointers to his professors, but as it is done solely with a desire for their good, we are sure they don't mind. We know not his motto, but are inclined to think it must be: "Surely we are the people, and wisdom will die with us." On mature consideration, however, we feel it our duty to recommend his changing it—in a dignified and seemly manner, of course—and taking instead:

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us!"

On Dec. 30th, Prof. W. Nicol, of the Science Hall, was married to Miss Forbes, of Guelph. R. J. McKelvey, '90, acted as best man. We extend our heartiest congratulations.

**COLLEGE NOTES.**

W. Raney, '94, has returned to prosecute his studies.

The Freshmen have added quite a number to their class this term, among them J. Goodfellow, who took the highest stand at the Matriculation Exam. last fall, securing the Gunn Scholarship.

A number of new wardrobes have been fixed up during the vacation. The wardrobes have proved a decided success in every way.

Geo. Lowe, '93, has been stationed at Middleville and will not attend this term.

Mr. J. Brown, also, has dropped out. He is engaged in teaching at Forester's Falls.

D. C. Porteous, '91, is back among us again. He will study medicine.

Dan Strachan, '89, has returned for the spring term. Divinity Hall is very much brighter.

Wm. Nicol, M.A., and J. Marshall, M.A., of our University staff, are associate examiners for the Ontario leaving examinations.

**PERSONAL.**

**P**ROFESSOR CLARK, of Trinity, the author of Savonarola and other well-known works, has kindly consented to lecture in Convocation Hall, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, to the professors, students and friends of Queen's on "The Student's Work." Out of respect to the lecturer no charge will be made for admission.

Harry Farrell, M.A., '89, has been appointed Head Master of Wiarton H. S.

D. M. McIntyre, B.A., 1874, Prince of Wales prizeman, has been elected Mayor of Kingston. He has already intimated his intention of giving the usual Mayor's scholarship of \$50. Aldermen Herald, Ryan and Skinner are also graduates of Queen's.

J. M. McLean, B.A., who graduated in theology last spring, has, as we expected, taken the earliest possible opportunity of getting married. The lucky young lady was Miss Violet Robertson, of Port Hope, formerly of Kingston. With his usual good taste Mac. sent us a sample of the wedding cake, which proved excellent. He has our best wishes.

The Rev. Herbert E. Horsey, M.A., of Abbotsford, Que., spent a few days in Kingston lately.

We are glad to see W. R. Stuart, '91, of Buckingham, Que., in Kingston during the holidays, and also Mr. E. J. Corkhill, of Sarnia Collegiate Institute.

Dr. Clancy, an old graduate of the Royal, has a lucrative practice in Port Huron.

R. Whiteman, B.A., a recent graduate in Divinity, is now pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Port Perry.

We have learned with much sorrow of the death of a late fellow student, Mr. W. J. Hayes, '90. After finishing his Arts course at Queen's, he entered Drew Theological Seminary, where, before his illness, he was a student in second year Theology. He was compelled to give up his studies last December, and was removed to the hospital in Orange, N.Y., where he died on the evening of January 2nd.

Some of the long lost have been heard from. We are reliably informed that W. O. Wallace, formerly of '90, has finished his course at McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, is married and settled in southern Illinois.

**DE NOBIS.**

I RESOLVE as follows: Not to attend the rink this year—at least not more than twice a day.—[McD—ll.]

During the coming year to conduct myself from day to day in a manner consistent with my intention of playing on the first team next year.—[W. B-k-r.]

To see so beautiful a girl in such trouble has a very depressing effect.—[T. B. Sc-t, at Faust.]

Marriage is a great question, but I fear the time between graduation and such bliss is for me to be represented by the unknown quantity x.—[J. C-t-n-h.]

Some good scholars are deficient in quantity.—[Prof. Nicholson, in Junior Latin Class.]

## NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

Students—To pay their subscription to the JOURNAL at once.

Prof. Cappon—To be in time for class.

H. R. Grant—To spend Xmas holidays in Kingston, because the air here is so bracing, you know.

R. C. McNab—Not to study immoderately.

Business Manager—To make out receipts quicker and neater than ever.

J. B. Cochrane—To give someone else a chance to move adjournments.

Science Hall, 1.55 p.m. Enter a Student solus.  
Student sadly :

It was not always thus ! There was a time,  
A gracious time, in happy years ago;  
When English was a pastime ; when to class  
The jolly Freshmen trooped, nor deigned to note  
The rhymes and Rhythms of old bygone chaps,  
Whose memories were buried with their bones.  
But now, woe's me ! This call for keen analysis,  
In strict four columns of the blankest kind,  
This rousing good Dan Chaucer from his bed  
Where sweete, smale grass had hidden him,  
This sifting Shakespeare so familiarly,—

Enter a chorus of students, who break in ruthlessly,

There'll be no English there !  
There'll be no English there !  
In the time to come  
We'll make things hum,  
For there'll be no English there !

(Vociferous and prolonged applause from themselves, in the midst of which enter a troop of meek maidens modestly.)

Chorus, joyfully.)

Hop along, Sister Mary, hop along !  
Hop along, Sister Mary, hop along !  
*If e*would never have to go  
To the front, front row,  
*If yo*'d only hop along, hop along !

Comparative silence for a time, then a tuneful Thelog, breaks out (not sure of the exact words.)

When I was a Freshman so jolly,  
I never was courted at all,  
I used to make eyes at my Polly,  
And long for Divinity Hall.

Grand Chorus (slightly tremolo at first, but crescendo at close).

Ti'ural, li ural, li addie,  
Ti ural, li ural, li a, etc.

And now that I'm cured of all folly,  
I've climbed to the top of the tree,  
But only to find that my Polly  
Thinks more of a Freshman than me !

Chorus, as before (in the midst of which Prof. enters,

Five minutes later—sadly, from fourth back bench :—

Howd' you do, "Dear Duff" ie ? Howd' you do ?  
Where were you, "Dear Duff" ie ? Howd' you do ?  
(But no one seemed to know,  
So the whole long row  
Got marked with a great, big Q.)

One minute later—Prof., sternly,—

Now entertain conjecture of a time  
When creeping murmur and some long-drawn sighs  
Shall fill the space of Convocation Hall,  
When that the fateful papers circling round,  
Give dreadful note of preparation,  
Yea, then the confident and over-lusty ones,  
Who the low-rated English had despised,  
No longer dreaming in their seats, shall groan to see  
How different knowledge can from ignorance be.

3.05 p.m. Chorus of some few, sadly :—

Alas for the songs of the good old days !  
(Too much *prose* in this modern plan.)  
It is not, "Hop along, Sister Mary ! " any more,  
But, "Come down to the front, young man ! "

Hear the little College bells,  
Nathan's bells !  
What a host of lectures their melody foretells.  
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,  
Every hour of the day !  
While the students who are scattered  
'Round the halls, in gowns so tattered,  
Hustle every one his way—  
Keeping time, time, time,  
To this very silly rhyme,  
'Hop along, sister Mary,' that so very loudly  
wells,  
Mid the yells, yells, yells, yells,  
And the bells,  
Mid the tramping, plus the tinkling of the bells.  
—[A. Poe(t).]

Public opinion lays the following at the door of the Divinity, who, according to "Oily," lately got married. If the conjecture is a true one, we can only say : *Quantum ab illo mutatur.*

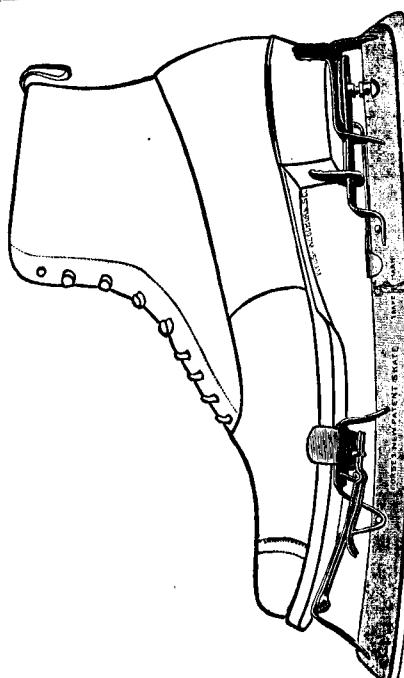
*Before.*

She is so sweet, so true, so fair,  
She lives in other, purer, air ;  
How can such an angel she  
Look so lovingly on me ?

Ah, that day in June !

*After.*

Now, why in thunder did I choose  
To tie myself to such a spouse ?  
Fairly threw myself away !  
Grant, ye Gods, the joyful day  
Of release comes soon !



SIDE VIEW ATTACHED TO BOOT.

Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent  
Hockey, Skeleton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.

# →QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.←

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No. 9.

## →Queen's College Journal←

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WHY should there not be a University in Western as there is in Eastern Ontario? This is the question that some good people in London are asking at present, and apparently they pause for a reply. We take the liberty of suggesting contributions to an answer.

1. Because the educational conditions are not what they were fifty years ago. Then, the Provincial University was sectarian and Queen's was established as the only effectual protest that could be made against its sectarianism. Now Toronto and Queen's are open to all on the same terms, and the graduates of both share in their government.

2. Because twenty-five years ago there was not one well-equipped University in Ontario, now both Queen's and Toronto are reasonably well-equipped, and the conditions of travelling have changed so completely that a hundred miles distance is a comparatively slight obstacle to students.

3. Because the men who propose to breathe the breath of life into the charter of the Western University have no conception of what a University means, or no faith in their own proposal. They do not ask for an endowment capable of yielding \$20,000 to \$40,000 a year, the first being the minimum needed to equip a faculty of Arts, but for promises of \$5,000 a

year for three years, a sum that would not maintain a decent High School!

4. Because young men (and women) have only one youth, and that should not be wasted. Either in Toronto or Kingston they would come in contact with a large staff of fairly well paid Professors. In London, at the best, they would come in contact with a staff whose salaries would represent two Professors.

We are not in favour of having only two Universities in Ontario. There is no reason why there should not be a round dozen, provided only that they are not bogus. In an age when one man in California is giving twenty millions to establish a University, and another man, in Montreal, a million to add a wing to McGill, it is slightly comical to hear men talk of putting a University on its legs, if they can get subscriptions for three years for \$5,000.

\* \* \*

We have received a sample copy of "Canada, a monthly Journal of Religion, Patriotism, Science and Literature," edited by M. R. Knight, Benton, N.B. This is the second year of its publication, and from the January number it is apparently going to be better this year than last, though that was excellent. The regular subscription price is one dollar, but any subscriber to the *Mail*, *Globe* or *Empire*, to *Harper's*, the *Century*, or any of the great American Magazines, can, by taking advantage of Canada's clubbing rates, get it also by paying from nothing to fifty cents extra. Special rates are also offered to agents. It has for contributors the best writers the Dominion can produce—Lampman, Campbell, Roberts, etc. We hope the reading room will at once put it on file.

\* \* \*

Our article on the court, in the JOURNAL of Dec. 19th, it seems, called forth the letter of "Old Boy," expressing horror that anyone could be found to call in question for a moment the authority of our "Venerable Court." The article as it appeared was only the first half of what we then wrote, the re-

mainder being crowded out. Since "Old Boy" has revived the matter, and since it would seem from all that has appeared in these columns up to the present, that the questioning of the authority and action of the court in McRae's case was unprovoked and entirely unreasonable, we feel that it is only fair that we should now say what we were formerly prevented from saying in reference to this special case. This done, we shall consider that enough of attention has been given to the matter.

In the first place, though we believe that McRae was guilty of offences which would justify the court in calling him to task for them, it might have been the part of prudence to have delayed action a little longer in consideration of his age, standing, and the fact that coming from a sister institution he had not fairly taken root among us. While age and seniority of standing should shield no man from his deserts, they should certainly solicit greater caution.

Again, the attempt to arrest a man per force was not only illegal but unjustifiable and unnecessary. If the court proceeds fairly it will have moral support enough among the students to make any one feel that when he is summoned voluntary appearance will be the least of the evils before him. If, on the contrary, the court has not this support, violence will only create sympathy for the accused and enable him to pose as a martyr. However, it is only fair to the Concursus to say that we fully believe that no such violence would have been offered on the evening of Nov. 25th had not the accused been so indiscreet and even offensive in his conduct towards the court's supporters during the day.

But now we come to the point when we candidly think the court is culpable. Neutral parties secured the signatures of McRae's main sympathizers to the following statement and submitted it to the court for its approval:

"We, the undersigned, are willing to be guided by the following motion if passed by a mass meeting of the students—

"It is the feeling of this meeting that the Concursus should postpone indefinitely further action against Mr. McRae, on condition that he sends to the Judge, within twenty-four hours, a written apology for his conduct toward the court and its officers, on Wednes-

day, Nov. 25th, and that in case he should refuse to do this, the court should proceed as at present intended."

This proposal the court rejected, sending as a reply a new summons.

Now we submit that for the court to agree to this compromise would imply neither sacrifice of dignity nor an acknowledgment of defeat, since it would correspond to the "remanding" of a prisoner in an ordinary court of justice. At most it would mean—"considering that you are willing to apologise we give you further probation." But by exacting "the pound of flesh" a student has been driven from Queen's, and even though he had faults, no loyal student can approve of such a policy. True we might better have no court than have a weak and undignified one, but to be strong and dignified it need not and must not be despotic. To fulfil its function it must recognize its limits.

## LITERATURE.

**M**AX ADELÉR tells a story of a poet who was nipped in the bud by having his best line—

"I am weary of the tossing of the ocean as it heaves,"

transformed by the intelligent proof-reader into—

"I am wearing out my trousers till they're open at the knees,"

but this is probably Apocryphal. Nevertheless, the blunders of printers and proof-readers are well nigh incredible. About two years ago one of the Toronto dailies credited Tennyson with—

"Depths of forest shade and palms,  
In Chester lots of Paradise."

which was probably meant for—

"Depths of forest shade and palms in cluster,  
Knots of Paradise."

But even this falls far behind an article in the last *Week* on "Canadian Art Students in Paris," the misprints in which, for pure idiocy, are probably unrivalled. Bougereau is in one place Bongereau, and in another Bengereau, and Rubens is Reubens. Pierian is recognizable under the garb of Piercean, and so is the Carmagnole under that of the Carma gnob, divided into two words probably on the analogy of the Ca Ira, but it is with quite an

effort that we identify pignant with pregnant and eyer with eager.

The article itself, however, is very good indeed. Mr. Gilbert Parker, the author, was at one time lecturer on Elocution in Queen's, and is now doing literary work in London. The whole number, in fact, is better than usual. Of the poetry by far the best is "Pessimism," a sonnet by T. G. Marquis, that rising young Canadian author.

\* \* \*

#### A BALLADE OF BLIND LOVE.

Who have loved and ceased to love, forget  
That ever they loved in their lives, they say;  
Only remember the fever and fret

And the pain of Love, that was all his pay :  
All the delight of him passes away

From hearts that hoped, and from lips that  
met—

Too late did I love you, my love, and yet  
I can never forget till my dying day.

Too late were we 'ware of the secret net  
That meshes the feet in the flowers that stray;  
There were we taken and snared, Lisette,  
In the dungeon of La Fausse Amitie ;

Help was there none in the wide world's  
fray,

Joy was there none in the gift and the debt;  
Too late we knew it, too long regret—

I shall never forget till my dying day.

We must live our lives, though the sun be set,  
Must meet in the masque where parts we  
play,  
Must cross in the maze of Life's minuet,  
Our yea is yea, and our nay is nay ;  
But while snows of winter or flowers of May  
Are the sad year's shroud or coronet,  
In the season of rose or of violet,  
I can never forget till my dying day.

*Envoy.*

Queen, when the clay is my coverlet,  
When I am dead, and when you are gray,  
Vow, where the grass of the grave is wet,  
I shall never forget till my dying day.

ANDREW LANG.

\* \* \*

We must here apologise to Dr. Dyde for the first verse of a poem which appeared in our last number. Our only excuse—if it can be called one—is that the article in question was given to us at the very last minute, and that reading it hurriedly neither we nor the head Editor realized its full import. Anyone who knows Dr. Dyde, or has ever taken his class, knows that while the second and third verses may contain a little truth, the first is utterly absurd and false.

#### CONTRIBUTED.

[The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents, but only for the propriety of inserting them.]

To Editor Queen's College JOURNAL.

Although I am not at all sure that the pages of your Journal are altogether adapted for polemical discussion, I would like to say one word to "Nescio Quis."

I fancy that a tone sarcastic runs through his first two paragraphs on the abolition of the "dread rite" in the communion service in St. Andrew's Church, and when adverting to the youthfulness of some of the communicants, most people will not take him in earnest.

What I would wish to advert to more particularly are his remarks on the "breaking of bread."

Does it not occur to your correspondent, that however suitable the primitive method may be, where only a limited number are concerned—for instance with the pastor and his elders—how highly inconvenient it would be, where the number of communicants reached 400, as has been the case in St. Andrew's Church? Of course it is most desirable to copy as closely as possible the great original, but to my mind were slices of bread to be passed among such a large body of people, that each person might break off a portion, the result would be extreme inconvenience and great delay. The system of cutting the bread into small squares is the only one consistent with decorum and the solemnity which must accompany a rite so all-important as that of partaking of the Lord's Supper.

If Nescio Quis is a Divinity student, the worst wish I would express for him is that when he has a church of his own he may introduce the system he advocates and see how it succeeds; always supposing that the number to be administered to be as large as on the occasion to which he refers. D.

Editor Queen's College JOURNAL:

Dear Sir,—If the JOURNAL is a University organ, as it has always been supposed to be, why does it not give us anything of what is going on in the Royal? A short notice that there would be a dinner, and two or three not very good De Nobis, are all that we have had this year. The Women's Medical, a compar-

atively unimportant institution, has had three times as much space. Why is this? Surely the meetings of the *Aesculapian Society*, or the Court, even of the Y.M.C.A., should have from one to two columns weekly.

Since writing the above your issue for January 9th has come to hand, and I see that in it there is no account of the Medical Dinner, which should have had a column anyway. Surely a report of the dinner is as worthy of publication as *Celebrity No. 2*, and such miserable personalities.

Yours, etc., S. KELLY-TON.

## EXCHANGES.

THROUGH a misunderstanding our exchanges have not hitherto received proper attention. In future we guarantee to be more regular.

*Dalhousie College Gazette* for December keeps up its high reputation.

*The College Rambler*, published by Illinois College, is one of those journals with which no fault can be found, save that they are hopelessly dull. Otherwise it is good.

The Christmas number of the *Columbia Spectator* is excellent. The Spec. is one of our best and liveliest exchanges, in spite of the dictum of last year's Exchange Editor. The prime duty of a College Journal is to be interesting, and this the Spec. always is, every page of it. It gives a picture of its Freshman rowing club, which won the College championship of the United States for 1891. We all know how misleading such cuts are apt to be, but if they look anything like their pictures, the eight must be the toughest looking lot of men ever weaned.

Upper Canada College issues an excellent Christmas number of *The College Times*. The Times always gives a very complete and interesting account of U.C.C. life.

*The Iowa Wesleyan* gives a list of fifteen College papers published in Iowa, and proudly asks if any other state can do as well. We sincerely hope not, for these little one-horse colleges are the bane of America. The only interesting article in this number is a paper on "Canada's hope for the future," which represents us as all looking out for annexation. Here is one sentence (punctuation, mixed

metaphor and all): "Why should they, with bared heads and bended knees worship at the shrine of a foreign potentate whose chief claim to the title of Queen lies in the fact that George Guelph an ignorant Dutchman married Annie Stewart, a dull, stupid English-woman and Victoria Guelph is descended from that union, whose brilliant statesmanship has been to allow her minister to guide the helm of state?"

The Christmas number of the *Argosy* is good. The Exchange Editor says: "The Queen's College JOURNAL never fails to make an appearance each week. The issue of November 7th contains two articles by Chancellor Fleming. We are modest and prefer not to take up the cudgels with such an opponent as the Chancellor of Queen's, but still we would like to see the article that contains as many fallacies to the square inch as the one entitled, 'A Political Problem.'" Point them out brother, we can't find them.

The Christmas number of the *Owl* is worthy of the standard that magazine usually maintains, that is to say, it is surpassed by none. The essays and poems are excellent; even on that well-worn subject, "Realism vs. Idealism," it finds something new and interesting to say. A prominent contributor is, we notice, the Rev. Aeneas McD. Dawson, an honoured LL.D. of Queen's. The *Owl's* reports of Ottawa College's football matches are very good, and above all, fair; and its "Subudendo," and "Ululatus," corresponding to our "De Nobis," are the best we know of. We will have more to say in a future number of its article on priestly ignorance, which, it is needless to say, makes them out the reverse of ignorant.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### MEDICAL STUDIES.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF MEDICAL STUDIES  
OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

THE Board met on December 23rd, the Very Reverend the Principal in the chair.

The Dean of the Royal College reported that the Medical Council of Ontario at their last meeting had adopted substantially the recommendations of this Board as regards

Matriculation and Lectures and practical work: also, that Pathology had been made compulsory. He also reported that a fifth year had been added to the Medical Course by the Council, and that it was to be spent, half with a licensed practitioner, and half in Laboratory work.

The Board referred to the University Council the question whether representations should be made to the Medical Council of Ontario, as to the time when their new regulations come in force.

There were received petitions from final year students of the Royal College and of the Woman's Medical College, praying that as Applied Anatomy, Pathology and Bacteriology were not required of them when they entered, they should be exempted from examination thereon. The Board decided that the prayer of the petition could not be granted, as there are no special examiners on these subjects, and the questions on them are of such a nature as students in Anatomy, Practice of Medicine and Surgery should be acquainted with.

There was read a letter from the *Aesculapian Society* asking that at the Medical Pass Examinations printed copies of the questions should be furnished to the candidates. It was agreed to grant this request—that the question papers be printed by the University printer, under the exclusive supervision of the Chairman of the Board of Examiners—and that all Examiners send in to him written copies of their questions, under seal, at least one day in advance.

It was agreed that henceforward all students must take the subjects of Surgical or Applied Anatomy and Pathology.

The Board appointed the Examiners for 1892 as follows:

*Materia Medica*, Dr. Fife Fowler, Chairman of Examiners.

*Surgery and Surgical Anatomy*, Hon. Dr. Sullivan.

*Practice of Medicine and Pathology*, Dr. T. M. Fenwick.

*Physiology*, Dr. Anglin.

*Anatomy and Histology*, Dr. D. Mundell, B.A.

*Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science*, Dr. Henderson.

*Obstetrics*, Dr. Herald, M.A.

*Chemistry*, Prof. Goodwin, D. Sc.  
*Botany*, Prof. J. Fowler, M.A.

**TIME-TABLE FOR SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS :**  
*Materia Medica*, Tuesday, 22nd March, 1892, 10 a.m.

*Practice of Medicine and Pathology*, Tuesday, 22nd March, 1892, 3 p.m.

*Physiology*, Wednesday, 23rd March, 1892, 10 a.m.

*Obstetrics*, Wednesday, 23rd March, 1892, 3 p.m.

*Anatomy*, Thursday, 24th March, 1892, 10 a.m.

*Histology*, Thursday, 24th March, 1892, 3 p.m.

*Jurisprudence*, Friday, 25th March, 1892, 10 a.m.

*Sanitary Science*, Friday, 25th March, 1892, 3 p.m.

*Junior and Senior Theor. Chemistry*, Friday, 25th March, 1892, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

*Surgery and Surgical Anatomy*, Saturday, 26th March, 1892, 10 a.m.

*Practical and Anal. Chemistry*, Saturday, 26th March, 1892, 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

The examination in Botany takes place on April 19th, and at the close of the summer session.

The Orals to begin on Monday, 28th March, at 3 p.m., for students of the Woman's Medical College; for those of the Royal College, the same day at 7 p.m., the Primary students to be examined first. The Chairman to make all needful arrangements for the Oral Examinations.

It was agreed that hereafter Botany be taught to Medical students only in the summer session.

#### MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY.

The Modern Language Society held its regular meeting in German on Monday evening, and was fairly well attended. Arrangements were completed for obtaining a table in the class room on which to place current French and German periodicals, kindly offered by Prof. McGillivray. The society greatly regrets the absence of three of its most active members, Miss Thompson and Messrs. Denyes and Bawden, who have decided not to attend classes for the remainder of the season.

The subject for the evening was Heine, and selections from this greatest lyric poet were

read by Misses Nicol, Barr and Donovan, and Messrs. McDougall and McIntosh. President O'Shea read a carefully prepared essay on the poet's life and literary significance, comparing him in some respects with our poet—Burns. This paper was much appreciated, particularly by those who are now studying Heine in Class. An interesting programme in French is promised for Monday next.

#### Y.M.C.A.

The first meeting of the Y.M.C.A. this year was held on Friday evening, 8th inst. It was well attended and very interesting to all present. W. W. Peck, '93, was leader, and gave an admirable address. A number of other students also took part.

At the close of this meeting, D. R. Drummond, M.A., and A. Graham, were appointed as a committee to draw up a resolution of sympathy with the friends of the late W. J. Hayes, B.A., '90.

We understand a copy of the resolution has been forwarded to Drew Seminary, where Mr. Hayes has been studying for the ministry of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Hayes was a good student and a warm-hearted christian. We extend to his relatives our sincere sympathy in their deep bereavement.

The Twenty-Second Annual Convention of the Association of Ontario and Quebec will this year be held in London, on February 11-14.

We quote the following from the first announcement: "The Right Reverend Maurice Baldwin, Bishop of Huron, will deliver an address on 'Conversion of Young Men to Christ the supreme object of the Young Men's Christian Association,' and he will also give two Bible readings during the Convention." Mr. H. M. Clark, the experienced and successful State Secretary of Michigan, will, it is expected, be present and speak on "Bible and Training Class Work." Also "The College work will be accorded the prominence which its great importance demands, it is therefore hoped that there will be a large attendance of students and professors."

From an exchange we notice that five American Colleges have Association build-

ings, viz: Yale, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, University of Michigan and Dartmouth.

#### MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The Missionary Association held its first regular meeting for this term on Saturday morning, 9th inst., when a goodly number of Divinities assembled to transact the business that had accumulated during the past few weeks.

In the absence of the venerable president, Mr. D. D. McDonald took the chair and announced the various items of business that were necessary to be disposed of.

Reports of the work done by the Association during the Xmas holidays were given by the several students who had received appointments, all of which proved very satisfactory to the Association.

Mr. John Boyd read a statement of the financial affairs of Pine Street Mission, and steps were taken to wipe off the existing debt on the church before the close of the present session.

Mr. Drummond gave an interesting account of the present assets and liabilities of the Association, which showed a considerable deficit in the treasury, while the claims were becoming more urgent every day. A number of students brought in large amounts from the congregations where they labored during vacation, but many more must be received to have a clean balance sheet in the spring. Arrangements were made to present the Foreign Mission claims before the students at an early date. Considerable surprise was manifested in the meeting when it was learned that only two new members had been received by the Association this session. This is not as it should be. The Association has direct claims on every student who has entered or contemplates entering the Theological Hall, that the new men may get into the working of the Society and then be able to take the responsibility which must surely fall on their shoulders at an early date. Our burdens are increasing every year, and it is only fair that every student who expects to receive any help from the Association should bear his full share of the work.

A committee was appointed to look after Mr. T. R. Scott's horse for the rest of the winter, after which the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

**MEDICAL REUNION.**

The *Aesculapian Society* of the Royal College is to be congratulated for the success of its last medical dinner.

As everybody is aware whatever the Meds. undertake is certain to be a success, and their last reunion was no exception to the rule. In regard to the number attending it was superior to any that has heretofore been held by the students of the Royal, and the oratorical efforts of the professors, delegates and students were probably never excelled. Various attacks were made by the speakers of the evening on the recent changes in the curriculum of the Ontario Medical Council, and some valuable suggestions were made to that august body by which they could much contribute to the happiness of the Medical student.

The Principal spoke in glowing terms of the prospects of the College, and assured the students that everything in the power of the University would be done to insure its future greatness and prosperity.

An attractive feature of the programme of the evening was the songs of the glee club, some of which, written for the occasion by the "boys," are given in full below:

**ODE TO THE FINAL CLASS OF '92.**

We'll sing you a very remarkable song,  
Vive le '92;  
To tell of the fellows we've chummed with so long,  
Vive le '92;  
Alf. Lockhart, our Chairman, is belle of the ball,  
T. H. Balfe won the hospital, nurses and all,  
Isaac Wood is the patriarch, father of all,  
Vive le '92.

Our delegates four were sought out without haste,  
Vive le '92;  
Will Bourns felt quite sure we displayed our good taste,  
Vive le '92;  
E. J. Lent we sent west to partake of the bowl,  
Vinny Sullivan east as a jolly good soul,  
F. J. Kirk says he had a "good time on the whole,"  
Vive le '92.

Chief instructor in morals is Harry Denant,  
Vive le '92;  
Melville proves that the culprit to experts must go,  
Vive le '92;  
Wheeler finds in the victim no Foraman Winslow,

Which Adamson swears is the cause of his woe,  
Tom Bourns has no choice but sentence bestow,  
Vive le '92.

As a sweet little dude Harry Tuttle we scan,  
Vive le '92;  
Yet he's not half so handsome as Frank Birmingham,  
Vive le '92.  
If you want an oration then Belton's the man,  
But to win lady meds. T. B. Scott bears the palm,  
Stackhouse comes to the front as a nice married man,  
Vive le '92.

Just give Kemp a fiddle he'll scrape off an air,  
Vive le '92;  
To prove dancing a science by W. G. Hare,  
Vive le '92;  
A. E. Barber's pet theme is the "At home in the den,"  
Which Douglas will claim is the making of men,  
Bissonette walks about like a wee bantam hen,  
Vive le '92.

C. O. Maybee, post grad., has established a name,  
Vive le '92;  
Gibson treats stomatitis as "stomach aflame,"  
Vive le '92;  
Fred McCammon's ideal is a handsome drug store,  
Radway's Ready Relief will lift Bobby atop,  
Nat. Stevens prescribes at "a dollar a drop,"  
Vive le '92.

Harry Smith, the Australian, can run no mean race,  
Vive le '92;  
G. T. Adams, his chum, takes in Clinics first place,  
Vive le '92;  
Now we've come to the last of most genial grace,  
We would mention his name but we need all our space,  
To say his moustache hides the whole of his face,  
Vive le '92.

Now we are on the whole a remarkable crew,  
Vive le '92;  
Tho' we've found out nothing remarkably new,  
Vive le '92;  
May we all be blest with remarkable wives,  
And live, if we can, remarkable lives,  
Till each at remarkable fame arrives,  
Vive le '92.

**COLLEGE NOTES.**

W. W. Richardson, delegate to Osgoode Hall dinner, on Dec. 17th, returned yesterday.

We are pleased to see J. C. Clothier among us again.

Prof. Goodwin was ill and unable to attend his classes last week.

We are glad to learn that Mr. E. R. Peacock's mother, who is at present in the General Hospital, is very much better.

The top of the Science Hall has been fitted up as a temporary gymnasium till we either come to terms with the Y.M.C.A. or get a permanent one of our own. The opening ceremonies took place on Monday last, a large audience being present. The apparatus is fairly complete, comprising gloves, foils, clubs, trapezes, parallel and horizontal bars, etc. If it proves a success, why should not arrangements be made as regards heating it, lock boxes, etc., and so turn it into a permanency.

A contemporary thus outlines the course :

Freshman—Walks, talks.

Sophomore—Moon, spoon.

Junior—Kiss, bliss, gate, late.

Senior—Nice, splice.

If students only knew how silly and childish it was, we are sure they would cease emending and scribbling their comments on the notices that are put up. We do not at present recollect a single instance of a witty emendation or comment.

Prof. MacNaughton is, as we all know, an enthusiast on the subject of Greek, but the boys wish that his love could be shown otherwise than by taking up in lecturing the five minutes between hours, which are supposed to belong exclusively to us.

## PERSONAL.

**T**HIS following resolution, which speaks for itself, has been passed by the Faculty and students of Drew Theological Seminary, where the late W. J. Hayes, B.A., '90, had been in attendance :

Whereas, God in His wisdom has taken from our midst our beloved brother, William J. Hayes ; and,

Whereas, we, the Faculty and students of Drew Theological Seminary, feel most deeply the loss occasioned by his death ;

Resolved, that we hold in loving remembrance his steadfast christian character, his devotion to the cause of Christ and the Church, his fidelity to his work, his loyalty to the dictates of conscience, and the consecration of his superior intellectual powers. And,

Resolved, that in his early death this Seminary and the Church lose one who gave great promise of future usefulness. And,

Resolved, that we tender to the parents and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of deep affliction, and commend them to the God of all comfort. And, be it further

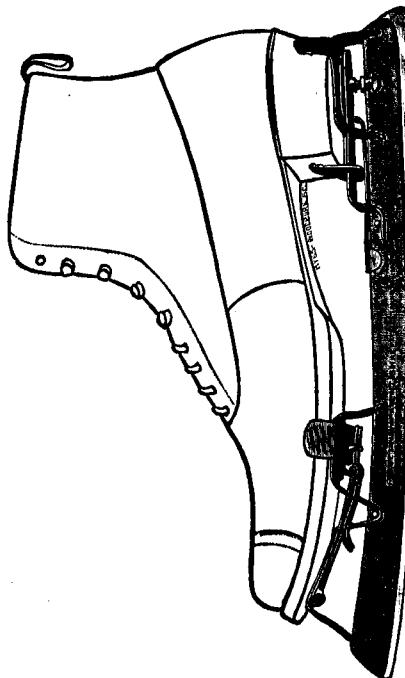
Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to *The Bulletin*, *The Christian Advocate*, and the Queen's College JOURNAL, for publication.

JOHN MILEY,  
S. F. UPHAM,  
MORRIS E. SWARTZ,  
S. GUY SNOWDEN,  
R. T. CHIPPERFIELD,

| Com.

J. G. Dunlop, M.A., writes a two column review of representative government in Japan for the *Christian Guardian*.—*Whig*.

H. N. Dunning, '87, J. A. Dodds, '90, Hugh Jack and A. K. McNaughton are studying Theology at McCormick. Messrs. Dodds and Jack spent their Christmas holidays in Canada. McCormick is said to be a flourishing institution, having a larger number of students in attendance than either Princeton or Union.



SIDE VIEW ATTACHED TO BOOT.  
Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent  
Hockey, Skeleton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.

# → QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL. ←

VOL. XIX.

JANUARY 23RD, 1892.

No. 10.

## Queen's College Journal

Published weekly by the Alma Mater Society  
of Queen's University during the  
academic year.

N. R. CARMICHAEL, M.A., - Editor-in-Chief.  
J. W. MUIRHEAD, B.A., - Managing Editor.  
F. HUGO, - - - Business Manager.

The annual subscription is \$1.00, payable  
before the end of January.

All literary contributions should be ad-  
dressed to the Editor, Drawer 1104, Kingston,  
Ont.

All communications of a business nature  
should be addressed to the Business Manager.

FOR the third successive year La Grippe  
is ravaging the civilized world, and in a  
severer form than before. Already in Eng-  
land the prospective heir to the throne and  
the greatest English light of the Roman Cath-  
olic Church have been carried off.

The loss of his eldest son, Prince Albert  
Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, will  
be a great blow to the Prince of Wales, who,  
whatever his faults may be, is a most devoted  
and loving father. Much has been said in  
the American papers in the last few months  
disparaging the dead prince, but according to  
the English press these reports were utterly  
false. In this connection we were glad to see  
an article in the *Empire* of Friday, the 15th,  
signed X, and evidently written by one who  
had mixed largely in good English society:

"In fact his dissipations are all in the  
Yankee telegrams, and the worst that the  
English people who knew him ever said of  
him was to say he was a "dandy" (or dude as  
we say here), and to nickname him Prince  
Collars and Cuffs. But what very young man  
is not given to a display of collar and cuff at  
some period of his existence? At all events  
it is no sin, and his looks completely refuted  
the lies told of his dissipation. Under his  
father's careful tutition he had of late years  
been developing tact and judgment and earn-

ing good opinions wherever he went to per-  
form public ceremonies."

The loss sustained by the death of Cardinal  
Manning is, for the moment, overshadowed by that of the young prince, with its sad ad-  
juncts of his marriage forever stopped, and of  
his broken-hearted lady love, but it will be  
longer felt. Newman and Manning, St. John  
and St. Peter, were the two great names in  
the English Roman Catholic Church, and  
now both are gone. The one was the sweet  
and the other the strong, and though Newman  
was the more attractive personality, we think  
that the loss of Manning will, in the end, be  
more serious and leave more lasting results.

\* \* \*

At least a hundred and fifty Queen's  
students went to the City Hall on Tuesday  
evening to hear Mr. Laurier; before coming  
away they also heard Sir Richard Cartwright.  
While both speeches were good, Mr. Laurier's  
was of an essentially higher tone. This was  
well seen in their respective treatment of the  
attacks with which the Minister of Marine  
had honoured them a few days before. Mr.  
Laurier said gently that "he had never done  
his opponents the honour of thinking them of  
more importance than political issues"; while  
Sir Richard indulged a not unnatural though  
scarcely expedient desire to pay the Minister  
of Marine back in kind.

It would perhaps be taking modern politi-  
cians too seriously to suppose that they  
either enlighten or wish to enlighten their  
hearers. Politics has deteriorated vastly  
since the days of Demosthenes, when it was  
the duty of a politician to discern the mean-  
ing and tendency of things and to reveal them  
to the people. Modern politics seems rather  
a struggle for power between the "ins" and  
the "outs," success in which depends on suc-  
cessfully throwing dust in the people's eyes;  
in making them believe that some quack  
nostrum is a universal panacea; but there is  
one question which we were disappointed that  
neither of the Liberal leaders took up, even if

only on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, namely unrestricted reciprocity. If unrestricted reciprocity means what it says, that is, free and unrestricted mutual interchange, is it not evident that this cannot be secured unless Canada and the United States have the same tariff against the rest of the world? For the Americans would certainly not interchange while our tariff was fifty per cent. lower than theirs; such a back door, three thousand miles wide, would not be to their taste. Is it not obvious, therefore, that if we are to have unrestricted reciprocity, our tariffs to outsiders must be identical, and equally obvious that they must be fixed by the Americans? In other words unrestricted reciprocity does not seem practicable except in the form of commercial union, which would be more humiliating to Canada than annexation; for under annexation Canadians would have a voice in determining the fiscal policy of the united countries, while in commercial union they would have to accept tariff changes made by a government in which they were unrepresented.

\* \* \*

Leaving the political and turning to the economic aspect of the subject, we do not share the apprehension, real or feigned, of those who urge that unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union (for we cannot but regard the terms as synonymous) would lead to annexation. The only ground for this fear is the very curious one that the greater prosperity consequent on commercial union would lead Canadians to desire the permanent establishment, by political union, of the commercial relations with the States that had been found so advantageous. But would commercial union be economically advantageous? We think it may safely be said that it would not. It is no doubt quite true, as the Liberals point out, that protection has bedevilled this country, retarding its own proper development, diverting the energy and capital of our people in false directions, and fostering a mushroom growth of exotic manufactures of no permanent advantage either to those engaged therein or to the country. The Liberal remedy for the economical ills engendered by protection, however, is based apparently on the homœopathic principle—*similia similibus curantur*. What they pre-

scribe is a larger dose of the very nostrum which has agreed so badly with the body economic. For reciprocity is but another form of the old mercantile theory of which protection is also a form—the theory exploded a hundred years ago by Adam Smith that international trade is a sort of warfare in which a country's commercial advantages are to be protected against the commercial operations of its neighbors as jealously as its territory against their military designs. Reciprocity, in all its forms, is simply a more complex form of protection. Protection, as we ordinarily know it, means the taxing of the community for the benefit of some class in the community, which class is supposed in return to render some service to the community. Reciprocity with the States would mean taxing this country for the benefit of the American manufacturers (a higher tariff being imposed on British and foreign goods) in return for our securing certain commercial privileges in their markets. Protection and reciprocity are alike humbug. Of course it would be a good thing to get free access to the American markets both for buying and selling, but not at the price of a heavy discriminating duty against the cheap goods of Britain. There is but one way of improving our economic condition, and that is the way of free trade as far as revenue requirements will permit, or full free trade, raising our revenue by direct taxation. An application to countries as to individuals of the idea of the division of labor would clear men's minds of all the economic dust which it has been the interest of party demagogues on both sides to stir up.

## LITERATURE.

### TEXTUAL CRITICISM AS IT IS DONE.

**O**F all the subjects which, during the present century, have much developed for better or for worse, perhaps textual criticism and the editing of classical authors take the palm. Scarcely has one edition been issued from the press when another makes its appearance, and of course the editor is sorry for not having had the benefit of his illustrious rival's work, though after all he sees little in it to make him change his opinion on the cruxes of his author. Shades of Euripides, Sophocles, and Aeschylus! what agony you

must feel at the strange and subtle meanings nineteenth-century editors inject into your simplest ideas! What a plague on Greek-grinding mankind, Euripides, didst thou leave in thy choral odes, to be the endless riddles and quibbles of modern sophists! Alas, it is to be feared that when the gods with their scales sit in solemn conclave near the Scottish Acropolis, and the hapless Attic kicks the beam, thou wilt be considered the indirect cause of banishing Greek from our seats of learning!

Glancing into the future, when our own Teutonic tongue may perchance be a relic of the past, we may foresee our epic bard subjected to such treatment as the following:

*Specimen Page of Sturm's Milton.*

Him the Almighty power

Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky,  
With hideous ruin and combustion, down  
To bottomless perdition; there to dwell  
In adamantine chains and penal fire,  
Who durst oppose th' Omnipotent to arms.

*Hurl'd headlong*: all the MSS., transposed by Horsesnout. *Ethereal*: D.F.V.—*Sidereal* conjectured by Sperm, and found in 'K. (Edinburgensis). *Ruin*: most MSS., but Kalm conjectures "brewing."

*Notes*.—(a) *Him*.—The junior student should notice the irregular position of the object; it is a transposition for the sake of emphasis, and often occurs in these old writers, though in silver period of Anglo-Saxon it might savour of pedantry. Examples could be multiplied from the orators.

*Hurl'd headlong*.—Note the alliteration, a common, though puerile, source of poetic effect, cf., "Far flashed the flame her fan."—*Punch*, Horsesnout deems it proper to transpose these two terms on the assumption that Satan would first be turned head downwards before hurled "Sheer o'er the crystal battlements of heaven," as the blacksmith Vulcan had been of yore. This is pressing the meaning too far, however. The MSS. all give this order.

(b) *Ethereal sky*.—This is clear tautology, but pedantic verbosity was then commonly mistaken for elevated poetry. Bigboy, in his reply to Sturnfield, tries to justify this, but all he says merely amounts to the assertion that ether is the constituent of the sky. It is true that he takes five pages to say this, but he says no more after all. It were well if editors

studied brevity. *Sidereal* is conjectured, but needlessly, though a happy poetic conjecture.

(c) *Combustion*.—The meaning here, as Sneezer points out, probably is that in his downward course he collided with stars, comets, etc., which would immediately explode when driven from their normal courses. Jeff goes on to give a scientific account of combustion, with the probable effect this had on subsequent astronomical difficulties, but such a question is clearly extraneous, and should not be introduced into literary works. It may be mentioned that "*brewing*" is conjectured for "*ruin*," on the ground that the scribe might mistake the sound when the word was dictated. We have no authority, however, for imagining that such a "*seething*" effect would be shown, and the poet could not have had such scientific knowledge.

(d) *Dwell in adamantine chains*.—Here we have a profound difficulty. All former editors have given the reading up, and resort to conjectures, with the exception of Boyne, but his work is so much one of the scissors and so slipshod that it is not worth taking account of. Some of the German conjectures are probable, but they show so much over-subtlety that we must be on our guard against them. The point that troubles all commentators is the impossibility of Satan's dwelling in perdition when it was bottomless. He is said to be chained, but how would the chains be fixed when there was no bottom? The use of the word adamantine also adds to the suspicious character of the passage, and, in fact, it is universally condemned. Now it remains for the present editor to claim the honour of explaining this puzzle, this paradoxical enigma. The chain was fixed to one of the stars, and the chained one was so weighed down that he might be said literally to dwell, as his weight would rest on the chain. This simple explanation escaped the notice of critics, who are rather prone to raise difficulties where none exist. For the word adamantine, cf. Campbell, Odes I. 2; Shakespeare, L.L.L., Act I., Sc. 2; Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1215; Tennyson's In Memoriam, I, 13, etc.

—Edinburgh Student.

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The mail will hereafter be distributed at 1 p.m. on class days and 10 a.m. on Saturdays and holidays.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### A. M. S.

**E**VERYBODY admits that the Alma Mater is the most important of our college societies. Every few weeks we hear a speech from some officer or member expressing his view of what the society should be, and very frequently such speeches are pointed by a contrast between the actual society and the speaker's ideal. It might therefore seem superfluous to consider the question, What is the function of the society? It is a fact, however, that there does not seem to be any agreement upon the subject.

At present when we are just entering upon a new year, and when a new staff of officers is practically just entering upon its duties, it cannot be out of place to consider the questions, What are the objects of the society? and How may these objects be best attained? We may perhaps do this as well as in any other way by appealing to the constitution.

"The objects of the society shall be: (a) To serve as a bond of union between the students, alumni and graduates of the various faculties." It is very unfortunate that in the last few years very few medical students have attended the meetings. Every student of whatever faculty should endeavor to remedy this by coming himself and doing his best to make the meetings interesting and profitable. Also if this object is to be attained every student must regard the Alma Mater as having the first claim upon his time and attention. Neither Levana, Æsculapian or Arts society nor class organization can be allowed to interfere with it. Important and useful as these other societies may be, they must not stand before the Alma Mater which has produced and still includes them all.

The second object is perhaps as universally recognized as the third is neglected. "(c) To cultivate a literary and scientific taste among the students." This is the point in which the society most signally fails. No serious attempt has been made in the last seven years to make it a literary and scientific society. With the exception of a few papers read last session, the only literary efforts have been occasional debates, while science has been absolutely unnoticed. We have no literary society and no scientific society in the College. The

Alma Mater professes to be a substitute for both, and has therefore an ample field and ample material. A very slight effort in this line on this line of the officers would make the society much more interesting and immeasurably more profitable.

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The eloquence displayed at our last Alma Mater meeting was truly marvellous. Such a treat seldom falls in the way of the patient student in the hum-drum monotony of College life. Let us have more of it!

Saturday evening, Jan. 30th, is the date fixed for the first debate of the inter-year series. Freshmen will cross swords with juniors. It is hoped that all members of the society will make it a point to be present. Subject will be announced on the bulletin board.

The report of the general committee for the conversat will be read at the A. M. S. meeting to-night. A lively discussion is anticipated, as we hear it talked about the halls that the assets are considerably below the liabilities.

### Y. M. C. A.

The song service of the Association last Friday evening was well attended and much enjoyed by all. D. Strachan, B.A., was leader. Mr. McRae, Miss McRae and Mr. Sinclair, singing evangelists, were introduced and contributed greatly to the success of the meeting.

We understand that the Missionary Association is making arrangements with the Y.M.C.A. for a special Missionary meeting.

Two delegates are expected next Friday evening from McGill University, Montreal. The system of inter-collegiate visitation is a good one and deserves encouragement. It will be remembered that a short time ago a deputation from Albert College, Belleville, visited Queen's.

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### PROFESSOR CLARK'S LECTURE.

As students we are all deeply grateful to Professor Clark, of Trinity, for the entertaining and exceedingly profitable lecture he gave us on his recent visit to Kingston. We are sure that if the Professor had been present on some previous occasions when lectures were delivered in Convocation Hall, he would have felt flattered at the attention

which he received that night from the students. Of course the element which usually disturbs meetings in the Hall was to a great extent absent on the night of Prof. Clark's lecture, no doubt not feeling strongly drawn by the announcement of a lecture on "Student's Work." But Prof. Clark's conversational style of delivery, his genial, earnest, from heart to heart manner, his beautiful language, and his inexhaustible fund of pointed stories, all combine to make him a great favorite with students. Prof. Clark may certainly expect an enthusiastic welcome whenever he may see his way to give us such another treat. May it be soon, Professor.

While our space will not permit notice of all the many excellent things which Dr. Clark said to the students, we feel that one point he made was especially timely and should be emphasized. After showing that the desire to get a degree, the ambition to be a cultured person, or the wish to make money were not bad in themselves, if not made the supreme aim, he showed that the supreme aim of the student should be to fit himself to perform well his duty in the world. Disappointment he held is sure to come to the man who makes anything short of this his goal.

The freshman who enters college with the determination to "get through" in as short a time as the Senate will permit, and with the minimum of work may claim our tolerance on the ground of inexperience of what a college course means. He should certainly get rid of such an unworthy aim before he becomes a Sophomore. But the man who takes it easy in his final years because he has "got most of his classes off" and carries away his sheepskin at the end of his fourth session, feeling that in it and in the letters with which it adorns his name, he has attained the great object sought for, has assuredly taken his course in vain. Though in stature and in name he poses as a man and a graduate, still he is a child pleased with the glitter of an ornament.

The next approach to him in folly is the graduate who estimates his diploma according to its power to turn into gold. A late graduate of Queen's says that if he had it to do again he would not take an Arts course, since it does not yield a reward in his mercantile business proportionate to the

time and energy spent. The University certainly did fail in one of its important functions in his case, or he would never have escaped with such a conception of the value of his course.

Surely the culture which enables a man to live a fuller and higher life than that of merely filling a place in the machine of commerce is worth the expense of time and labor involved in a four years' course. Surely the increased ability to perform intelligently the duties which he owes to society, to the state or to the church which an art course gives is worth the cost, not to mention the introduction it gives to the products of genius found in books, which may ever afterwards be a source of pleasure and self improvement. Surely, if we have a true aim before us in life, we will rise above placing a mere ornament or cash value on our college course.

#### MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY.

A most enjoyable and profitable hour was spent on Monday by those who attended the regular meeting of the Modern Language Society.

President O'Shea occupied the chair, and by the tact and promptness with which he gave his rulings on constitutional questions, in the routine debate, added much to the interest and enthusiasm of the meeting. The Society's French and German reading room is now fairly well equipped, and it is hoped that the JOURNAL will at once secure as exchanges copies of "La Presse," "La Minerve," and other leading French-Canadian periodicals.

An interesting French programme was then given, readings by Messrs. Anglin and Asselstine being particularly well received. The committee for next meeting are making special preparation, and an attractive programme will be presented.

#### ROYAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE ROYAL AND HER FACULTY.

Kind friends, your attention I'll ask for a while,  
For I think that the Royal's throwing on too  
much style,  
Bacteria small, which we never do see,  
Are sought with great zeal in our new "Ology."

*Chorus:—*

Ring, ching, ching, ring, ching, ching, tra,  
la, la, la;

These are the songs we heard from afar,  
 Ring, ching, ching, ring, ching, ching, tra,  
     la, la, la,  
 As we play'd on the Spanish guitar, ching,  
     ching.

To the building at first your attention I'll call,  
 No "subs" as of old adorn the front hall;  
 And the incense their presence exhaled here-  
     tofore,  
 Is locked up secure in the vat on the floor.

—Chorus.

The professors all strive to teach us with care,  
 We trust that their words are not thrown 'way  
     on air,  
 When full fledged we emerge armed with  
     an M. D.

The fruits of their labors they plainly will see.  
 —Chorus.

Dean Fowler does love to point out "petechiaæ,"  
 But better he likes the new man with his fee;  
 The latter may ask him, "Sir, where is the  
     Gym."

But all it is gone, and it's future is dim.  
 —Chorus.

"I'll just mention it in passing," Dr. Sullivan  
     will say,  
 "And refer to it at length on some future day."  
 Dr. Fenwick will say, "This is your A. B. C.,  
 The anterior plane, it's so easy you see."  
 —Chorus.

Dr. Dupuis delights in wielding the knife,  
 Just to give the poor patient a chance for his  
     life;

His eye it is searching, his scalpels are *keen*,  
 He curettes the ulcers and scrapes the bone  
     clean.

—Chorus.

Dr. Henderson's dome is all polished with  
     thought,  
 His lectures on Glenvale are carefully wrought,  
 On the stethoscope, too, he is quite at his best,  
 "This part is the ear piece, and that for the  
     chest."

—Chorus.

In Dr. Mundell's museum bacteria fly,  
 But we never can catch them, they soar, per-  
     haps, too high;

The cocci are off on an "aureoid" spree,  
 While we struggle and labor in Pathology.  
 —Chorus.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

All the years in the College held meetings last week. '94 has decided to hold its meetings in the mathematics class room. A committee of the strongest men in the year has been appointed to convey the organ to and from the Hebrew room.

The most successful meeting, or what should have been such, was held by '95. With such

talent as Messrs. Burton, Yale, (alias McDougall), and McNeil et al, and Misses Barr, Parker and Kean on the programme the meetings are naturally interesting and instructive.

The skating rink is very well patronized by the boys this winter. Even students who take a dozen or more classes find time to indulge in the "graceful."

The executive of the A.M.S. held a meeting Friday, Jan. 15th, but as there was not a quorum the meeting adjourned.

The junior champions were photographed at Sheldon & Davis' studio last Saturday.

The junior championship cup has for some time adorned the window of a Princess street drug store.

Prof. Dupuis was in Toronto last Friday.

We learn on good authority that a certain freshman, whose name signifies the opposite of purchasing, has a habit of introducing himself to the ladies, much to their annoyance. Here is work for the concursus.

Let us credit the athletic committee with having made a good step in the line of a 'Gym.' Through the efforts of their chairman, Mr. J. W. Muirhead, we have a very fair substitute for what we hope will be forthcoming in the not far distant future.

The A.M.S. committee has at last brought the piano down to the science class room, so now we can look for a song occasionally to liven up the bitter sarcasm and eloquence of our rising orators.

Mr. A. E. Lavell, so indispensable in College affairs, has proved himself indispensable to the ravaging fury of la grippe. We are pleased to learn that he is on the way to recovery.

The senior year at its last monthly meeting selected Wm. H. Davis as the representative from Queen's to McGill College dinner on Jan. 29th, 1892.

It will be necessary for the concursus to establish a paid detective agency in the Kingston rink if freshmen and sophomores do not desist from skating longer than two hours and a half with the same lady, thus depriving their seniors of a privilege which they consider is peculiarly their own.

Why not have a bulletin board beside the doorway leading to the ladies' cloak room?

The students who attended the conversat. would like to know where Prof. Nicholson delivered his "most interesting lecturette." When interviewed the Prof. could not recollect his having given any.

We note with pleasure that a suggestion in a recent JOURNAL has fallen into good ground and brought forth much fruit. Mr. J. S. Shortt is to be in the library from 10 to 12 a.m. the Saturdays on which our librarian is compelled to be away.

We observed last week that the notice of the A.M.S. regular meeting was not posted up till Friday. We would suggest that our honoured secretary and his assistant take a day off and read art. 8, sec. 2, of the A.M.S. constitution.

Oh where, oh where has our *critic* gone?  
Oh where, oh where can he be?

Moved by Mr. ——, seconded by Mr. ——, that the *critic* be requested to report at the regular meeting of the A.M.S. on Jan. 23rd.

The usual Y. W. C. A. prayer meeting was held on Sunday afternoon, when Miss Leitch gave an intensely interesting address on her work in Ceylon. She made an earnest appeal to those present to come over and help her.

## EXCHANGES.

DECEMBER *Acta Victoriana* is not as good as usual. Like most of our exchanges for this month it has an article on Lowell, which tells us nothing either new or interesting.

The *Sunbeam* is bright and interesting, and a credit to the young ladies who run it. The "Otherwise" column is good, the hits being all connected with College life, and yet such as an outsider can understand.

*Trinity University Review* for December is excellent. One of its special features is that it gives summaries of the University Extension Lectures, given by the Professors of Trinity, a feature which our own JOURNAL would do well to copy. Professor Clarke's recent lectures here have drawn Trinity nearer to us.

We had intended to notice in this number the last three issues of the *Varsity*, but someone has managed to abstract them from the sanctum, and we can only say that they were

as usual very good. We might hint that the editorial writers would do well to curtail their sentences. In the last three numbers we have had one of two hundred and seven words, another of over one hundred, and a third of one hundred and fifty-three. As Artemus Ward said to the seventeen Mormon widows: "This is too much."

We question whether many read the exchange column in our own JOURNAL or in our exchanges, but sometimes they miss something by not doing so. Thus, the only interesting page in the January number of the *Niagara Index* is that having to do with exchanges. Its brutal but apparently justified abuse of two contemporaries is refreshing.

When *Notre Dame Scholastic* treats of such themes as "Newman and Wiseman as Novelists," it does it very well indeed, but it manifests too great a tendency towards such stock subjects as "The Elegy in English," and its essays on such topics are nearly always a collection of pompous platitudes. It is slightly pedantic to talk of "Milton's Lycidas, Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard, Tennyson's In Memoriam, Shelley's Adonais." There may be students who do not know the authors of these poems, but they do not read literary essays. Surely, too, a more suitable adjective than "pleasing" could be found for these poems. "The Bishop's Chair" is a charmingly told short story. The plot is nothing, but the telling is perfect. *Notre Dame* is to be congratulated on having such a student—if the author is a student.

## PERSONAL.

REV. DR. BURNS, Halifax, is recovering from the attack of paralysis which recently prostrated him.

W. F. Gillies has been suffering for the past nine months from a spinal trouble. We are glad to hear that he is recovering.

A good sized piece of wedding cake has been received from E. P. Goodwin, B.A. We wish Earnest and Mrs. Goodwin long life and increasing happiness.

We hear with pleasure that the Rev. W. G. Mills, B.A., a recent graduate of Queen's, was, at Christmas, made the recipient of a

handsome study-chair, by the young men of his congregation at Sapperton, B.C.

T. L. Walker, M.A., '90, was in Kingston during the holidays. He has been assaying for a nickle mining company at Sudbury, Ont., for the past year, but will leave shortly for the North West, where he will engage in mission work until the classes in Theology open at Queen's in November.

J. H. Madden, B.A., was seen this week in Toronto. He was standing in a door-way, corner of Yonge and Queen streets. He is well.

### DE NOBIS.

**A** FINE team for junior Latin students—a “pony” and a “Horace.”

“I don't see why my moustache was not mentioned as well as Kelly's in that song.”

—[E. J. Lent.

Dr. K. N.—“What is the cause of the white spots on the retina, Mr. D——?”

Mr. D.—“Wandering leucocytes.”

“I think I'll have my name posted up K. D. C. style, that the reporters may learn to spell it correctly.”—[Denaut.

#### WILKINS AND HIS DINAH.

(Published by request.)

There once was a merchant in London did dwell,  
Who had for his darter a very nice gal,  
Her name it was Dinah (just fifteen years old),  
And her papa had plenty of silver and gold.

CHORUS.—

Sing, toorelly, oorelly, oorelly, oo.  
(Repeat four times.)

As Dinar was a-walking in the garden one day,  
Her papa came to her and thus he did say,—  
“Go dress yourself, Dinah, in gorjus array,  
And take yourself a husband both gallant and gay.”

—CHORUS.

“Oh, papa! O, papa! I've not made up my mind  
To marry just yet, while I don't feel inclined;  
To you my large fortune I'll gladly give o'er,  
If you'll let me live single a year or two more.”

—CHORUS.

“Go! go! boldest darter,” the patient replied,  
“If you'll not consent to become this man's bride  
I'll give your large fortune to the nearest of kin,  
And you'll not reap the benefit of one single pin.”

—CHORUS.

As Wilkins was a-walkin' the garden around,  
He saw his poor Dinar lying dead on the ground;  
A cup of cold pizon what lay by her side,  
And the billy dux's statement, 'twas by pizon she died.

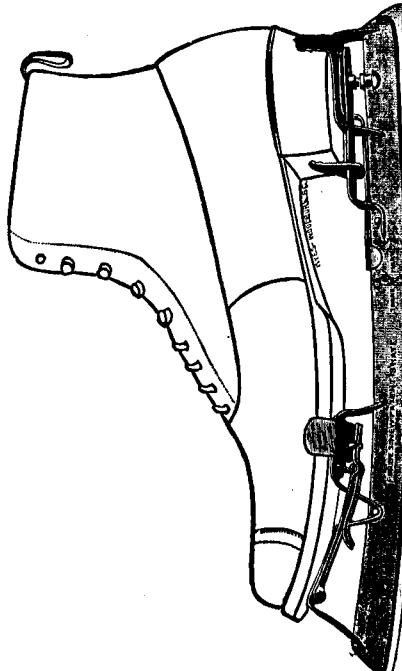
—CHORUS.

He kissed the cold corpus a thousand times o'er,  
And called her his Dinar, tho' she was no more;  
Then he swallowed the pizon like a lover so brave,  
And Wilkins and his Dinar both lay in one grave.

CHORUS—(softly).

Now all ye young maidens take warning from her,  
Never, not by no means, disobey your guvner,  
And all young men, take keer who ye set your eyes on,  
Think of Wilkins and Dinar and the cup of pizon.

—CHORUS.



SIDE VIEW ATTACHED TO BOOT.  
Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent Hockey, Skeleton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.

# →QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.←

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## †Queen's College Journal†

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All communications of a business nature  
should be addressed to the Business Manager.

The JOURNAL takes great pleasure in  
thankng Mr. J. B. McLaren, of Morden,  
Manitoba, for his gift to the Library of the  
first seven volumes of Queen's College  
JOURNAL. They are bound in four volumes,  
extending from 1873 to '80. The earlier  
volumes contain several articles of historic  
interest to the University, and among them  
is a fragment of the "Early History of Queen's  
College" by Principal Snodgrass. This his-  
tory was unfortunately discontinued when he  
returned to Scotland. Again we would ex-  
press our appreciation and gratitude to a  
former graduate for his prompt response to  
our recent request.

\* \* \*

In our last number we tried to remind the  
members of the Alma Mater that it was ex-  
pected to be a literary and scientific society.  
A Literary Society especially is very much  
needed, as there is nothing in the University  
which takes its place, and we think that the  
Alma Mater may be made a very successful  
one. Many think that the field which it  
would necessarily occupy is too large to per-  
mit success. They think that, if a society is to  
do satisfactory work, it must limit itself to one  
branch of literature or science, e.g.—Classics,  
History, Philosophy, Biology or Astronomy.  
A society for the special study of one branch  
may doubtless be very useful and very inter-

esting to students of that subject, but it has  
no tendency to broaden its members; all its  
members may be expected to see things from  
the same side, and so will lose the education  
to be derived from contact with others who  
look at the same things from a different stand-  
point.

Again, the advantage derivable from the  
attempt to express one's thoughts in popular  
language is not to be neglected. In a special  
society, the majority of its active members  
being specialists, the papers read and the  
discussions upon them will be in as technical  
language as possible, and the proceedings  
will be almost unintelligible to the uninitiated.  
But what our special students need is to be  
able to express themselves, not more technic-  
ally, but more popularly. It is not difficult  
for a person to use the technical terms of his  
own science so as to be understood by other  
students of the same, but many, even good  
honour men, do find great difficulty in making  
their ideas intelligible to others. And, as the  
majority of men are unlearned, if we cannot  
express our thoughts in popular language,  
how can these thoughts benefit the world?

We think then that the Alma Mater may do  
great good by becoming a broad literary  
society, in which interesting topics from litera-  
ture, philosophy, history, politics, and even  
natural science may be discussed.

\* \* \*

The University Pass Course has been re-  
ceiving considerable attention in Toronto.  
*'Varsity* takes it up periodically, and the *Mail*  
of January 16th, devoted an editorial to the  
subject. Both assume that the pass course  
in University College is held in low esteem  
and try to discover the reasons. It is stated  
also that of those taking the pass course an  
alarmingly large number fail to make even  
the small percentage required. If we should  
attempt to point out the reasons for this unsat-  
isfactory state of affairs, we should prob-  
ably be accused of talking about what we did  
not understand, so we shall content ourselves

with a few remarks upon the position of Queen's in this matter. Perhaps 'Varsity may notice some points of difference.

With us the situation is altogether different. Our pass course is held in high repute, the great majority of our students take it, and a very satisfactory percentage pass the examinations. Now our students are not of greater ability than those of Toronto, nor is our pass course easier. The reason that our pass course is satisfactory is that it is made interesting. Our professors devote the greater part of their time and attention to the less pleasant but more useful work of instructing the pass men. They believe that if any students may safely be left to get up work for themselves, they are the honour men. Honour students are interested in their subject and are bound to read the standard works upon it. If then they do not receive their full share of the professor's attention, they may to some extent make up for this loss by reading. With a pass man it is different, if he does not receive sufficient attention from an instructor to make the class interesting, he will probably neglect the subject altogether and turn his attention to something more pleasant, trusting to cram up enough in the spring to pass the examination.

Another point is that here not more than two year's study of any one subject is required of a pass man; he is not kept at Latin, Greek, English and French for the whole four years. We have not many classes on the pass course—a student takes on the average four a year—and therefore those we have are good, not extremely difficult, but requiring honest work. In addition to this we allow an almost unlimited option of subjects, while the order in which classes are taken may be varied at will. This makes the student feel some responsibility for the success of his course and removes all feeling of drudgery.

It is probably true, as urged by 'Varsity, that the names General and Special would be more suitable than Pass and Honour; but it is not evident that a change of name would make any considerable improvement.

\* \* \*

"SCHOOL AND COLLEGE. Devoted to secondary and higher education. Edited by Ray Greene Huling. Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass. Per annum, \$1.50.

The first number of this new educational journal has come to hand. It promises well. \* \* \* An admirable feature of the paper is the review of education abroad. The letters from England and France dealing with compulsory Greek in the Universities, and the French Minister's struggle with educational problems, are sure to be useful. Indeed this department might profitably be enlarged. It might be possible to learn something from Canada. The management have evidently considered that possibility, for we see the name of our old professor, Dr. Alexander, in the list of contributors. He and Principal Grant are our only representatives, but we could not name two better."

"THE PHILOSOPHICAL REVIEW.—Edited by J. G. Schurman, Dean of the Sage School of Philosophy in Cornell University. Vol. I., No. 1, January, 1892. Published bi-monthly. Boston: Ginn & Co. Single ed., 75 cents. Per annum, \$3.

The appearance of the first number of this *Review* is an event of real importance for the Progress of Philosophy in America. \* \* \* The names of Professor Watson, of Queen's, and Professor Ladd, of Yale, are a sufficient guarantee for the value of their articles." These clippings are from well written estimates of the two new Reviews alluded to that we find in the Dalhousie *Gazette* of January, 1892, and are for the purpose of calling the attention of the Curators of the Reading Room to the desirability of ordering some good reviews, provided, of course, that the funds at their disposal are not exhausted. The Philosophical Review, in particular, should be within the reach of the Honour Students in Philosophy.

## LITERATURE.

WE are still looking for Professor Dowden's book of Nineteenth Century Literature, the fourth volume of the history Macmillan is slowly publishing. Volumes two and three, on the Elizabethan and Eighteenth Century Periods, are already well known, and the best wish we have for Vol. IV. is that it may be as good as its predecessors. We should not think that Professor Dowden's style, which is rather poetic and flowery, would have room to sufficiently display itself

in such a volume, but that remains to be seen, and nobody doubts his fitness in other respects. We hope that it will come soon.

\* \* \*

An excellent example of the authors, who, after enjoying great popularity, are slowly passing away into oblivion, is William Edmondstoune Aytoun. "Edinburgh after Flodden," and "The Island of the Scots," are still fairly well known, but the rest of the "Lays of the Scottish Cavalier," are almost forgotten; "Bothwell" completely so. Ward does not even name him in his "English Poets," though this may possibly be because the Lays do not lend themselves to selection. The metre he employs is against him, the regular succession of eights and sixes being equal neither to Scott's octosyllabic couplet, nor his irregular metres. Still, in spite of this and in spite of his being a follower of Scott, Aytoun has a vigour and freshness all his own. He was the last of the Jacobites, and his fervid admiration for Montrose and Claverhouse breathes through almost every line. Read, for example, his description of the death of the Great Marquis:

"There was glory on his forehead,  
There was lustre in his eye,  
And he never walked to battle  
More proudly than to die.

There was colour in his visage,  
Though the cheeks of all were wan,  
And they marvelled as they saw him pass,  
That great and goodly man!"

"Bothwell" is inferior to the "Lays," being less fresh, and occasionally becoming almost hysterical instead of vigorous. In places, too, it is grotesque where it attempts to be grim, as when, speaking of his sickness, Bothwell says:

—, that hateful sound,  
The leeches stealthy tread—  
Aha! when I had strength to stir,  
How swift the villain fled!

Much of it, however, is filled with vigour and fire scarcely inferior to Sir Walter's. It is best where he abandons the regular eight, six metre, and goes on in Scott's irregular style. It is somewhat difficult to find a short, representative passage, but the following may serve:

"Yet would the Duke of Orkney deign  
To meet me yonder on the plain  
And there his fortune try,

I cannot think that any stain  
Upon his name would lie.

It has been mine, ere now, to ride  
In battle front by Princes' side;  
With Egmont I have broke a lance,  
Charged with the Constable of France,  
And sat at council and at board  
With many a famous chief and lord—  
Then Ormison broke in :—

\* \* \*

Grant Allen's last novel, "What's bred in the Bone," is, like all his others, absurd as to matter, excellent as to manner. We wish that he would give up writing what are avowedly pot-boilers, and produce something that would do him justice. The pot surely does not require four or five novels yearly at a thousand pounds apiece, and while it is certainly tempting to take advantage of the years of plenty, we think that one novel, carefully written, even if it took ten times as long as his present ones, would in the end be worth it. If in three or four months Mr. Allen can write such a book as "Dumaresq's Daughter," we may reasonably suppose that time and care would give us something worthy to go down to posterity. He has an excellent style, so witty and vivacious that it keeps up the interest to the last, and almost blinds us to the absurdities of the matter, a considerable talent for pungent, yet good natured social satire, and considerable knowledge of, and insight into character. We hope that he will think it over—if he ever sees this, which is rather more than doubtful.

## EXCHANGES.

*The Collegiate* is new arrival from the Toronto Collegiate Institute. While rather too much of it is taken from outside papers and magazines, what is taken is well chosen, and as none of us would ever see the others, it really does not matter. The two translations it gives of the school motto, *Nil decet invita Minerva*, remind us of the two translations of our own K. C. I. motto, *Maxima debetur pueris reverentia*; the greatest reverence is due to boys, and the greatest reverence is due from boys. The latter may not be grammatically correct, but "there is a higher law than grammar," and on the whole we prefer it. What with *The Collegiate*, *'Varsity*, *Trinity University Review* and *College Times*, Toronto is well supplied with

College papers. We wish the Kingston C. I. would revive the old *K. C. I. Herald*.

We receive regularly *Night and Day*, a record of christian philanthropy, edited by Dr. Barnardo, whose Homes for Destitute Children are so widely and favourably known. The monthly record of "The Sorrows of the Children," a simple account of cases that come under his notice, must touch everybody, and the little engravings are far more pathetic than any picture of Niobe, however beautiful. Here is one extract, a description of "Little Lillie," aged four:—According to the neighbors, she had been "used as a football." She was in a most miserable condition,—emaciated, dirty, and starved. The only words she seemed able to utter were "You devil!" and her attitude at first towards everyone was strictly on the defensive, as though she feared or expected a blow. The doctor who examined her certified that she was suffering from retarded development, mental and physical.

With *Night and Day* there comes this month, the *Young Helpers' League*, the organ of a new society just started, "The Young Helpers' League," associated with Dr. Barnardo's Homes. It is "A Union of Boys and Girls, chiefly of the upper and middle classes, in aid of crippled, blind, deaf and dumb, and ailing children of the waif class." Its president is Her Royal Highness, Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, so well known for her kindness and charity; the warden, Mrs. Eva Evered Poole, also well known, and the founder and director, Dr. Barnardo. With such officers and such aims the new society cannot but succeed.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### Y. M. C. A.

**T**HIE last meeting was held by Mr. Herbison, '94, and the text was "By their fruits ye shall know them." Mr. Herbison gave a carefully prepared address, and a number of other students took part.

Two delegates from the Y.M.C.A., of McGill University, addressed a meeting of students in the College on Sunday afternoon at a quarter after four o'clock. The next meeting will be specially missionary in character.

Delegates from our Y.M.C.A. return fratern-

al greetings this week to Albert College, Belleville, and McGill University, Montreal. Messrs. D. R. Drummond and C. G. Young will go to Belleville; and Messrs. Davis and Black to Montreal. The inception of this method by the Provincial Association is commendable and certain to be productive of mutual help to College Y.M.C.A.'s.

### MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY.

The regular meeting on Monday evening was largely attended, and was without doubt the most interesting yet held. After much discussion in German the Society decided to appoint a Curator for its new reading room, and Mr. Begg, '95, was unanimously chosen to fill the position. It was decided to begin the meetings hereafter at 4 instead of at 5 p.m., which will no doubt be an improvement, even though it will prevent our enjoying John's weekly lecture so freely and so liberally given just on the stroke of six.

A pleasing and instructive programme followed, the chief feature being a carefully written essay by Miss Nicol on the Life and Works of Uhland. Readings, illustrative of this poet's power in different lines of poetry, were given by Messrs. Connolly, Redmond, Anglin and Mooers.

At the French meeting on Monday next original four minute papers on College topics will be read, and other attractive features are promised.

### THE GYMNASIUM.

Our gymnasium may now be said to be in fairly good working order. The Athletic Committee has supplied it with everything necessary in the shape of boxing gloves, dumb-bells, single sticks and Indian clubs; a horse, horizontal bar and parallel bars have been fitted up, and all has been done that can be done to meet the needs of the students so far as the present building will allow. That it is not the best place we all admit, but notwithstanding this fact we feel grateful to the authorities for their kindness in allowing us the use of this unoccupied portion of the Science Hall. How then shall we show our appreciation of their kindness? Let each student rigidly adhere to the rules which have been drawn up, and let him never be guilty of such conduct in the gymnasium, our common

property, as he would not be guilty of in his own home. Hitherto the committee has deemed it unnecessary to enforce the rules, preferring to leave matters entirely in the hands of the boys; but a change has to be made. Hereafter the rules must be enforced, if our gymnasium is to be a success. One of the conditions laid down by the authorities, when giving permission to occupy the building, was that there should be no tobacco used in any portion of it; and yet, already, we are met with the complaint that the floors are being "ornamented" with tobacco stains, and unless the nuisance is prevented our gymnasium must be closed.

Again, only about 5 per cent. of those who attend the gymnasium wear suitable shoes. This might be permissible in those who come merely to box or exercise with clubs, but surely it is not necessary to point out to the men who use the bars that mattrasses wear out much faster when jumped on by those who wear boots than they would if proper shoes were worn. We will stop here with the hope that these hints may have an effect in abating the evils at which they are directed.

Let us turn now to another question. The gymnasium committee is responsible for the apparatus, and also for the carrying out of the rules. This committee is composed of ten members, one of whom is supposed to be in the building while practice is going on. If the time between this and spring were divided equally each member would have one week's duty "on guard," and this would not be too much to expect of any man. But if things remain as at present, one or two will have to do the work of the ten, which to say the least is rather an imposition. We would advocate securing a caretaker for the gymnasium who could also act as instructor, and hope the motion to this effect to come up at the A. M. S. to-night will carry.

#### MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

At the missionary meeting last Saturday morning the executive committee reported that men had been appointed to canvass the different years and solicit membership with the Association. The same persons are to ask for subscriptions to Dr. Smith's salary. T. R. Scott, B.A., gave an excellent account of his mission work last summer in the Alameda

field, N.W.T. It was found necessary to make some changes in the working of the field this year. Dill's station was given up, and Orange-dale exchanged for Auburn. At the last named place a very successful Sunday School was organized and carried on till cold weather set in. In the south-eastern part of the field there were three stations, Bierwittis', Hope School and Boscurvis. At Boscurvis a S. S. was started and was one of the most encouraging features of the work. Mr. Scott's work during the summer was enjoyable, though heavy. People of all denominations always welcomed the missionary. Financially the field will more than double its subscription of previous years. Probably the cost to the Association will not exceed \$25.00, while the new harness and cart which Mr. Scott found it necessary to purchase are worth more than that amount, so that the field may yet be self-sustaining. As the railway has now reached Alameda the country will make great progress.

A. Fitzpatrick, B.A., reported on his work in British Columbia. At first he was stationed at Revelstoke and operated the stations eastward. About July he was moved further west to Spence's Bridge and Ashcroft. His work was entirely along the line of railway and chiefly for employees on the road.

At Yale, a town of about 300 people, there had been no religious services for some years. At the first meeting fifteen men were present, and at the end of the summer the average attendance was about thirty. This was one of the encouraging parts of the work.

Both our missionaries have rendered excellent service, and we are sure that their earnest efforts will be richly blessed.

#### THE LIBRARY.

The following books have lately been generously presented to the University Library by various donors.

Annual Reports of the U. S. Commissioner of Labor from 1881 to 1890.

Foreign Relations of the U. S., 1881-1890.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, 1881-1890.

Reports of California State Board of Forestry, obtained through Mr. A. T. Drummond, of Montreal.

Bulletins of Laboratory of Inland Revenue

Department, Ottawa, from Mr. McGill, Assistant Analyst.

*Presbyterian Record*, vols. 15 and 16, James Croil, Esq.

Sessional Papers from the Dominion Government.

News of Female Missions, A. D. Fordyce.

Various publications of the U.S. Bureau of Education, of the New York State University, and of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

#### THE HERBARIUM.

It would be difficult to imagine a finer set of Canadian plants, prepared and mounted by one person, than that presented by R. H. Cowley, B.A., of Ottawa, to the Natural History Department of the College. The specimens have been collected at the most suitable season to represent both flowers and fruit, and in all cases in which the whole plant could be preserved and mounted, they are perfect models of the fully developed form. Every leaf and flower retains its natural color, and excites our admiration for the patience, the perseverance and the refined taste of the donor. We congratulate Mr. Cowley as the winner of the Judge Gowan prize for the collection of Canadian plants.

#### WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In a recent issue of the JOURNAL we notice that S. Kelly-Ton is very much disturbed over the fact that the Women's Medical College, "*a comparatively unimportant institution*," has had three times as much space in the JOURNAL as the *all-important* (?) Royal College, and asks "why is this?" One would naturally conclude that nothing worth publishing has transpired at the Royal, and if such is the case we cannot understand why he should be annoyed because the Women's Medical shows a little enterprise.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

The students of Queen's ought not to complain for lack of facilities for winter sports and pastimes. We have right at our doors the Skating Rink, where, during the cold weather, every student can spend an hour or so in most invigorating exercise. Many are taking advantage of the students' rates, and we are glad to note in the number, some of the boys whose records in class-work are always amongst the

best. Then we have the Curling Rink, where the "auld game of Scotland" wins the attention of professors and students alike. And now lately comes the "Gymnasium," which claims and gets its proper share of patronage, and presents a lively scene indeed from 4 to 5 p.m. Last and not least we have the Drill Shed where the athletically inclined can stretch their weary limbs and lay the basis for the victories for '92-3. With these facilities for exercise and recreation, and the prospect of a good gymnasium and baths in connection with a city institution not far in the future, surely we ought to rest a while with what we have and "learn to be content."

On Tuesday evening of last week, Mrs. Mowat held a very pleasant "At Home," affording a most congenial season of "refreshing by the way" to the weary toilers of Divinity Hall.

Though the weather was very stormy, quite a large number availed themselves of the opportunity of listening to the most interesting addresses of the Leitch sisters in Convocation Hall last Monday. The views of Ceylon, where for seven years they have labored in the cause of Missions, were much appreciated, and their stirring appeal on the behalf of the heathen of India must have touched every sympathetic heart.

We are often led to wonder who the student can be who has so little use for his text-books and notes that he can afford to leave a pile of them every day or so on one of the back seats of the Philosophy class-room.

Mail hereafter to be distributed at 1 p.m. Query: Whose convenience was consulted, that of the students or that of our obliging P.M.? Echo answers, whose!

Bulletin board full of year meeting notices. Preparations for the coming inter-year debates. First one on to-night at A.M.S.—Freshmen and Juniors.

Proofs of the photographs of the second team, with the cup conspicuously displayed, are being shown about the halls.

"They were and are not"—Leitch's whiskers and Stewart's moustache.

Alex. McNaughton, '92, is found at last at Silver Mountain, Ont., school teaching amongst the miners. He promises a collection of

minerals and metals for the museum, for which he will receive the thanks of Queens.

John! what's the matter with the heat in the Philosophy and Hebrew class room?

On Monday last Mr. Andrew Haydon returned to college, where he will spend another season in completing his college course, after which we understand it is his intention to study law. Andrew is endowed with great natural talent, and, being a young man with most exemplary character, we predict for him a bright future.—*Pakenham News*.

Much regret is felt that Miss Thompson, through ill-health, has been obliged to give up her work for the season.

The Levana Society, desirous of having pictures of all the lady graduates of Queen's, secured the photos of those who had graduated previous to the formation of the society. These photos, arranged in one frame, form a pleasing and effective picture.

The officers of the Levana society had their photos taken on Saturday.

Seeing the girls walking up street with gowns in hand, a small boy called out, "Oh! see the lady body-snatchers." To which one of the girls replied, "Well, the only difference I can see between us (Arts) and the lady Meds. is that we prefer to take the body alive."

The pleasantest event, without exception, in the class of '92 was the drive and supper on Saturday, 23rd. At 2.30 p.m. two well filled band sleighs left the University to the tune of "Old Ontario's Strand." As it would perhaps not be seemly to fill the breasts of the less fortunate years with envy, we shall refrain from drawing the glowing and graphic picture we might of the five or six subsequent hours. Suffice it to say that the hospitality of Mr. Nicol and family, of Cataraqui, will long be remembered by '92, as will also the kindness of Prof. and Mrs. Shortt, who accompanied the class.

#### ECHOES OF THE DRIVE.

"Who paid the toll?"

"One ear at a time."—[C—m—n.]

"Pull down the blind."—Back van.

"What's become of R—ss?"—Front van.

"'Twas the night before Christmas."—[D—s.]

"Easton's welcome to the robe if he'll only change seats."—[R—d—n.]

"I don't expect to sit at the end coming home."—[H—o.]

"I always manage to keep the same one."—[P—go.]

Favorable reports come from the mission fields on which G. W. Lowe, of '93, is engaged. George is old for his years and always does excellent work.

In response to an invitation from the Collegiate Y. M. C. A., J. R. Fraser, A. D. Menzies and D. W. Best gave short addresses at their meeting on Thursday of last week. They report favorably on the condition and outlook of the Association.

J. Stewart, of '93, has been relieved of a heavy load and moves about with head more erect than usual.

The Executive of the Missionary Association are making arrangements for anniversary services to be held in Pine Street Church early in February. An effort is being put forth to secure the services of a first-class lecturer.

On the evening of Saturday, 23rd inst., the Queen's College hockey team added another to their list of victories for the present season. In their match with the "Kingstons" the boys did some very good work as the score 11 to 1 in their favor will testify.

The Sabbath afternoon addresses, delivered in Convocation Hall, towards the close of last session, and published in pamphlet form by the students, seem to have been well appreciated. At a meeting of students, held last week, it was decided to publish another series for this session. It is expected that besides addresses by professors of the University on leading topics of the day a number of the addresses will be delivered by other leading speakers from a distance. There will be eight addresses in all, and every student is asked to help make the undertaking as successful as possible,

The different years have appointed the debaters. For the first year Messrs. Connolly and McIntyre, from the second year Messrs. Lavell and Shortt, from the third year Messrs. Stewart and Haydon, from the fourth year Messrs. Cameron and Easton. The freshmen and juniors will lead off with: "Resolved that society is tending to increasing social difficulties." The sophomores and seniors will pro-

bably discuss whether independence or annexation is in store for Canada.

Many of the students are down with colds. Some of the Profs. are likewise afflicted.

Jimmy Cochrane rejoices in having his name put on the voters' list for the first time. Vote early and often, Jimmy.

The writer of our Conversat report says he doesn't know where Prof. Nicolson gave his lecturette, interesting or otherwise. He took that part solely from hearsay and the daily papers.

#### DOWNFALL OF A DIVINITY.

Ye gods, what a tumble!  
That plank—spfe—Oh dear!  
What on earth ever made them  
Put hardwood planks here?  
Is anyone looking?  
Those girls over there,  
How uncultured 'tis of them  
To giggle and stare.  
Did you catch what they said  
As they went up the street?  
"Why, he has like that poem  
Most irregular feet."  
And with never a thought  
If my *bones* were all sound:  
"Why, he has like "The Owl"  
Fallen limp to the ground."

#### PERSONAL.

**W**E are sorry to hear that Mr. Fred. Heap, M.A., is very ill.

Dr. Horsey, of Owen Sound, spent part of this week in the city.

The Rev. A. T. Love, of Quebec, a graduate of Queen's, has been appointed acting vice-principal of Morrin College.

We have just received word that our old friend, Rev. Jas. Cumberland, M.A., of Stella, was married to Miss Klock, of Aylmer, Que., on Thursday, Jan'y 21st. The JOURNAL extends congratulations.

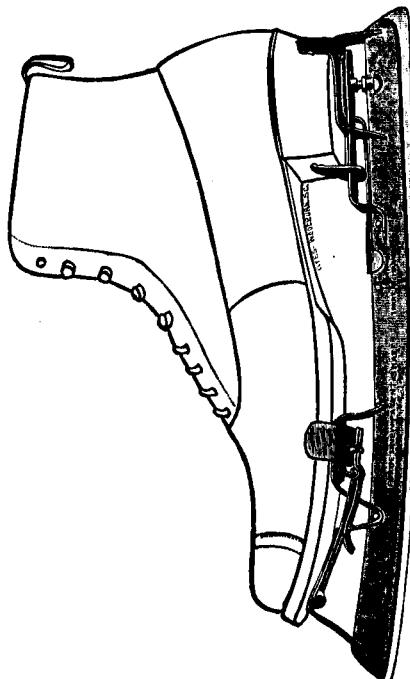
Drs. Haig, Echlin, McLennan and White as well as working hard are enjoying themselves in London, Eng. They intend to start for Canada about the 3rd of Feb.

W. J. Scott, M.D., of '91, has recently been appointed physician of Court Lanark I.O.F. He is meeting with good success in the practice of his profession.

Mr. T. C. Smith, brother of Dr. Smith, of China, made a brief visit to the town of Perth

a short time ago and carried off one of its fairest daughters in the person of Miss Agnes Robertson. Report says he made a good choice, and though we regret to lose him from the halls of Queen's we extend to him our most hearty congratulations. He is teaching in the Windsor High School.

We clip the following from the Misawakee *Enterprise*, Indiana, dated Jan'y 1st, 1892. The Dr. Wm. F. Wood referred to is a son of A. F. Wood, M. P. P. for North Hastings, and took his degrees at Queen's. Misawakee is a place of about 6,000 inhabitants:—"The many friends of Dr. T. P. Camelon will regret to learn that he is about to leave us. He has recently become identified with a company which are to introduce in all the large cities a wonderful cure for various diseases based on something like the bichloride of gold remedy and other similar methods. Headquarters of the company will be in Omaha, where the Dr. will go in a few weeks to take up his residence. He will be succeeded here by his friend, Dr. Wm. F. Wood, late of Canada, a talented young physician, who comes with the very highest endorsement. Dr. Wood has been visiting Dr. Camelon for the past month."—*Madoc Review*.



Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent  
Hockey, Skelton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.

# →QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.←

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should be addressed to the Business Manager.

DURING the political campaign just ended in this city, and in previous contests of the same kind here and elsewhere one frequently heard the strange doctrine that in theory free-trade was undoubtedly the best policy, but practically situated as Canada is, alongside of a great and powerful state endeavoring to build up a flourishing system of native industries on the basis of protection, we were compelled to adopt the same policy or else allow our industries to be destroyed by American competition. In the mouths of politicians only, one would pay very little attention to this except as indicating the rudimentary state of the electoral intelligence that could be imposed upon by such clotted nonsense, but when men of considerable culture and of undoubted honesty allow their free trade predilections to be undermined by similar considerations, it is a more serious matter. What especially disturbs men of the latter class is Secretary Blaine's pyrotechnics. They imagine that Blaine's reciprocity treaties will be of great benefit to the United States, and that the shrewd American minister, shrewd undoubtedly from a party demagogue's point of view, is cutting the ground from under the feet of Britain by these treaties. He is doing neither. As to British trade its volume is increasing every year; as to Blaine's treaties they are posi-

tively another rivet in the American people's economic fetters. For observe: against all manufactured articles the old oppressive duties are maintained; certain raw materials, sugar, cotton, hides, etc., are admitted free; while American farm produce finds free entrance into countries that had to have more products anyway, and at the American price plus the duty their own government chose or was obliged for revenue or other purposes to impose. The American duty on manufactured articles remaining intact, the American consuming public derives no benefit from the admission of certain raw materials free, for the old prices are maintained by the manufacturing combines, who, therefore, reap all the profits of the new arrangements. Nay, more the American public is taxed to compensate their own producers of sugar, tobacco, and other raw materials, to whose market foreign producers of like products have been admitted. As much as nine million dollars in sugar bounties was drawn from the national treasury last year by the State of Louisiana alone. As far as we can see Blaine's reciprocity treaties as benefitting the manufacturers mainly tend simply to accelerate that concentration of wealth in the hands of the few for which the republic is already too famous. All trade dickering is of the same fatuous character. Free trade is the only policy permanently beneficial. To those who argue the danger of American or other competition we retort, "What great evil is it to be able to get goods cheap?"

\* \* \*

Some years ago the Sunday afternoon services in Convocation Hall formed an attractive feature of our College life; many prominent men from different parts of Canada and the United States addressed us. This was a great advantage to the students; it made them acquainted with many leading men of the day, gave many fresh subjects for reflection and an opportunity of observing the styles of different effective speakers. Men

unconsciously adopt the style and often the mannerisms of those to whom they constantly listen. If we were to sit with eyes shut in the Y.M.C.A., or in Divinity Hall when some of the popular sermons are being delivered, we would often imagine that some of the city pastors had dropped in on us. Some graduates, too, are said to be complete reproductions of some of the professors. Of course, if they must copy, we do not think they would easily find better models. But why should they? No man is perfect, and one man's style will not suit either the temperament or the thought of another.

Now, since we cannot avoid an unconscious assimilation of the style of those we hear, it is important that students should hear many of those who have a hold on the public ear. This is the best safeguard against learning to copy one too far.

But of even greater importance is the stimulus which may thus be given to thought. We are inevitably to some extent localized in our way of looking at both speculative and practical questions. To have some of the live exponents of different phases of these questions come and present their views is much more stimulating than to get them second-hand through the books or lectures of their critics.

We are glad, therefore, that the Sunday afternoon University Lecture Committee has almost completed arrangements for a series of eight or nine lectures. Besides four of our professors, prominent outsiders have been secured, among them Professor Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, who is to preach Feb. 21st.

The addresses will be published in a pamphlet as last year.

## LITERATURE.

**L**IFE'S HANDICAP: Stories of our own people, Rudyard Kipling's latest volume, is a collection of tales, old and new, some of his most celebrated being mixed with others that have never been published before. It is edited by Henry James, who writes a preface which seems to us to be strikingly poor. We do not purpose to give a review either of Kipling himself or of the part of his work

contained in this volume, but there are one or two points to which we would like to draw attention. First, is it worth his while to write such stories of pure horror as "Bimi" and "The Recrudescence of Imray?" He has succeeded in so many lines that he is probably trying to see where his talent chiefly lies, but we think that here at any rate he has not found it. They are indeed powerful, and stand out from his pages with an almost ghastly vividness, but the *genre* is bad, and so, while well told, they do not attain to the high level of many of his others. This class is, of course, to be carefully distinguished from such stories as "At the end of the passage," which bears the stamp of truth, and is a perfectly, though almost badly, told episode in the tragedy of Indian life.

We would also like to call attention to the scraps of verse, some original, some evidently well known in the barrack room, which are scattered through his pages. Nothing of its kind, for example, is more stirring than the "War song of the Mavericks," which probably belongs to the latter class. One can almost hear in it the measured tramp of feet.

Listen in the north, my boys, there's trouble  
on the wind;  
Tramp of Cossack hoofs in front, gray great  
coats behind,  
Trouble on the frontier of a most amazing kind,  
Trouble on the waters of the Oxus.

### CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! it's north by west we go!  
Hurrah! Hurrah! the chance we wanted so;  
Let'em hear the chorus from Umballa to  
Moscow,

As we go marching to the Kremlin.

As an example of his own composition, nothing can be more delightful than the following fragment:

'E rushes at the smoke when we let drive,  
'An' before we know, 'e's 'ackin' at our 'ead,  
'E's all 'ot sand and ginger when alive,  
'An' 'e's generally shannin' when 'e's dead.  
'E's a daisy, 'e's a ducky, 'e's a lamb!  
'E's a ingia-rubber idiot on the spree;  
'E's the only thing that doesn't care a damn  
For a regiment of British infantree.

So 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, at your home  
in the Sowdan,  
You're a poor benighted 'eathen, but a first-  
class fightin' man,  
And 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, with your  
'ayrick 'ead of hair,  
You big, black, boundin' beggar, for you bruk  
a British square!

We have received the first number of the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly*, and have read it with mingled feelings of hope and fear—hope that it will succeed, and fear that it will not. It can for some time have but a limited circulation, and the price (\$1.50 per year) is so low, and the number of advertisements so few, that it will be long before it can pay; though it may be that business men will remove the latter objection, if it keeps up to the standard of the first number.

Roberts, who seems to have given up poetry for prose—a change which may be for the better from a pecuniary point of view, but certainly not from a literary—contributes the serial story, an historical novel which treats of New Brunswick just previous to the expulsion of the Acadians, an event it will probably lead up to. It is most interesting, but manifests a slight tendency to give too much history and too little novel. None of our chief Canadian poets are represented, but will doubtless appear in subsequent numbers. The two literary departments are *Modern Instances*, edited by Roberts, and *In The Library*. The gem of the number is "John Scantleberry," by Duncan Campbell Scott, a story superior to the greater part of what appears in *The Century* or *Harpers*. Scott seems to us likely to be the coming man in Canadian literature, and if he continues as he has begun will stand as a poet above Lampman or Campbell, and as a story-teller above Roberts.

The following sentence from *Modern Instances* should be studied by every lover of our literature: "Everything we write in Canada must be judged in two categories. We must consider how it stands in relation to Canadian literature, and then we must consider with vastly greater care how it stands with relation to that literature of our race in which American, Canadian and Australian literature form but more or less important subdivisions."

Students will enjoy "Rugby Football in Canada," an excellently written article by R. Tate McKenzie, describing the Canadian game, and giving the chief points in which it differs from the American and English games. We think it hardly fair, however, to say that the Canadian is in a rudimentary condition. Mr. McKenzie is much nearer the mark when he says that it is "possibly in a transition state." We think he might say "probably."

We will not hope that the Reading Room will put it on file, for that has been said often enough this year, but will merely recommend the Curators to read this its first number.

#### AFTER THE PLAY.

'Mid the tawdry purple and tinsel bright,  
With a mimic crowd bowing low at his feet,  
In crown and sceptre of gilt bedight,  
And a poor robe falling in fold and pleat,  
He stalks on the stage and takes his seat,  
Ah well; let him prosper while he may;  
The curtain's soon down, for the hours are fleet,  
And the king's but a beggar after the play.

In his borrowed plumage, poor shallow cheat,  
He struts the stage with a strange conceit;  
But let him prosper while he may—  
The king's but a beggar after the play.

*Nassau Literary Magazine.*

#### CONTRIBUTED.

##### LETTER FROM W. J. HALL, M.D., ON HIS WAY TO COREA.

HALL, of Glen Buell, while attending classes at the Royal, from 1886 to 1889, came under the influence of that Missionary spirit which drew so many college men to the service of the Saviour and induced them to decide in favour of Foreign Missionary work. He finished his course in New York, and then became a medical missionary in the lowest quarters of the city. There he was wonderfully successful. The hardest characters were unable to resist his strong and tender ministry. Miss Dr. O'Hara and Miss Dr. McCallum, who assisted him, have told us something of his work, and of the regret that every one connected with the mission felt when he announced that he had offered himself to the Methodist Church for a mission to Seoul, the capital of Corea. On his way to his distant field he promised the Principal to write occasionally, that the students of Queen's might know something of what one of their number was trying to do in a country where—so far as we know—he will be their only representative. Here is part of a letter lately received, dated Dec. 26th, and written just as he was leaving Japan for Corea:

"In Kobe I went with a Missionary to a Japanese prayer-meeting. After wending our way in a Jinriksha, or pullman car, through

several narrow alleys, some of which are only about four feet wide, we came to a small Japanese house. The windows consisted of frames covered with white paper. The door was made from slats about an inch in width and an inch-and-a-half apart. This was also covered with paper. On sliding back the door we passed through into the entry or hall. Here we were told to remove our shoes. This being done we entered the house proper, the floor of which was covered with straw matting. The owner of the house and his wife got down on their knees and made two bows, their foreheads almost touching the floor. We returned the salute in a similar manner. We were then invited up a narrow ladder leading to a room where a number of native Christians were met. The salutes were repeated as before. There were no chairs or furniture of any kind in the room, as the Japanese sit, eat and sleep upon the floor. We were handed a small mat about twenty inches square for a seat. They sang several Japanese hymns and a number led in prayer. I spoke to them for a few minutes through an interpreter. After the meeting tea of a delicious flavor, but very weak, cakes passed with chop sticks, and oranges in abundance were given. Here, again, I came nearly violating a rule of Japanese etiquette in eating all my cake. I was told just in time that it was considered very impolite to do so; we were expected to eat only a part and wrap the rest in our handkerchiefs and put it in our pockets. On leaving the salute was repeated as at the beginning.

From Kobe to Corea we took a native steamer, all on board being Japanese but two. On Sunday I held a service through an interpreter.

In my next letter I will give an account of my first impressions of Corea."

Yours in Jesus,  
W. J. HALL, M.D.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL.

Sir,—Though a trifle late (your day for going to the printer not having permitted the appearance of a letter on the subject last week), I am unable to refrain from expressing, with your permission, an adverse opinion on the conducts of the students at the political

meeting in the City Hall on the night before the election. Among those who so demonstratively exhibited their liberal predilections, I noticed several actual and prospective honour men in Philosophy, Literature and Classics, while the opposing faction also contained a considerable number of those who are supposed to be drinking deeply the culture which the University so liberally offers. Professors Watson, Cappon, Fletcher and McNaughton, I am glad to have observed, do not attend political meetings, but had it been their misfortune to be compelled to sit out the interminable clap-trap of the ministers and their cheeky antagonist last Wednesday night, not the least disturbing circumstance to them would have been the perception that after all their efforts but a very slight commotion had been set up in the old stock ideas and prejudices even of their best students. I do not object at all to students being noisy. My nerves are firmer than those of the chairman of the evening apparently, but I do object to students being partisans. Party government, not to express it too strongly, is government by scoundrelism, and it is only a choice as to which set of scoundrels. The only hope of purifying the present hog-wash of politics lies in the creation of a body of independent opinion sufficiently powerful to make it worth the party demagogue's while to take it into account. At present there is so little independence in the community that the party heeler can afford to disregard it. But if even our students remain partisans we are indeed a long way from the desired improvement.

ANTI-PARTY.

## EXCHANGES.

WE receive *Lehigh Burr* regularly, and consider it the best college journal on this side of the water. It is a perfect mirror of Lehigh College life, and also makes the presentation interesting to outsiders. Articles in No. 9, which has just come, suggest to us several things. In the first place we quote, without comment, from an editorial: "Not the least important among the functions of a college paper is its use as a medium for expression of student opinion. There must of necessity arise many questions of importance

in the life of a college, which cannot be thoroughly discussed in the columns of its journal without the co-operation of the student body—questions which affect every student in the institution, and on which, therefore, each one is expected to have an opinion." In another editorial it says: "The students control the social and moral character of their institution, and the students, if the responsibility be left with them, will see to the needed changes." This is the wise principle that Queen's Senate has always acted on, and in consequence we have the most orderly University in Canada. There is also a most interesting account of the origin of the name of the *Burr*. "Owing to opposition the first board of editors wisely decided to resolve themselves into a huge chestnut burr, and said to their patrons, gently but firmly, 'Don't sit on me!' The unpleasantness of such a disaster seemed to immediately impress itself on the minds of all, and to this day no one has ever been known to face the ordeal, although the faculty has occasionally poked us rather forcibly with a stick." Lehigh is a good deal ahead of Queen's in her zeal for athletics, as the following extracts show: "Fifty-six new lockers have been erected in the largest room *on the first floor in the gymnasium.*" (The Italics are our own.) "Thirty-five men have already signified their intention of training for the base-ball team."

We would like to notice "Doctor Norton's Brother," but have only space to say that it is an excellent story, though the Doctor's speech is in parts too literary to be real. We hope that the *Burr* will pardon the length of our quotations, and can only say in excuse that they indicate admiration and aspiration.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY.

THE Modern Language Society met on Monday at 4 p.m., with the President in the chair. After the ordinary items of business had been discussed in French, the following programme was given:

Readings by Miss Barr and Mr. W. L. Grant; four minute papers on College Topics by Misses White, Donovan and J. Barr, and Messrs. O'Shea and McIntosh. Mr. Boucher acted as Critic and pleased every one with

his report. The Society tendered him a hearty vote of thanks, to which he responded most happily. He may expect a hearty welcome whenever he can find time in future to attend any of the meetings.

Hereafter the Society will meet in the Botany Class Room at the regular hour on Monday evening.

### WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Y.W.C.A. meeting was held in our college on Sunday afternoon. It was well attended. The subject, "Growing in Grace," was ably treated by Miss Odell. Several of the girls gave good practical ideas on the subject in the discussion which followed. Letters from Dr. Frazer and Dr. McKellar, in India, telling of their work there, were read by Miss Turnbull.

Prof. in Physiology—Oh, forty or fifty per cent. is very good for a freshie, very good, indeed.

Sophomore—What way does the fissure of Sylvius run?

### BROKEN.

'Tis broken, alas all my bright hopes are flown,  
I thought not, I dreamt not, how dear it had grown;  
Ah! the man held it lightly, from all knowledge free  
Of the agony deep that its loss gave to me,  
And these poor parted relics before me that lay,  
Of the once cherished loved—  
My heart did you say?  
How can you attribute such nonsense to me?  
'Twas that twenty I broke for my hospital fee."

### Y. M. C. A.

The meeting on 29th was set aside for "Missions," the President in the chair.

It is an annual custom to have our own Missionary cause presented to the students at a Y.M.C.A. meeting. Although most of the students who were at College when J. F. Smith was here have gone away, still the interest in the Honan Mission is quite fresh and strong. As one of the speakers put it on Friday evening, "the support of a Queen's representative in the foreign field is really a legacy left to us."

Mr. D. Strachan, B.A., traced the genesis of the movement in Queen's, which culminated in the students sending one of their own number to the foreign field.

Mr. D. D. McDonald gave an interesting sketch of the work in which Dr. Smith has engaged since he went to China.

Mr. A. K. McLennan, B.A., made a hearty and whole-souled appeal for the continuation of our efforts to support Dr. Smith, and there is no doubt that the enthusiasm which the appeal evoked is indicative of a large and generous subscription.

Mr. Colin Campbell, '93, was appointed delegate to the annual Convention which meets in London, Feb. 11-14.

It is expected that the Royal will also send a delegate, and perhaps the Collegiate Institute will send one also.

On account of the change in the hour of distributing the mail, the Y.M.C.A. meeting will hereafter begin at 4 o'clock, not 4.10.

It is to be remembered that all students are cordially invited to attend these meetings on Friday evening. First year men are specially invited to be present and to take part.

### HOCKEY.

The Hockey team has been practicing for about a month and is in fairly good shape.

The first match was played on Wednesday, Jan. 13th, against the Cadets. The game was an easy one for Queen's, who won by 9 to 1, Waldron doing most of the scoring. The Queen's men played well individually, but owing to their lack of practice did not show much combination. The old players were reliable as usual, while the new men, McRae, Campbell and Rayside, did very well.

On Saturday, the 23rd, Queen's defeated Kingston by 11 to 1. Queen's played brilliantly throughout, passing well and shooting accurately. The Kingstons did not play a team game at all, Wilson being too fast for the others and doing most of the work. As last year Shaw proved himself a phenomenal goal-keeper, but even he could not stop all the shots. An encouraging feature was the very large attendance of students.

In each match Queen's team was composed as follows: Goal, Giles; Point, Curtis; Cover Point, McRae; Forwards, Campbell, Waldron, Cunningham (Captain) and. Ray-side.'

The team is still putting in steady practice,

and expects to give a good account of itself in its remaining matches.

J. F. Smellie, '90, Captain of the team of '89-'90, is the bright star of the Osgoode Hall team.

H. A. Parkyn, '91, Captain of last year's team, is now Captain of Varsity's team.

### COLLEGE NOTES.

The inter-year debates are quite a topic of conversation around the halls. The debate on Saturday night will be: Resolved that Canada is tending to independence rather than political union with the United States. '92 take the affirmative and '94 the negative.

Could not a larger room be secured for the next meeting? Judging from the last meeting the Science Room will not be large enough to accommodate all who wish to attend.

The Junior Philosophy students have ceased removing books from the closet, but some of them are inclined to play dog in the manger with the books. Others are thoughtless and selfish enough to force their company on the person who has a desired book, though that person has had to wait his turn for it. We hope these students who have thus made themselves conspicuous will come to see the error of their way.

The students are pleased to hear that Sunday afternoon addresses will be commenced in a few weeks. They were much enjoyed last year.

**LOST**—Almost every afternoon in the gymnasium the tempers of certain students who try to box. The Janitor will please take care of them till claimed by the owners.

Many students will vouch for the authenticity of the following: "While a certain Professor was lecturing on evolution, a young lady naively enquired if it were true that man was descended from animals. 'Oh,' said the Professor, 'that is only a matter of detail!'"

A number of economic journals and magazines have been placed in the library in the Science Hall for the use of students in Political Science. The library will be open for them till 3 p.m.

The following is a list of those things which

we are assured tend to greater social difficulties: Separate schools, intemperance, women on the "hustings," women as school trustees, too much work and too little pay, too large a crop of school teachers, too many doctors, too many preachers, too many books, too many murders and suicides, and, well, to make a long story short, too much of nearly everything.

The annual dinner given by the Arts Faculty of McGill University was a grand success. The delegates from Toronto and Queen's were heartily welcomed and right royally received. Queen's should certainly appreciate the honor conferred upon her, when her representative was chosen by McGill to respond to the toast—"Our sweethearts."

Two delegates from Queen's Y.M.C.A.—one from Medicine and one from Arts—met with McGill University Y.M.C.A. last Saturday and Sunday in their usual weekly meetings. A conversational meeting was held at the house of Rev. Mr. Campbell, Saturday evening, at 5, when the methods of work in the two Universities were explained. Sabbath afternoon at 4 a large audience of Y.M.C.A. men attended the usual meeting in the new Montreal City Y.M.C.A. building and were addressed by the delegates.

The Executive Committee of the A.M.S. is making an effort to present a good programme in connection with the closing inter-year debate on Saturday evening, Feb. 13th, 1892. The meeting will be open, and the executive hopes that the students will see to it that the attendance is good. Invite your city friends, boys, and let's have a rousing old time.

## PERSONAL.

**J.** A. BEATTY was seen around the halls this week. He looks happy and contented, but has a very poor opinion of the school of pedagogy.

T. G. Marquis, B.A., was in the city last Thursday.

W. S. Morden, '88, Ed. Pirie, '88, and J. F. Carmichael, '87, have passed the Ontario Exams. for the degree of Barrister. W. S. Morden passed the Solicitors Exam. also, and was first in each.

Miss E. B. Scott, who returned from India last spring, was married in December last to J. R. Mathieson, of New Westminster, B.C. Mr. Mathieson is under appointment of the C. M. S., of London, Eng., to labor among the Indians of the North-West. He will probably be located at Onion Lake, near Fort Pitt, whither they will proceed in the spring of '92.

W. J. Herbison who was ill for some time is around again this week.

Rev. W. H. Cornett, B.A., '87, after a successful pastorate of a year and a half in N. Yakima, Washington Territory, was recently inducted pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in the city of Spokane. The following is from one of the city papers:

"Since the departure of the Rev. P. M. Jamieson to Ohio, this excellent body of Christians has been passing through a very trying experience in the difficulty of securing a pastor and the apprehension due to financial depression. They have finally secured a most acceptable and promising pastor in the Rev. W. H. Cornett, of N. Yakima. This young man, of rich and varied culture, has a field worthy of his talents, and great and permanent growth in the church is confidently hoped for."

The JOURNAL congratulates Mr. Cornett, and joins with his many friends here in wishing him abundant success in his new field of labour.

## DE NOBIS.

**S**CENE, Village School in East of Scotland.—Bible lesson. Subject—The triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Teacher—"Why did the people strew palms in the way?" Smart Boy (excitedly)—"Please! please Mum!" Teacher—"Well, Tom." S. B. (with conviction)—"Tae trip the cuddy." (Fact.)—*Ex.*

Oh, come where the cyanides silently flow,  
And the carburets drop o'er the oxides below;  
Where the rays of potassium lie white on the  
hill,  
And the song of the silicate never is still.

Come, oh come, tum ti tum tum,  
Peroxide of Bromine and Uranium.

While alcohol's liquid at thirty degrees,  
And no chemical change can affect manganese,  
While alkalis flourish and acids are free,  
My heart will be constant, dear Science, to thee.

Yes, to thee, fiddle dum dee,  
Zinc, Borax, and Bismuth, HO plus C!

*Ex.*

Student to Prof.—What is to be done with a man who goes to a ball and fails to appear at his classes on the following morning?

Prof. (emphatically)—Pluck him—pluck him.

Student—But what if that man is the Professor?

Prof. (less emphatically)—Oh !!!!

A kiss is a contraction of the mouth due to enlargement of the heart. But the definition given by an honour Science student is that "it is the anatomical juxta position of two orbicular oris muscles in a state of contraction." While the Mathematician says it is "nothing divided between two." "And there are others."—[Dr. D. Cunn—n.]

The supporters of the negative in the debate Saturday night last, might have drawn Mr. C—'s attention to the fact that, in the eternal fitness of things (i.e., I suppose, the survival of the fittest), the "abnormally large crop of teachers produced in this county last year" was only counterbalanced by the overruling power of those who inhabit the blissful seats in the school of pedagogy.

"—But I would have you know, sir, this question has nothing whatever to do with the future!"—[McInt—e.]

Tory elector to Officer Timmerman, in City Hall, at political meeting.—Can't you hustle those rowdy students out of the centre seats.

Officer.—No; you bet your boots. Too many steaks.

Prof. (translating)—"Put off the 'Old Man' with all his lusts."

I think that's too personal, professor.  
—[Fitz.]

"Philosophy begins in wonder."—[J. A. S—'s speech on "The Tendency of the Present Age to Greater Social Difficulties."]

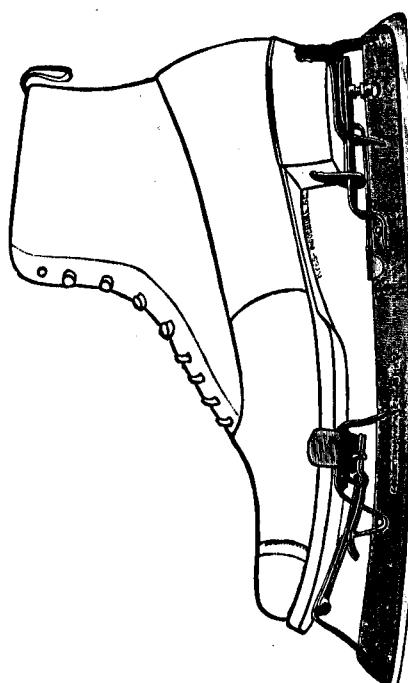
My friend, and indeed I might say my old playmate, Briggs, is coming.—[J. M. M-l-r.]

My moustache is making me round shouldered.—[E. C. Ga-l-p.]

The next time I ask a man to take up the collection I'll make sure he's not deaf.—[J. L. Mi-l-r.]

Once right after midday dreary, while I pondered dull and weary,  
Over Matthew Arnold's work on Byron, and  
my head was sore;—  
While I nodded, often napping, suddenly there  
came a tapping,  
Like the boisterous students stamping, stamping  
on the class-room floor,  
'Tis the rude bell-boy, I muttered, rapping at  
my chamber door,  
Only that and nothing more.

Ah! how quick my memory freshens, bringing  
up those slighted lessons,  
And each disappointed student passing out the  
open door,  
O, how sadly do I rue it;—much I'd give could  
I undo it—  
Yet no further I'll pursue it, but resolve to  
evermore  
Leave untook the rest and sleep I should have  
had the night before,  
And miss a class, no nevermore.



SIDE VIEW ATTACHED TO BOOT.

Go to Cobett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent  
Hockey, Skeleton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.

# →QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.←

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No. 13.

## →Queen's College Journal←

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THE conjunction of Venus and Jupiter last Friday and Saturday was observed with great interest by the students, especially by those of the Physics classes. As the conjunction took place at 5 a.m. on Saturday, the planets being then less than 1 minute of angle apart, the closest approach could not be observed in Canada; but on Friday evening before setting the planets were within 21 minutes of each other and formed a very interesting spectacle. Not only is so close an approach an exceedingly rare phenomenon, but the position of the planets was about the most favourable possible for observation.

The interest, which even a simple astronomical phenomenon excites even in those who do not understand its meaning, makes us wonder that so few have studied the subject. One glance at the sky upon a starlight night should be sufficient to give every person a desire to know something about the nature and positions of stars and planets. Even to know the names of such constellations as Orion, Cassiopeia's Chair or Bootes renders an evening walk more enjoyable. It almost proves that we have carried specializing too far when men graduate, sometimes with honours or medals, who do not know that Venus or Mars is nearer us than Sirius or further away than the Moon. It seems almost a pity that a class in elementary astronomy should not be compul-

sory on every course. Those taking pass courses do now receive a few lectures upon astronomy, but last year had no examination upon them. But we admit that it is extremely inexpedient to add any more compulsory classes to the course; we therefore hope, as the best possible substitute, that Professor Dupuis will this year repeat the course of lectures upon Descriptive Astronomy which he delivered last spring, and that they will be attended by all who can make it convenient, especially by those taking honour courses in other subjects.

Astronomy is the best of all sciences to teach the littleness and unimportance of man in comparison with the vast forces of nature, and its study will naturally tend to destroy that opinion of one's own omniscience and all-importance which honour graduates are too liable to possess.

\* \* \*

Since the JOURNAL is interested in all sides of the students' development, we feel it our duty to call attention this week to certain matters which are of vital importance to the social phase of College life and training. In the first place we think that the money about to be spent on the reading room will be to a great extent lost, unless the students as a whole try to second the efforts of the curators by observing a few simple rules which it seems absurd to have to mention to College men. But strange to say many of the students do not seem to suspect that the reading room's order and attractiveness requires them not to sit on the magazine tables and so crush the reading matter into unreadable shape, not to turn a magazine inside-out and leave it so when done reading it, not to drop reading matter on the floor and leave it there, not to leave the illustrated papers anywhere that they find it most comfortable to sit or stand while looking over them, not to deposit in the reading-room all envelope ends, wrappers, circulars, or other rubbish which they may have on hand after going through their mail. There are some

students, too, who do not recognize that, by cutting scraps out of the papers, etc., on file, they are thieving from their fellow-students. It is scarcely conceivable that University men should be guilty of such slovenly conduct, but it is a matter of daily occurrence, and unless remedied by the students themselves no effort on the part of the curators can do much towards making the reading-room as attractive as it should be.

\* \* \*

We would speak also of a matter which affects the outside public, and which is important in view of the approaching services in Convocation Hall on Sunday afternoons. It has long been a cause of annoyance to strangers that a crowd of students invariably "line up" opposite the door of Convocation Hall and at the bottom of the stairway, to gape and sometimes even to pass remarks as they come out. Such "freshness" is hardly excusable on the part of backwoods youngsters who seldom see a stranger let alone university men and divinity students. Of course we recognise that some may be waiting for friends, but it is not to such we refer. The majority are usually those who look on out of inexcusable curiosity and thoughtlessness.

## LITERATURE.

**W**E give below Tennyson's poem on the death of the Duke of Clarence, which appears in the Nineteenth Century for February. English critics are unanimous in saying that it is not worthy of the Laureate, and it certainly is not to be compared with that on the death of the Prince Consort. Still, when we consider that Tennyson is eighty-two, that he must have sung not as the linnet, but because he was Poet Laureate, and that the young Prince had manifested no special virtues, we will wonder at its excellence.

"And march of that Eternal Harmony,  
Whereto the worlds beat time, ——"

is worthy of his best days, though then he would not have added "tho' faintly heard."

The bridal garland falls upon the bier,  
The shadow of a crown that o'er him hung  
Has vanish'd in the shadow cast by Death ;  
So princely, tender, truthful, reverent, pure.  
Mourn ! That a world-wide Empire mourns with you,  
That all the thrones are clouded by your loss,  
Were slender solace. Yet be comforted ;

For if this earth be ruled by Perfect Love, . . .  
Then, after His brief range of blameless days,  
The toll of funeral in an angel ear  
Sounds happier than the merriest marriage bell.  
The face of Death is toward the Sun of Life,  
His shadow darkens earth ; his truer name  
Is "Onward," no discordance in the roll,  
And march of that Eternal Harmony  
Whereto the worlds beat time, tho' faintly heard—  
Until the great Hereafter mourn in hope.

\* \* \*

Tennyson, rich in saving common sense, has always pronounced vigourously against those who study the poet rather than his works, who think less of Byron because his morals were not perfect, and get no enjoyment from Dickens because his divorce was not caused by any fault of his wife. We give the following sonnet both on account of its intrinsic merit and because he is little known as a sonnet writer :

"Old poets fostered under friendlier skies,  
Old Virgil who would write ten lines, they say,  
At dawn, and lavish all the golden day  
To make them wealthier in his readers' eyes ;  
And you, old popular Horace, you the wise  
Adviser of the nine-years-pondered lay,  
And you, that wear a wreath of sweeter bay,  
Catullus, whose dead songster never dies ;  
If, glancing downward on the kindly sphere  
That once had rolled you round and round the Sun,  
You see your Art still shrined on human shelves,  
You should be jubilant that you flourished here  
Before the Love of Letters, overdone,  
Had swampt the sacred poets with themselves.

\* \* \*

I love her not, that tall and stately maid ;  
How could one love an angel from the sky ?  
I, a mere mortal, dare not look so high.  
I reverence, I worship, and I fear ;  
And dumb with awe I stand when she draws near.  
So pure she is, 'twere sacrilege to try  
To win her love. ——But here, O muse, you jade !  
You've left me in the lurch, and I can find  
No rhyme at all that satisfies my mind.

G.

\* \* \*

A couple of rather curious mistakes were made in the printing of the article on Rudyard Kipling in our last number. "Perfectly though almost badly" should of course be "perfectly though almost baldly," and in the first sentence "stories of *our* own people," should be "stories of *mine* own people," this being the latter half of the title of the book, and not, as the proof-reader seems to have thought, a remark of our own.

\* \* \*

On Aug. 4th, 1892, the Shelley Centenary will have come; and it will be an important

date indeed. Great have been the changes since 1792, and in so far as these changes have tended to openness of mind and heart, to love of the true and beautiful, to scorn of shams and recognition of the spiritual in man, Shelley may be recognized as one of the strongest factors of progress. For what in the past he has accomplished, humanity owes the poet of spirituality the highest honours, and for that if no other reason, the coming date will be a memorable one, and will merit the highest honours. And the highest honours will be paid. Movements are on foot; and lest Canada should lag behind, already a note is sounded for preparation. In an article in a late number of the *Waek*, Mr. T. Arnold Haultain has the honour of leading the way. His contribution is itself an addition to Shelley literature. He has touched upon the debt we owe Shelley for the past, but has devoted more attention to his relations to the present. "What are to us," says Mr. Haultain, "the questions of prime importance, the problems most frequently discussed, the lines of thought chiefly occupying the public mind? Surely they are largely of a sociological nature. The rights and duties of the individual considered as an integral portion of the community are now the subjects of books, of magazine articles, of public deliberations. Society in all its complex aspects is the study begun by this last decade of the nineteenth century. The Renaissance was the period of intellectual and artistic activity; the Reformation of religious activity; the French Revolution of political activity; the nineteenth century of scientific activity; the twentieth century will be the period of sociological activity, and we to-day are the witnesses of its birth. But what has this to do with our interest in Shelley? Everything. It is just because Shelley, poet though he was, was so intensely interested in sociological problems, and was so intensely modern in the solutions he proposed for them that to-day he is able to speak to us, not as with an alien voice, unintelligible and far distant, but as if he were amongst us and one of us. Indeed, in this he is more than a modern. 'He is emphatically,' says Mr. Rossetti, writing in 1886, 'the poet of the future.'"

This quotation will show Mr. Haultain's method of treating Shelley. After passing in review previous commentators on Shelley,

touching them with a firm yet light hand, he goes on to say: "England, I say, is intending to celebrate the centenary of the nativity of her greatest lyrical poet; the Shelley society are collecting subscriptions for another representation of the "Cenci;" a concordance to his poetical works is ready for publication, and doubtless more than a few books and magazine articles will commemorate his birth. Could not Canada contribute her share to the celebration?" The method Mr. Haultain proposes is that of a memorial volume of verse or prose. Among possible contributors he mentions M. Louis Honore Frechette, Prof. Chas. G. D. Roberts, Mr. Mair, "Fidelis," Mr. W. D. LeSueur, "Sarepta," Mr. Archibald Lampman, Mr. W. W. Campbell, Prof. Alexander, "Seranus," Dr. Archibald MacMechan and Miss Ethelwyn Wetherald. The author has forgotten his own name, and certainly the amount of accurate, penetrating criticism he has condensed into two or three columns, and of which I have given only a portion substantiates his claim to be a critic and a lover of Shelley.

C. F. H.

## CONTRIBUTED.

[The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents, but only for the propriety of inserting them.]

*To the Editor of the Journal:*

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to make a short reply to a letter in your last number signed "Anti-Party." In the first place, the students went, not as this gentleman seems to think, to make a row or to show their partizanship, but to ensure Mr. Preston a fair hearing, which he certainly would not have got had we not been there.

Next, your correspondent sacrifices truth and does not even gain point. To call Mr. Preston "their cheeky antagonist" is simply absurd. Even those who disagreed with him admitted that his was an honest and straightforward speech, and utterly free from anything unseemly or offensive. Anti-Party, again, is somewhat unfortunate in saying that "Professors Watson, Cappon, Fletcher and MacNaughton do not attend political meetings," for I can assure him that two of them at least were at the meetings held by Messrs. Tupper, Thompson and Laurier, and for anything I know at the

others. Lastly, while we may admit and deplore the evils of government by party, we must see the extravagance of such a statement as that party government is government by scoundrels, and that it is only a choice as to which set of them. Setting aside the fact that this is a direct insult to every man in the Dominion and Local Legislatures, government by parties which contain such men as Sir Donald Smith, D'Alton McCarthy, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Laurier, Alex. Mackenzie, and a score of others I could name, cannot be called government by scoundrelism.

QUASI-MODO.

## EXCHANGES.

*The Student* for January is a great advance on any other number we have seen. It is published by the University of North Dakota, and must not be confounded with the Edinburgh University Journal of the same name. The poetry is very good indeed. How is it that our own JOURNAL cannot rake up any original poetry this year except De Nobis?

*Manitoba College Journal* for December is good. Among other articles, a most interesting paper is contributed by Dr. Bryce on "Six old names." While a much smaller institution than Queen's, Manitoba can give us pointers on the way to run a College society, and the A. M. S. officials should read the report of the proceedings of the Literary Society in this number. Two scenes from Shakespeare and "Little Bo Peep" were acted, the ladies taking part, and songs and recitations were given. "While it was not an open meeting, the members of the society had the privilege of inviting their friends." Both Journal and College seem to be enthusiastic on the subject of football, though in Manitoba they play only the Association game.

*Our Bulletin* comes from Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N.J., and is one of that class of magazines which, though interesting to the students of the University, are almost unintelligible to outsiders. Thus we have nearly two pages on the present condition of members of the Alumni, as much of Appointments (of Drew Graduates we presume), a précis of the Chapel Sermons, covering between one and two pages, and a long list of new students,

their homes and where they were educated. We do not say this as depreciating the merits of the *Bulletin*, but merely state it as a fact. Turning to the departments of literature and editorials, we find in the first some most interesting letters of famous men, never before published, Southey, John Wesley, etc. One of Adam Clarke's is especially good, with its quiet sarcasm. More care should be put on the editorials. The first two sentences of one are: The year opens well at the Seminary. No serious accident has befallen the Seminary. The next paragraph begins: The Seminary year opens prosperously. We would like to know whether the "Rules for using a book" are intended to be taken seriously. Some are excellent, but among them we find: Never drop a book upon the floor; and, Keep your books out of reach of small children, and in a clean, dry place. We hope that if the editor sees this he will insert a note on the subject in the next number.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY.

THE regular meeting of this society on Monday evening was certainly no less interesting and instructive than any previous one.

In the German conversation on the business of the society, nearly every member took part, each apparently receiving inspiration from the mistakes of others. An excellent programme was then presented. Mr. Asselstine read an original paper on "The Match Maker," and Mr. Claxton, after a short address on the society, read a poem entitled "Allein." Mr. Anglin sang a German solo "Hall-Hallo," Miss Dupuis accompanying him on the piano. An account of a recent leap-year party by Miss Odell, and a criticism of this paper by Mr. Anglin were much admired. Miss Nicol acted as critic and gave a careful report at the close of the programme.

It was decided to devote more time hereafter to French and German songs, and at the next German meeting every member will be expected to know the words, at least, of "Auf Wiedersehen."

The following extract from "Le Figaro," of Jan. 2nd, under title of "De la libre Amerique,"

will furnish examples of some old proverbs which the reader can supply for himself:—

A la suite d'un meeting feminin, dans lequel le corset a été déclaré antihygiénique et anti-chrétien (?), les femmes de Kingston et de Sydenham, dans l'Etat d'Ontario, viennent de brûler en place publique, non de la main du bourreau, mais de leurs blanches mains, tous ceux de ces objets d'ajustement qui se trouvaient dans la ville. Autour du feu de joie, elles ont déclaré solennellement "vouloir mourir comme elles sont nées." A ce compte, elles ont encore apporté dans leur costume bon nombre de simplifications, dont on s'étonnerait que l'initiative fut prise en ce pays où l'on met des pantalons aux jambes des pianos.

#### Y. M. C. A.

The meeting on Feb. 5th was led by P. Per-gau, '92, the subject being "The New Life."

The attendance was not as large as usual. It is to be hoped that the students, especially the older ones, will not allow their interest in the Y. M. C. A. to diminish.

#### MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting, which was largely attended, a committee was appointed to confer with the managers of the Pine Street Church with regard to the debt which still rests on the church.

A large number of new members have been secured into the Association, and no doubt the interest in its business will increase very much.

A letter to Dr. Bell from Rev. J. A. Macdonald, B.A., in which he sent his subscription for the Honan Mission Fund, was read to the Association. Last year Mr. Macdonald was President of the Association, and took an untiring interest in all its work.

We are glad to hear that as Missionary among the Indians at Alberni, B.C., he is prosecuting his work with success. He has to do a good deal of medical work in connection with his missionary work. Our best wishes are with Mr. Macdonald in his labour of love.

At this meeting a committee was appointed to discuss difficulties usually encountered by students in their mission fields. The discussions will take place during the month of March.

#### ROYAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The students of the Royal have resolved to memorialize the Ont. Med. Council to hold semi-annual examinations instead of the annual examination which is the present arrangement. The recent advances made by the Council, namely: the high standard of matriculation, the extension of the course of study to five years, the increase in the number of subjects and additional requirements for practical work are appalling to the youthful disciple of Aesculapius who is ambitious to wear the title of M. D. at the earliest possible date.

It is pleasing to observe that the graduates of the Royal and the University still retain their interest in the College JOURNAL, no matter to what field of usefulness they may be called. Last week a subscription for the JOURNAL was received from Dr. Omar L. Kilborn, a distinguished graduate of '89, who is now laboring with marked success in the far distant land of China.

It is a fact well known to most of the readers of the JOURNAL, that a broad line of separation has heretofore existed between the students of the Royal and Queen's. This feeling has at times almost amounted to estrangement. The influence of the Alma Mater Society, which was supposed to form a bond of union between the Colleges, has been somewhat weakened by the formation of a similar institution in the Royal. It is therefore a matter of gratification to know that at a recent meeting of the Aesculapian Society a resolution expressing a strong desire for their closer union was passed almost unanimously.

A matter which excited a warm discussion at the last meeting of the Aesculapian Society was the resignation of one of the officers of the concursus who could not conscientiously fulfil the duties of his office. The society while accepting his resignation expressed their approval of his conduct.

The medal given by the Athletic Association to the invincible tug-of-war team of the Royal was presented at the last meeting of the Society.

#### A. M. S.

The second of the series of the Inter-year debates was held last Saturday evening between the Sophomores and Seniors. The subject, Resolved that the future destiny of

Canada is Independence rather than Political Union with the United States, was logically and thoroughly debated. Mr. A. E. Lavell earned the thanks of the society by his excellent rendering of an original foot-ball song, published in JOURNAL No. 3. During the business part of the meeting Mr. Sinclair explained the reasons of the change in the time of distributing the mails. The society decided to request the Senate to allow the mail to be distributed at 12 o'clock.

\* \* \*

The Athletic Committee will present its annual report to-night and every member should be present to hear it. A few remarks upon the history of Athletics at Queen's during the last few years may render it more interesting. Until the spring of 1888 the athletics of the college were in no way connected with the Alma Mater Society. Before that the methods of organization were somewhat as follows: On returning in October, someone interested in foot-ball would put a notice on the board calling a meeting to organize for the season. Probably a dozen would attend and elect officers of the foot-ball club. The officers so elected would make a "levy" upon the students to purchase balls and other necessaries. If the team wished to go away from the city, another levy was made, and so on. The same method was followed in organizing a gymnasium club, a base-ball team or anything else. In 1886 the Senate at the request of the students began to collect one dollar from all students in Arts at the time of registration for the gymnasium. The money thus collected was held by the Principal and given out by him as required. In the following year this fee of one dollar was changed from a gymnasium fee to a fee for athletic purposes in general.

In the next spring (1888) through the efforts of Drs. W. H. Rankin, H. H. Pirie and others, all the athletic organizations of the university were taken under the control of the Alma Mater Society, and it was resolved to manage them through a committee to be appointed annually, and to be called the Athletic Committee of the A. M. S. This committee would itself take the place of the former Athletic Association which had managed the annual sports, and would have under its control the

gymnasium, Rugby and Association Foot-ball Clubs (the Hockey Club has since been admitted) and the Campus. To manage these separate clubs officers are to be appointed annually at mass-meetings called by the Athletic Committee for that purpose. All money collected or contributed for the support of general athletics or of any particular branch, and all money spent by the different organizations must pass through the Athletic Committee. This makes all persons holding the students' money directly responsible, and provides adequate support for the different clubs.

The formation of the Athletic Committee has thus done more than anything else to promote the interests of athletics in the university. It is to be hoped that the next step will be the making of a constitution for the athletic branch of the society. This would prevent all friction and dissatisfaction.

#### HOCKEY.

Queen's played the Cadets' hockey team on Saturday, Feb. 6th, winning by 9 goals to 2. The game was fast and much closer than the score would indicate. Both teams showed great improvement since their last match.

On Tuesday, Feb'y 9th, the "Rebels," of Ottawa, played a picked seven of Kingston, and were defeated by 3 goals to 2. The teams were:—For Ottawa, goal, B. Hill; point, D. C. Campbell; cover, P. D. Ross; forwards, J. Leigh, Capt. Streatfield, Lord Kilcoursi, A. S. Adamson. For Kingston, goal, Armstrong; point, Curtis; cover, McKenzie; forwards, Harty, Cunningham, Lovelace, and Wilson. Referee, W. F. Nickle. As the Kingston men had never practised together, they of course showed no combination, though in this respect they were not excelled by the visitors. Curtis, Armstrong, Cunningham and Wilson did the best work. It is probably safe to say that either the Cadets or Queen's would have "walked over" the Rebels without any difficulty.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

Once more the sonorous warblings of the subscription man is heard in the land. The usual subscription towards Dr. Smith's salary we are sure will be cheerfully forthcoming. It is a good plan for each student to make an effort to *increase* his offering toward the mission

cause each year of his attendance at college. No investment gives so much personal satisfaction and none can ever pay half so well.

Another subscription list with which we have come in contact with during the last four days is not so usual as the one just mentioned. Conversat arrears must be met. It is establishing a very bad precedent indeed to devote Alma Mater funds to this purpose, since the students much prefer to see that money expended on something more definite and permanent. We sincerely hope that the committee will have no difficulty in raising sufficient funds to clear all expenses as yet unpaid. All hands to the wheel, boys !!

None could but admire the tasty, and really lovely, little notice of the last year meeting of '94. "A thing of beauty is certainly a joy forever."

Saturday, February 13th, at the A. M. S. meeting, the annual report of the athletic committee will be presented and read. A new committee will be appointed for the ensuing year.

Friday evening of last week was very enjoyably spent by forty or fifty of the students at the home of Professor Dyde. Long will they remember with pleasure the hospitality and kindness of the Professor and his wife.

What's the matter with the "Total Depravity of Inanimate Things?" Shortt and Grant consider that it is all a delusion and a dream.

The flags and decorations in the Kingston Rink added much to the delight of the skaters during the latter part of last week. The inside appearance of the bare and bleak roof would be the better of permanent decorations of some sort or other.

The Senior Year selected their chairman, Mr. Frank Hugo, to represent Queen's at the Trinity Conversazione on Thursday evening, February 11th.

The final debate of the Inter-year series will be held on Saturday evening, February 20th, instead of February 13th, as at first announced. Messrs. Peck and Fraser will uphold the honor of the third year while Messrs. F. A. McRae and Davis will do ditto for the seniors. The Glee Club is expected to sing and Professor Connery will enliven the pro-

gramme with some of his recitations. The public are cordially invited. The subject for debate: "Resolved that the Canadian Senate is unnecessary."

The Sophomores attribute their defeat, or rather the Seniors' success, to the following reasons: The Seniors were allowed to choose the subject of the debate; they were allowed to choose the side they wished (and they said they had much the easier part); and then at the eleventh hour they wished the subject slightly changed in their favor which was granted. These facts, along with the fact that the debate was very close, gave the second year debaters nothing to be ashamed of though they were defeated. The decision of the chair was entirely satisfactory.

'94 had a very interesting meeting last week. They take the lead in having the programmes printed, and everything else is in harmony.

A great many students went out to Pine Street Church to hear the Principal last Sunday night and were delighted with the sermon.

'93 met on Thursday, February 4th, in the English class-room. The meeting seemed to be in a critical mood, for it reprimanded the Committee, disapproved of the conduct of the Secretary, censured some members of the year for illegally holding a meeting, and attempted to censure the President. This last, however, was voted down by a large majority. The President presented the year with the medal won at the sports in the team race. Messrs. Fraser and Peck were appointed to represent the year in the Final Inter-year debate.

Though we have learned with pleasure that the Sunday Afternoon Services in Convocation Hall, which we so thoroughly enjoyed last year, are to be resumed on Sunday, 20th inst., yet we cannot but regret that it necessitates the discontinuance of a Bible-class so interesting and profitable as that conducted by the Principal.

How does it come that our graduating class in Divinity Hall appears so worried on Monday morning?

On Friday evening of last week a party of students, reinforced by some city friends, drove out to the residence of Mr. Asselstine near Odessa, where they were right royally re-

ceived and entertained. They are unanimous in commending Mr. and Mrs. Asselstine as a model host and hostess.

The Choral Club is now getting down to hard work in the preparation of Queen Esther.

The regular meeting of '92 was held on Thursday evening in the Hebrew class-room. The programme was more than usually interesting.

The Anniversary Services in connection with the Pine Street Mission were held on Sunday last, A. K. McLennan preaching in the morning, Principal Grant in the evening. Both services were well attended, all available seats being occupied in the evening.

The Curators of the Reading Room met recently to discuss ways and means of improving the appearance and extending the usefulness of this important institution. We hope to see the effects in the near future, as it does not require the eye of an artist to note its present deficiencies.

### DE NOBIS.

**I**F MOSES did not write the Pentateuch, I am not going out as a missionary any more.—[Hodges.]

Who will be Esther?—[The Ladies.]

We may expect to read in the *Picadilly Times* some time during this coming summer the following:—The subject for next Sabbath evening's address will be the *J. E.* argument with special reference to the flood.

Could you do that as a minister of the Presbyterian church, Professor?

Prof.—Yes.

Then wouldn't they have you up before the Presbytery?

You must remember, Mr. Strachan, that the personnel of the examining committee has been changed.

"Why, gentlemen, the settlers from the Dakotas are flocking over to Manitoba in hundreds, yea in thousands." I know whereof I speak, gentlemen, for I have been there and flocked, myself!! (Prolonged applause.)

Bewildered student of Phil.—Everything is in a state of perpetual flux. Even the number of *gals* to a *Peck* is not constant.

"When you *do* try to translate, sir, you make hash, sir; ghastly and detestable hash."—[Prof. MacN——.]

A Sunday school teacher was questioning a class on the parable of the good Samaritan. The question was put, "Why did the Priest and Levite pass by on the other side?"

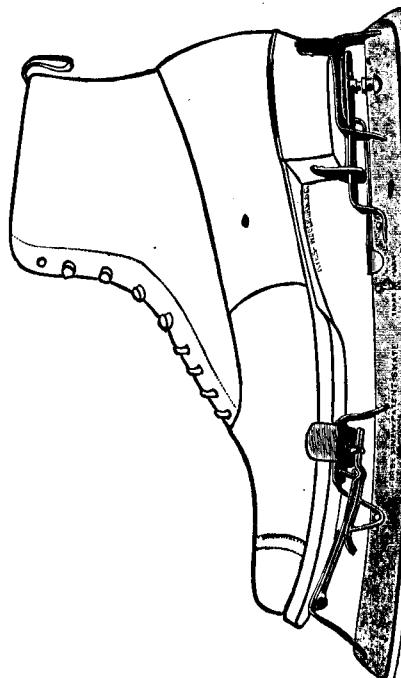
Small boy (at the bottom of class)—"Please, m'm, he was robbit a'ready."—Ex.

Professor (to student in Philosophy)—"Why does the handsome man pride himself on his good looks?"

Student (bewildered)—"Don't know sir, ask Jimmy Stewart!"

The concert given by a few students at the House of Industry was a great success and evidently enjoyed by all.

A sidewalk only wide enough for two, and an umbrella only big enough for one, are all that is required to make our concert-loving students happy all the term, and wreath their faces in perpetual smiles.



Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent Hockey, Skeleton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.

# →QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.←

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## →Queen's College Journal←

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WE extend to the Rev. Dr. Briggs a  
hearty welcome to Queen's, on behalf of  
of all our students who honour rare learning  
and active virtue combined in one man. The  
combination is somewhat unusual, because it  
is generally necessary to live in the study in  
order to become a great scholar. "Man can  
have but one Paradise," said Mahammed, as  
he turned regretfully away from beautiful Da-  
mascus, preferring not to risk his chance of  
the Paradise above by entering one upon  
earth. He who would gain solid scholarship  
must not expect a reputation in Church  
Courts or on the platform. The day for "ad-  
mirable Crichtons," who knew all subjects and  
challenged all comers, is past, never to return.  
But, Dr. Briggs has won distinction in many  
fields. He is admittedly a great scholar, a  
keen debater and vigorous speaker, a leader in  
Educational Reform, and always a man  
who has the courage of his opinions. On Sun-  
day afternoon, the gallery will be reserved for  
students. We hope that Convocation Hall  
may prove elastic enough to hold their friends,  
and that ushers will be on hand to do their  
best for the crowd.

"No case; abuse the plaintiff," was the  
writing on a bit of paper handed by the Senior  
Counsel on the defendant's side to his Junior  
brother. It is a poor role to play even in a

Court House; but how much poorer in so-cal-  
led religious newspapers! Why is it that in  
so many of them we seldom see a reference to  
higher criticism without a sneer? It is per-  
fectly well-known that this branch of criticism,  
as distinguished from that which is merely  
textual, is a recognized branch of learning,  
with its rules and principles and with results  
to show in general history and literature as  
well as in connection with Old Testament  
writings. To sneer at it simply exhibits igno-  
rance; and it is not wise on the part of those  
who pose as the special friends of religion to  
give to the public so very patent an exhibition  
that they scarcely know what they are talking  
about. At any rate, it avails as much to flout  
higher mathematics or higher criticism as to  
butt against a railway train in motion.

\* \* \*

A new development in Monday's *Whig* of the  
subject dealt with by the letters of "Anti-  
Party" and "Quasi-Modo" in the two last  
issues of the JOURNAL brings the matter up  
again. The question at issue was the pro-  
priety of students attending political meetings  
and showing partiality for a party. We felt  
that "Anti-Party" went decidedly too far when  
he said that the conduct of the students at  
the meeting in question showed, that after the  
earnest efforts of the Professors of Queen's to  
give their students a liberal culture, "but a  
very slight commotion had been set up in the  
old stock ideas and prejudices of even their  
best students." We felt that "Anti-Party"  
could hardly be in earnest in implying that at-  
tendance at political meetings was inconsistent  
with liberal culture, and we think that there is  
considerable reason in "Quasi-Modo's" con-  
tentio that the students did right in seeking  
to get a fair hearing for a speaker who was  
going single-handed to prefer serious charges  
against a minister in a hostile camp. So far  
as strength could be given by applause, and a  
hearing gained by frowning down disturbance,  
it was worthy of students to adopt such means.  
It is not the most valuable culture which feels

itself too good to mingle in the actual issues of the day, and which considers ignorance of even the "hog-wash" of politics a virtue. The strength of mind and liberality of view which a University education gives, should certainly make men independent; but we believe in the independence which shows itself, not in withdrawal and simple contemplation on possible ideals, but in fair and honourable effort to remove present evils by the best means at hand. To purify the "hog-wash" it is necessary to know the nature of even the filth to be purged out, and the clean hands of true culture and virtue can never be sullied by the contact which purging necessitates.

\* \* \*

But we were amazed to see by the *Whig* that one of the organizers testified in the police court on Monday that the reason why the students carried sticks was that they "anticipated trouble and went prepared to defend themselves." Without hesitation we pronounce such conduct disgraceful. Students should not only be advocates of fair play, but also respecters of law and order. Nor is it any excuse to plead that the sticks were carried in self-defence, for if they "anticipated trouble" of a violent kind, the policy of respectable students would have been to stay away, or at least avoid a fight. It goes without saying that no political or moral good could in such a case be accomplished by violence, and that University students should be ashamed to be considered ready to participate in a Donnybrook fight. Nor was there need for students to do such work, for the undignified manner in which the arrest was made that evening showed that Kingston has policemen capable of doing such rough work.

But in justice to the students as a body we must say that from investigations made since Monday it appears that quite a number of the students who occupied the centre seats that evening went quite unconscious that a row was anticipated. They deny that it was understood by them that all should be armed with sticks. Many of the sticks were carried it seems out of obedience to the well-known cane-carrying custom among students. The only pity is that by the indiscreet conduct of the others these were put in an unfavorable light before the public.

## EXCHANGES.

**T**HIE second number of *McMaster University* monthly is excellent, the editorials being especially interesting. "French Evangelization" is well written, but we are afraid we cannot join in the belief that in one hundred years there will not be one Roman Catholic in Quebec at the rate the Protestants are now increasing. This is too much like Mark Twain's calculation that since in so many years cut-offs had shortened the Mississippi so many miles, in about one hundred and fifty years there would be no Mississippi at all. Zerola of Nazareth is an entertaining story, but either the writer or printer has made some curious mistakes. In one place Zerola is bending over a dying martyr, and the writer says: "Who can tell whether revenge or grief would have been her master if she had known that the martyr before her was her lover. Not quite a year had passed since Zerola's betrothal to Thaeon." Why did she not recognize him. He was in no way disfigured or unrecognizable from any other cause.

*Glasgow University Magazine* is a new comer. Unlike many of our exchanges Glasgow cares for the outside as well as the in, and has the prettiest cover we have seen, the picture of the College buildings being an exquisite piece of work. While filled with college news, there is nothing in it of De Nobis, or anything of that sort; the university is so big that any personal skit, except on the professors, would be unrecognizable. Unlike ourselves, they are so flush of poetry that they do not even carry on the correspondence in prose. They have no distinctive Literature department, but all through are scattered poems, short stories, anecdotes, all of a high order and most of them having to do with college life—college life in general, that is, and not merely Glasgow.

*The Varsity* for January 19 and 26, and Feb. 2, is on hand. "Of English Blank Verse" is a gorgeous piece of rhetoric, probably written by an admirer of Macaulay's Essay on Milton, but perpetually sacrifices truth to point, as when it says that no blank verse since Milton's can have any interest for us. P. McArthur, an ex-student, now on the staff of one of the

great American comic papers, contributes a poem "Our Professor—a Memory," which shows that he is as good in a serious as in a comic vein. The reports of the Literary Society meetings are good, giving exact accounts of all that takes place, and the names of the principal speakers. We see in one that McGill defeated Varsity last month in a public debate, the question being: Resolved that the effects of the French Revolution have been beneficial, or something of that sort, for the exact wording is not given. We wish that *Varsity* had given us the exact wording of the question, and the date on which the debate took place.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### RE-ELECTION OF SANFORD FLEMING, C.E., C.M.G., LL.D.,

AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR A  
FIFTH TERM OF THREE YEARS.

A SPECIAL meeting of the University Council to nominate candidates for the office of Chancellor for the ensuing term was held on Monday, Feb. 15th. In the absence of the Registrar, R. W. Shannon, M.A., G. M. Macdonnell, M.A., Q.C., was appointed Secretary. There was presented a nomination paper, duly signed by five members of the Council, in favour of Dr. Sanford Fleming, and as no other nominations were given in, Dr. Fleming was declared duly elected Chancellor of Queen's for the next three years.

We congratulate the Chancellor on this new proof of the esteem in which he is held by the University Council and the Graduates of Queen's. He has now been elected for the fifth time, twice after a contest and three times unanimously. It is the rule in the old world to appoint the Chancellors of Universities for life. We are too democratic for that, but it may be conceded that Sanford Fleming is in for life in Queen's. No other man would have a chance against him, and our custom of electing for three years ensures periodical votes of confidence in one whom all in the University delight to honour. Speaking for the students, we may say that if they had votes, even the desire for a contest would hardly tempt them to propose any one else than the gentleman

whom they have so long looked up to as their official head.

May he live  
Longer than we have time to tell his years!  
Ever belov'd and loving, may his rule be!  
And, when old Time shall lead him to his end,  
Goodness and he fill up one monument!

### MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY.

At the regular meeting of this Society on Monday most interesting French readings were given by Misses McArthur and Nicol, that of the latter being a selection from Quebec's greatest poet entitled "La premiere Nuit." Mr. Redmond described in an original paper an amusing incident in the life of Dean Stanley. Mr. Connolly delighted everyone with a short exposition of the text "What is it?" His graphic word-pictures and pointed references left the society in little doubt as to the proper answer to this absorbing question.

Several new members were received into the society and had their names recorded in the minute book.

A motion is to be discussed next Monday with regard to holding an open meeting in the near future and preparing a special programme for the occasion.

### A. M. S.

But a small attendance was present last Saturday evening to hear the report of the Athletic Committee. The report was read by Mr. Muirhead and showed a very satisfactory year's work. It was gratifying to note that the foot-ball club almost paid for itself and it is to be hoped that it will hereafter be no burden upon the permanent fund of the society. Unfortunately Mr. Muirhead was unable to state the exact financial position of the committee, a full report upon which will be given at the next meeting. In the meantime the report and resignation of the committee were received. The chairman's ruling that this did not dissolve the committee necessitated an appeal, much to the disgust of one member, who thought that some members were trying to "return to the tactics which brought the society into such disrepute three years ago."

The appeal being sustained, a new committee was appointed consisting of J. McD. Mowat, Secretary; D. R. Drummond, M.A., W. F. Nickle, G. F. Macdonnell, G. C. Giles, H. P.

Fleming, T. S. Scott, M. B. Tudhope, and H. R. Kirkpatrick.

It is worthy of remark that Mr. J. W. Muirhead, who so ably managed the committee last year, has been a faithful and diligent member of the Athletic Committee ever since its formation. It is a matter of regret that he now gives up his position upon it, although we have no doubt that Mr. Mowat will be a worthy successor. He has been an active member of the committee ever since he entered the University.

After the conclusion of the business of the meeting Mr. J. McC. Kellock favoured the society with a reading, which was well received.

\* \* \*

The following is an abstract of the financial report of the Athletic Committee:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year.....	\$417 24
From Arts Soc., gate receipts, etc.....	167 57
"    Athletic Fee.....	398 00
"    Interest.....	14 00
Total.....	\$996 81

EXPENDITURE.

For the Football Club.....	\$198 18
"    Hockey Club.....	15 00
"    Gymnasium.....	94 24
"    Ladies' Room.....	19 13
"    Annual Sports.....	55 67
For Sundries.....	60 13
Balance on hand.....	545 46
Total.....	\$996 81

\* \* \*

We would like to say a few words about the objection raised against technicalities which we have mentioned. The society has not been greatly bothered either with technical points or with objections to them for some time, and has greatly suffered in consequence. We think that any person who would raise a sufficient number of points of order or something else to arouse the society from its present slovenly methods of doing business would deserve to be called a public benefactor. Of course an insistence upon adhering to the letter of the constitution or upon putting a motion in such a form that it will express exactly what it is designed to, is very distasteful to those who have so deep an insight into the spirit of a motion that they are quite indifferent 'about the words; but for the other mem-

bers it is very profitable and very necessary, and will much more than repay any loss of time it may involve.

If it were established by custom as well as well as by law that all motions should be written, that no member should speak more than once to a question and that an amendment must deal with the *words* of a motion; we should not see half the motions put to the meeting withdrawn or the society so often in doubt whether it had or had not resolved so-and-so. The first object of the society is not to transact business but to educate its members. If members must write out their motions they will be compelled to put them more clearly and intelligibly.

If a few such points as these were insisted upon, and if motions were considered before being passed instead of after, the society would not be brought into disrepute but would be infinitely raised, and the business part of the meetings would not only become more interesting but would be shortened, so that more attention might be given to literary work.

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WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Y. W. C. A. meeting was held on Sunday last. Miss Maggie Allen led the meeting. Subject: "Light in Darkness." Owing to the storm not a great many of the girls were present, but those who were received a recompense for their tramp through the snow. We girls are sorry that lectures prevent our attending the meetings held at four o'clock on Friday afternoon at Queen's. It seems we are to be deprived of the meetings in our College altogether, because of the services to be held in the University on Sunday afternoon. Every other hour seems to be taken up. We cannot help feeling the loss, as our Y.W.C.A. is the chief bond of union between the girls.

\* \* \*

THE HOUSEMAID'S GRIEVANCES.

He was one of our boarders at Mrs. McBroom's,  
And 'twas part of my work to look after the  
rooms,  
But when things were misplaced by his own  
want of care,  
And I hadn't the time or the patience to spare  
To help in the searching,—"Twas left on the  
bed,  
And as you made it up you must know," so I  
said,

"For the future, young man, what you *lose* in  
that bed  
You'll *find* in that barrel,—those pigs will be  
fed."

That same evening he dressed for the "rink  
masquerade,"  
And a long-striding, lanky old woman he made,  
But his room which I'd fixed but a half hour  
before,  
Why, just everything in it seemed strewn on  
the floor;  
And he said when I called him to see what  
he'd done,  
"Being dressed like a woman, I'm *acting* like  
one."  
I was angry, I tell you, I thought what I'd  
said,  
And with "*malice prepense*" I just shook out  
that bed.  
Dear! the things that I found, hidden there in  
his haste,  
Long black bottles with *smells* but with never  
a *taste*,  
Swan's down powder, black dye, curling tongs,  
an eye-shade,  
A purse full of bills—not one of them paid,  
Packs of cards, a shin bone, cigarettes by the  
score,  
Wedding cake there to dream on,—well all  
these I bore,  
With a set of false teeth and a small pot of  
jam,  
To that bar'l in the archway—some sank and  
some swam.  
About ten the next morning I knocked at the  
door,  
No answer, I entered—but never before  
Had the bed looked so level, no smoke in the  
air;  
Uncov'ring the pillow, good lands! what was  
there?  
With his face turned a yellow, his hair straight  
and red,  
And I saw when he spoke—not a tooth in his  
head,  
Complexionless, toothless, but impudent still,  
That student said—"Please don't put me in the  
*swill!*"

#### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The following is a clipping from the Ottawa *Daily Citizen* of Feb. 9th, and speaks for itself:  
"It is pleasing to note that the people of the Capital have taken so deep an interest in the lectures on political science and English literature as they have done. The success of the university extension scheme is much beyond the expectations of its promoters. Upwards of eighty students are now attending the classes regularly, the Minister of Education for Ontario having granted the free use of lecture-room in

the Normal School for these classes. The importance of this movement cannot be too highly rated. Those who desire instruction in the higher branches of education and cannot afford to attend a university, may acquire it at a comparatively small cost by attending these classes."

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

The annual conversazione held under the auspices of the Literary Institute of Trinity College, was pre-eminently successful. Frank Hugo, representative from Queen's, recounts in glowing terms the kind attention accorded him by the courteous and energetic Secretary, Mr. C. S. MacInnes, and the other members of the executive committee.

Divinity Hall has been much excited lately over the delivery of the annual sermons, one of which is required from every aspirant for position in the church. If the Theologues can stand the fire of their class-room critics, we feel sure they will meet with a happy reception when they confront the world in their larger fields.

The usual monthly meeting of '92 was held last Thursday afternoon. Business of great importance was up for consideration. The seniors would like to inform all the members of the graduating year that it will be to their advantage to attend the remaining meetings of '92.

A new departure was made when W. H. Davis was called upon by the seniors to give a short report of his trip to McGill as Queen's representative to their annual dinner. His account of McGill's condition, prosperity and hospitality met with cordial reception from his year. The giving of such reports we feel confident is a custom which will draw the students of different Colleges closer together and be a means of disseminating a kind of information which all students should value.

The boys are wondering how much is allowed to the Classical department for furnishing storage room for bicycles.

We wonder too if it would not be possible to repair the roof drainage over the eastern entrance to the Arts College, so that those entering or leaving the College would not be in danger of death from falling icicles.

J. M. Mowat and Campbell McNab testified to R. Shaw's good conduct in the police court last Monday.

The officers of the Arts Concursus contemplate the annual visit to Sheldon & Davis' with fear and trembling.

A number of students together with some city friends spent a pleasant evening last week at the home of Mr. Malone on Garden Island.

We hear some talk this year that the seniors will not hold the usual class dinner which has almost come to be a custom, from the example of previous years.

The Reading Room will not be renovated this year owing to the lateness of the date. We shall hope to see a remodelled room, however, when we return next fall.

The final debate of the Inter-year series is to take place to-night in Convocation Hall. Subject: Resolved, that the Canadian Senate is unnecessary. A short business meeting open to the public will precede the debate and literary programme.

Mr. Toshi Ikehara is engaged in making a full and comprehensive copy of the library catalogue, revised up to date. Words cannot express how pleased the students would be to have a printed copy of this valuable volume at their own disposal.

The attention of the students of the Ladies' Medical College is directed to the following communication:—

SOUTH BEND, Feb. 8th, 1892.

K. N. FENWICK, M.D.

DEAR SIR,—Would you kindly state to the ladies of the final class that it is my intention to take a partner of my profession, and I should prefer a graduate of the Ladies' Medical College. My practice is increasing, which will necessitate my taking this step shortly. This, at present, is a city of 30,000, and is growing rapidly; it is principally a manufacturing centre, having the largest carriage works in the world. It is nicely located, and only 80 miles from Chicago. The city is beautifully laid out. All the roads are either cedar block, cement, or brick. The street cars are propelled by electricity. I should be only too happy to answer all correspondence pertaining to this matter.

Yours respectfully,

C. F. MITCHELL.

Address—102 S. Michigan St.,  
South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A.

We hear a project for a ladies' residence is under serious consideration.

Shortt and Grant fail to see the point of the joke about them in this column last week. It seems to be obscured by depth of its own profundity.

We learn with regret that a brother of J. A. Locke, of the Royal, was drowned in the St. Lawrence near Iroquois last Friday. We extend our sympathies.

We see from a report of the Shaw trial that a student named R. C. McGabb gave evidence. Can this be the very reverend and esteemed President of our Hockey Club?

Prof. Williamson having completed his lectures on Astronomy, Prof. Dupuis will commence his course next Wednesday, Feb. 24th, at 10 a.m., in the Mathematics class-room. Open to all students.

If the young men who blockade the hall at the head of the stairs each day about 12 o'clock would remember to leave or make a passage for the ladies who visit the library at that hour, much annoyance would be avoided.

Some of the students would like to know why the skating rink gets so much notice in these columns. The reason is obvious. If the students who do not attend the rink would step in there any afternoon they would be satisfied.

We are glad to hear that the Executive of the Alma Mater is making arrangements for the reading of some papers. John Miller, M.A., is expected to read the first on Saturday, Feb'y 27th. We hope such papers will become a regular feature.

Prof. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, will deliver the first of the series of Sunday afternoon addresses in Convocation Hall on Sunday next, Feb. 21st. Students are expected to occupy the gallery, so as to leave all the room possible for friends.

The Levana Society is seriously thinking of putting over the door of its private room the warning Tennyson's Princess put over her gates. And this for the benefit of the two young men whose curiosity leads them thither. Strange to say, only one of them is a Freshman.

By special request of students, the Principal will continue his Sunday morning class (at 9:45 a.m., sharp,) as long as the attendance exceeds sixty.

One of our enterprising city dailies announced on the afternoon of a recent hockey match, that "a good deal of money changed hands to-day over the issue of the match this evening." This sounds as if "Oily" had returned.

A suggestion has been made which will probably be thought worthy of consideration by those students who cannot conveniently be at the College at the regular hour for the distribution of the mail. It is that a narrow opening should be made at the top of doors of the lock boxes, just large enough to admit a letter, so that students who wished might by the payment of a nominal fee have their mail placed in their boxes. Papers and other larger articles might be placed on top of the box.

'93 were the first to hold regular year meetings, which have since become so popular, and now they introduce an innovation which, if not practised too extensively, will we think be most successful. On Wednesday last an inter-year programme was given, the greater part of which was made up of songs, recitations, &c., by representatives from each of the other years. It was a great success. The object of this change is, we are informed, to prevent each year getting too wrapped up in itself, and to increase the friendly spirit which exists between the various years. '93 hopes that the other years will follow its example, and will be ready to assist them in any way in its power.

## PERSONAL.

**T**HE St. Andrew's Brotherhood is an organization in the Episcopal Church that is pretty much on the same lines as the Christian Endeavour movement, with the exception that it is confined to young men. It has spread rapidly over the continent, and at a recent meeting of the Canadian Society in Toronto, R. Vashon Rogers, B.A., was appointed President. A better appointment could not have been made. The esteem in which Mr. Rogers is held by his brother graduates is sufficiently indicated by the two facts that he was the first Registrar of the University Council elected by them, and also the first member elected by the

Council to the Board of Trustees. In both cases the appointment was made unanimously.

Dr. A. E. McColl, Belleville, has entered into partnership with Dr. Gibson, of that city.

The Rev. John McKinnon, M.A., B.D., has received a unanimous call to West Williams and East Adelaide, in the Presbytery of Sarnia.

Dr. Elizabeth Beatty was recently tendered a pleasant reception by the W. F. M. S., of Brantford. Miss Beatty gave an interesting account of the habits and modes of life in India.

It is our sad duty this week to record the death of one of our graduates and fellow-students. On Monday, 15th inst., at his home in Carleton Place, William F. Gillies, B.A. It was with feelings of deepest sorrow that we read the simple notice, and realized another of our fellows had been taken away. Mr. Gillies entered Queen's in '87, graduating in the spring of '91, and during that time endeared himself to every student and professor with whom he came in contact. Though of a modest and retiring disposition, he identified himself thoroughly with College life, and always manifested a willingness to assist in whatever was for the benefit of Queen's. It was his intention to have entered the Theological Hall, as he, early in his College course, consecrated his life to the active work of the Master. But such was not to be. The Master had a different course laid out for him, and to that he cheerfully submitted. To his family we extend our sincerest sympathy, and in that many students of Queen's join.

Duncan MacLellan, a student of Queen's University, died at his father's residence, Kinocardine, on the 22nd of October last, in the 29th year of his age. The parents received a large number of letters from fellow-students, also one from the mission field where he laboured during a part of the summer of 1890, all testifying how highly esteemed he was with those who knew him. His great aim was to serve his Master in the gospel ministry, and continued even when health failed to entertain the hope of being spared to do work for Him whom he loved to serve. The Lord's will was otherwise. He called him to his rest and reward.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

## DE NOBIS.

A MISS is as good as a mile;  
 A kiss twice as good as a smile.  
 Not to miss any kiss,  
 But to kiss every miss,  
 Will turn miles  
     Into smiles,  
 And smiles into kisses  
     From misses.

For the maiden who'll smile  
 Is a miss worth the while  
 Of your walking a mile.  
 But the damsel you'll kiss  
 Is worth two of the miss  
 Who's only as good as a mile.

*Trinity Tablet.*

Overheard at the rink:—"I wonder what the girls think of us anyway, Alec."—[W.G. Irv—g.]

Miss M. G—, crossing the lake—"I would love to go to sea."

Miss M. B—, "Oh! you nauti-cal!"

Ilka laddie has his lassie,  
 Ne'er aane have I,  
 For though the girls all smile on me,  
 I'm very much too sly.—[A. H. B—n.]

The following is an extract from an essay recently written by a young lady on "The Social Difficulties of the Age." We hope it has no reference to students of Queen's:—

As we look out at the passers-by as they hurry along through the snow-storm with bowed heads, the unfortunates of the weaker sex vainly endeavoring to hold up those superfluous yards of dry-goods, which under more favorable circumstances fall in graceful folds behind them, to carry their muffs and several books, and hold on their hats—she does it too, oh, wonderful woman! and with only the limited supply of hands allotted to humanity—while that monster of selfishness, her delighted escort under sunny skies, thinks of his warm, fine and comfortable chair, involuntarily shivers as he contemplates an extra half mile, and to his eternal disgrace basely deserts her in time of need.

"Thus it is our young men leave us  
 Just when we could make them useful."

Prof. to Freshie:—"Who was born on Christmas day?"

Freshie:—"Santa Claus, sir."—[Ex.]

Smart Lawyer—"You say the evening wore on. What did it wear on that particular occasion?"

Witness (also smart)—"The close of the day, I presume."

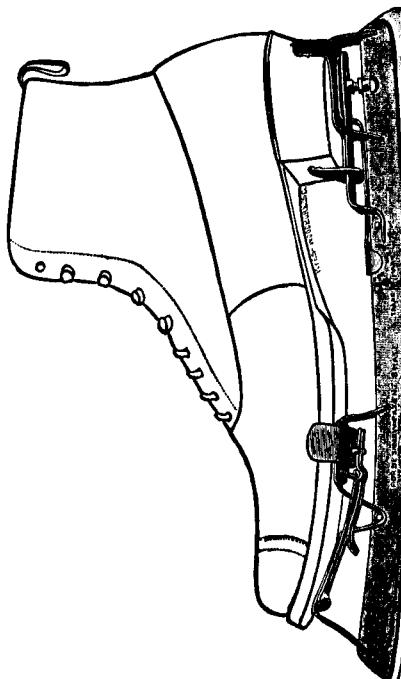
Mr. Andrew Lang narrates that, when the late Prof. Sellar taught at St. Andrew's, he played golf with more energy and enthusiasm than success. "Ye may teach laddies Greek, Mr. Sellar," said a candid old caddie one day "but gowf needs a heid."—*Glasgow University Magazine.*

The following dialogue actually took place in St. Andrew's church last Sunday night:—

McIn—s.—"I say, Cl—th—r, look at the gas light beside the electric."

J. O. Cl—th—r.—"Why, Mac., it can't hold a candle to it."

"If you fail on this exam, what are you going to do?" "Drop out and study for the ministry." "If you succeed what will you do?" "Get on a big drunk and then settle down."—[Ex.]



SIDE VIEW ATTACHED TO BOOT.

Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent  
 Hockey, Skeleton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.

# ⇒QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.⇒

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## ♦Queen's College Journal♦

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**I**N our last issue we called attention to the unwisdom of "religious" papers affecting to sneer at the Higher Criticism of the Old Testament writings, and, by the coincidence that great minds think alike—Dr. Briggs, in his Monday morning lecture confirmed our position on the subject. He pointed out that the phrase as well as the science is not new but old; that it has been directed to classical writings for centuries and is now employed in the analysis of the religious books of the world with the approval of all men. The first notable triumph which it gained was the demonstration by Bentley that the so-called Epistles of Phalaris were not genuine. Boyle and "the bees of Christ Church" in vain sought to overpower the great scholar by numbers and ridicule. Truth prevailed, and while "the bees" are forgotten, save when an unkind friend resurrects some of their names, the figure of Bentley stands out in all its lustre and proportions, and no one dreams of questioning his conclusions. His opponents had tradition, position, numbers, and wit on their side. He had truth, and he prevailed. We recall, too, the dignity with which he remarked on the ridicule that both parties had used in the course of the controversy,—"I am content that what is the greatest virtue of his (Boyle's) book should be counted the greatest fault of mine." If any of our readers are curious to learn details con-

cerning this old dispute and others that took place among celestial minds in former days, we refer them to "The Calamities and Quarrels of Authors," by Isaac D'Israeli.

\* \* \*

Dr. Briggs, however, did not tell us what had been the result of the *Odium Theologicum* aroused against Bentley, as his reward for winning the cause of Christianity against the English Deists of the eighteenth century. Previous to his time, the very idea of "various readings" in the New Testament had been repudiated with horror by those who arrogated to themselves the title of "Orthodox." The facts were undoubted, but "so much the worse for the facts." In 1713, Collins proved the facts, and made this the basis of an attack on the trustworthiness of the record. Bentley answered him and put him to silence. But just because he admitted the spuriousness of 1 John, 5: 7, he was assailed with virulence and denounced as a Unitarian. These attacks prevented him from attempting a critical edition of the N. T. text, and that was left for Germany to do. The clamour raised against Bentley killed Biblical Criticism in the rich Universities of England for more than a century. It is wise to remember this, and at the same time to cry "absit omen."

\* \* \*

When even the political wiseacres—those infallible persons who know just how any particular campaign is going—were utterly unable to gauge the feeling of the people in the recent electoral contest in this city, so that Mr. Harty's probable majority was placed at less than fifty by those who thought themselves most knowing on such matters, the tyro in political affairs may be pardoned for feeling not a little hesitation in attempting to estimate the significance of such a political landslide.

We think, however, that the result proves three things, all of them encouraging to those who hope for the freedom of democratic institutions from the influences that at present vitiate them. In the first place a direct blow

is dealt at bigotry and at those who trust to it for political advancement, for we are assured that Mr. Harty's religion was made a prominent point by injudicious friends of the defeated candidate. Another moral seems plainly to be that the political demagogue cannot bully with impunity those whom the public recognizes to be infinitely more patriotic and disinterested than himself. The vulgar abuse so liberally bestowed by the member of the Commons for Kingston no doubt helped to make the majority what it was. Finally we may interpret the contest as showing that the party organization cannot be counted on absolutely to return a man whose qualifications are mainly fidelity to party.

\* \* \*

The complaint has frequently been heard that our Universities are "not centres of thought but centres of study." It ought not to be so but it will probably be admitted that it is to a great extent. One cause of this—for which the individual students are responsible—has been pretty thoroughly discussed in this volume of the *JOURNAL* by C. F. H. We would like now to draw attention to the other side. May not the character of our Universities be in some measure responsible also?

The object of a university course is to give men and women education and culture. With this aim, it must necessarily demand of all students a more or less thorough study of certain subjects. This means a considerable amount of hard, earnest work, which is therefore unavoidable, though it need not degenerate into cramming; it is the student's fault if it does. This, however, gives but a one-sided education. The other side must be obtained from newspapers and books and especially from contact with educated persons, and can be obtained only by those who seek it. The complaint we mentioned at the start implies that a Canadian University does not afford much opportunity for this second part of education, and we think this is largely due to the absence of post-graduate students. Men come to college not to get an education but to take a four years course; even when they are young and able to spend five or six years as easily as four, the majority do not think of it; when they have been four years at college they must leave if only to take a year's rest. This may

be thought nonsense, but it is a fact that the idea is very prevalent and does a great deal of harm. A large number of post-graduate students would destroy it. They would also invigorate all college societies and make it possible to have successful literary and scientific associations, and in many other ways would directly and indirectly benefit the undergraduates. If our universities are ever to become centres of thought, they must keep their graduates about them for some time beyond an ordinary course.

Now there are two essentials to successful post-graduate study: first, courses of study; second, students to take them. The large majority of graduates who would profit most by an extra year or two cannot afford to spend the time. On the other hand the Professors in most departments are already overworked and could not give much assistance to higher students. The establishment of a sufficient number of fellowships would tend to remove both of these difficulties and we earnestly hope that the finances of the university will soon permit it. In the meantime it is well to recognize the need. And we may derive encouragement from the existence of half-a-dozen tutorships and from the fact that in spite of these difficulties so many do take an extra year or two.

\* \* \*

FOOT持 FOR FAITH'S FEET. Illustrative lectures by Rev. W. H. W. Boyle, B.A., Toronto: Wm. Briggs. Price, 50 cents.

It gives us much pleasure to introduce to the readers of the *JOURNAL* this delightful little volume by one of our graduates. It contains a series of six lectures upon six of the great contributions to modern hymnology. By illustrative incidents, by the explication of their teaching, and by shewing their relation to the lives of their authors, the writer has endeavoured to render possible a more intelligent use in the service of praise of the great hymns with which he deals. The volume is written in a fresh and interesting style, and in an earnest fervent tone. Though the author by severe affliction has for a time been laid aside from the active duties of the ministry, yet it is our sincere hope that his helpful words may reach and strengthen many. The volume has already gone through its first edition and has nearly completed its second.

## LITERATURE.

**I**N giving, a fortnight ago, Tennyson's poem on the death of the Duke of Clarence, we took it, not from the *Nineteenth Century* in which it appeared first, but from a newspaper which had copied it. The result was that to us, as we doubt not to our readers, the last two lines were wholly unintelligible. We were quite unable to understand why the Hereafter should "mourn in hope," and why the occurrence of such an event should make the "march of that eternal Harmony" more distinctly heard, but as emendation is a privilege only enjoyed by editors of the classics, we judged it safer to copy verbatim. However, we have since seen the *Nineteenth Century* itself, and all is light. The reading should of course be:

And march of that eternal Harmony  
Whereto the worlds beat time, though faintly heard  
Until the great Hereafter. Mourn in hope!

\* \* \*

### CAP AND BELLS.

The jester sang in the banquet hall,  
His wit obeyed no bridle;  
He railed at all, both great and small,  
The rich, the poor, the idle.  
And mirth at every merry joke  
Rang out from floor to rafter;  
It mattered not whate'er he spoke,  
They answered all with laughter.

### CHORUS—

Ha, ha, ho, ho!  
It merrily, merrily, swells;  
They've never a care who motley wear,  
And don the cap and bells!

He preached a sermon true and wise,  
They only thought he jested;  
They laughed, and with their streaming eyes  
The witty quip attested.  
Perchance his heart had felt despair,  
But how were they to know it?  
They only saw the motley there,  
They never looked below it.

### CHORUS.

The years passed by, the Fool lay dead,  
His laughter stilled forever;  
"He was the king of all," they said,  
"We shall find his equal never."  
But hid away they found one day,  
A jest that silent made them—  
A glove—a flower—a tress of hair—  
Upon his heart they laid them!

Ha, ha, ho, ho!  
It merrily, merrily, swells;  
They've never a care who motley wear,  
And don the cap and bells!

\* \* \*

*The Dominion Illustrated* for March is here. Roberts continues "The Raid from Beausejour," which is interesting, but has the serious defect that as yet there is no plot. William Wilfrid Campbell tries prose, and humorous prose, too, in "Deacon Snider and the Circus." While he is not unsuccessful, we prefer his poetry. Articles by J. M. LeMoine, Ed. W. Sandys, &c., make up an interesting number. We think the *Illustrated* would do well to lessen the quantity and improve the quality of the pictorial supplements, and to leave out altogether the Department for the Children. It is at present, as *The Week* says, rather too much of a hotch-potch.

\* \* \*

### EMPIRE FIRST.

*From "Songs of the Great Dominion."*

Shall we break the plight of youth,  
And pledge us to an alien love?  
No! We hold our faith and truth,  
Trusting to the God above.

Stand, Canadians, firmly stand,  
Round the flag of Fatherland.

Britain bore us in her flank,  
Britain nursed us at our birth,  
Britain reared us to our rank  
'Mid the nations of the earth.

Stand, Canadians, &c.

In the hour of pain and dread,  
In the gathering of the storm,  
Britain raised above our head  
Her broad shield and sheltering arm.

Stand, Canadians, &c.

O triune kingdom of the brave,  
O sea-girt island of the free,  
O empire of the land and wave,  
Our hearts, our hands, are all for thee.

Stand, Canadians, &c.

**JOHN TALON-LESPERANCE.**

\* \* \*

### MADCHENSTIMMEN.

As in the pauses of some mighty theme,  
A momentary silence held the throng;  
The clear-voiced birds, in leafy Academe,  
Thrilled all the grove with sweetness of  
their song.

Or as the dew-drop songs some poet grand,  
Amid his deeper, stronger harmonies,  
Hath scattered wide, with free and lavish hand,  
Clear, brilliant, sparkling little symphonies.

As when a player at the organ set,  
Holding a mighty chord of bass sublime,  
Trills through the clear sharp treble notes  
which yet

Enhance, but blend not with the chord divine.

So trilled music, dew-drop lyrics, songsters,  
each to me recall  
Girlish voices, girlish laughter, heard about  
the College halls,

M. Q.V., '95.

## EXCHANGES.

*Printer's Ink, a Journal for Advertisers*, comes regularly. While of course we do not wholly understand the advertisements, the reading matter is most interesting and amusing.

*The Portfolio* comes from The Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton. We have noticed especially the article on Lord Macaulay as being a most excellent rehash of the introduction to that author's *Essay on Warren Hastings*, in last year's matriculation work. It is rather a mistake, we think, to mingle advertisements with the reading matter.

*The Transylvanian*, from Lexington, Kentucky, is in its first volume, and we are only too happy to give it what encouragement we can. The January number, which lies before us, is interesting, high toned, and well written. "The Tale of Charles R. Peplram" is good. If it be true, as it purports to be, it is horrible; if simply a story, as we think and hope, it is powerful and imaginative, and we congratulate the author. The number of advertisements shows that the people of Lexington have faith in the merits of the *Transylvanian*.

We are sorry that *Iowa Wesleyan* took as personal the remarks on "little one-horse colleges," which occurred in our last notice. They were not intended to be so. We know nothing of Iowa Wesleyan University whatever, save that its Journal is somewhat below mediocrity. As regards its charge that we do not copy articles straight, we may say that we copied the sentence in question *literatim et verbatim*, but that our proof-reader, struck by its lamentable lack of punctuation, put in two commas. To this extent the charge is true. The want of punctuation and grammar in the *Wesleyan's* exchange department may be a sign that its editor is the author of the sentence criticised. If so, we assure him that we have ordered the said proof-reader never again to elucidate in any way anything we may take from the *Wesleyan*.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### A. M. S.

A LARGE audience assembled in Convocation Hall last Saturday evening to hear the final inter-year debate. The question was, Resolved, that the Canadian Senate is unnecessary. Messrs. F. A. McRae and W. H. Davis, of '92, supported the affirmative and W. W. Peck and J. Fraser, of '93, the negative. Mr. McRae held that as a Senate is opposed to the idea of responsible government, it has theoretically no right to exist; while in Canada in particular the Senate represents no interests, is partisan and is unnecessary, as all its duties may be performed equally well either by the people or by the sovereign.

Mr. Peck held that these objections were not fundamental, and gave the results of an examination of forty-eight different constitutions showing that all but one (that of Greece) had second chambers resembling the Canadian Senate. He then examined the reasons for the existence of a second house showing that they apply with especial force to Canada. He also showed that the present method of electing Senators is the only possible one, and concluded by refuting the charge of partizanship made against the Canadian Senate.

Mr. Davis argued that as the Senators were appointed by the prime minister, frequently as a reward for party services, they must be partisan and subservient. Examining the history of the Canadian Senate, he claimed that it had never done anything to defend provincial rights or restrain the impetuosity of the Commons. Besides being unnecessary it was capable of being abused: a party long in power might by prearrangement with the Senate secure its veto to bills necessitated by election promises which it was desirable to evade. As defeated candidates were frequently appointed Senators, it followed that defeated candidates had a veto power over the people's representatives.

Mr. Fraser carefully examined and refuted the arguments of his opponents, and pointed out some evils arising from popular government and showed that the representatives chosen by the people were not always selected on account of their fitness or ability and therefore required just such a check as was afforded by a Senate consisting of men appointed for

life and therefore free from party trammels and from the necessity of appealing to the passions and prejudices of the people. He then examined the history of the Canadian Senate, showing that it had been both useful and necessary.

After Mr. Davis had briefly summed up the points made by the affirmative, the chairman, Mr. Carmichael, decided the debate in favour of the negative. The decision was received with prolonged applause by the members of '93.

Besides the debate, Misses Snyder and Anglin contributed to the programme well rendered solos, Mr. Connery gave two recitations in his usual spirited manner, and the choral club sang a couple of choruses with more life than usual. Altogether the meeting was very successful and was much enjoyed by all present.

\* \* \*

We neglected to notice in our report of the Alma Mater Society meeting of two weeks ago that Mr. F. Hugo, '92, rendered most excellently several new songs, which promise to come at once into general favour. It is needless to say that he received prolonged applause and repeated encores, as well as a hearty vote of thanks.

#### **Y. M. C. A.**

Last meeting was devoted to the hearing of the report of Colin Campbell, the delegate to the London convention, and to the address of Dr. Robertson. Mr. Campbell gave an excellent account of the work of the convention. He made special reference to the addresses and Bible readings of Bishop Baldwin, which were much enjoyed by all.

Rev. Dr. Robertson, Superintendent of Missions for North-West and British Columbia, was introduced to the meeting. He spoke on the necessity of religious work in the West. He said that for the prosecution of this work both men and means were necessary. The financial condition of the Church in this respect was very satisfactory. Twelve or thirteen thousand dollars had been promised for five years for specially difficult work. There was, however, always a lack of men to carry on mission work in the winter. Last year thirty-four mission stations were left without supply. Dr. Robertson mentioned two ways

of overtaking the work: First, by ordained men, second, by means of the summer session. He showed how a student could labor during one winter session in the mission field and yet be able to complete his college course at the end of three years. The staff of professors would also be made as efficient as in any Canadian College.

#### **HOCKEY.**

Queen's hockey team played the Ottawas in Ottawa on Friday, 19th inst., and was defeated by five goals to none. The teams were: Ottawas—goal, Morel; point, Russell; cover, Young; forwards, Bradley, C. Kirby, H. Kirby, and Kerr. Queen's—goal, Giles; point, McRae; cover, Curtis; forwards, Waldron, Cunningham, Campbell, and Rayside.

The game was very even for the first half, only one goal being scored. In the second half, however, the Queen's team was outplayed at every point.

This formed Ottawa's seventh successive victory.

The kindness of Mr. Adamson, brother of H. A. Adamson, '92, to the team will be long remembered.

Saturday evening last Queen's second team defeated the second Cadets by four goals to one. Queen's team consisted of Baker, goal; Gunn, point; Cameron, cover; Fleming, Robinson, Mitchell and Richardson, forwards.

'Varsity hockey team is expected to play Queen's in Kingston to-night.

#### **GROANS.**

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as others see us."

That may or may not be a help to us. It is just according to the point of view from which the observation is made. Where caste prevails it is difficult to form a true estimate of men and things. In College where caste of necessity prevails this difficulty presents itself. The actions of a freshman and a soph. can not be judged from the same standpoint. In the one case it would be cheek, in the other humility. In reality it is possible the judgments should be reversed. Notwithstanding these difficulties we feel bold enough to venture on giving our readers the benefit of some of the impressions of men and things that have been made upon us as we sauntered through the

corridors or occasionally dropped into a class for the purpose of hearing the exposition of some subject dear to the professor's heart.

\* \* \*

We attended the Glee Club practice the other evening, not to help sing but just to hear some of the good old College songs we used to sing in our early days. But we were disappointed. We must confess we felt sad as we thought of the mighty changes that had come over College life. The singing was good, the songs were good, but they were not the good old College songs, the songs that made us feel we really were at College. Then the ladies have joined the club now and of course different music must be sung. Such songs as "Kemo, Kimo," and "Solomon Levi" are out of the question. Well might we sing, "Gone are the days when my heart was young and gay."

\* \* \*

Speaking of singing, where has all the College singing gone. You never hear a note, except some odd roars from Divinity Hall, which would lead one to suppose the men there were prophets of Baal rather than prophets of anything else. Where has the old custom gone of singing between classes? The professors, we are sure, enjoy it as much as anyone, and what an inspiration to the students to spend five minutes in singing some lively song. Let us have more singing, boys, around the College.

\* \* \*

On page 19 of the Calendar we read:—

**Academic Costume.**—"All graduates and undergraduates when attending class or any College meeting shall wear the costume prescribed by the University."

That has always seemed to us like the law regarding Canadian thistles, merely on the statute book. True, many of the students do observe the law in the matter of wearing gowns. The ladies, for instance. Gowns become them.

There are some men, however, who have never worn them. They don't see the use of them. "They may suit the fancies of freshmen or fellows taking the class of junior mathematics, but when you begin studying philosophy it is well to put away childish things." Thus they argue. Let them alone. They are not so bad as the third class of students who

perhaps want to observe the "via media" even in wearing gowns, and deliberately destroy all but a few shoulder pieces and parade around the College displaying their rags. If this is tradition it must be about worn out. If so let us not revive it.

One gown around the College particularly bad is reported to have come from Yale. It looks more like a Chicago one. If the wearer would dispense with his rags, the students in Queen's would feel thankful. Next week our remarks will be briefer and more varied.

#### DR. BRIGGS AT QUEEN'S.

The first of this session's series of Sunday afternoon addresses in Convocation Hall was given last Sunday by Professor Briggs, D.D., of Union Theological Seminary, New York. Convocation Hall was filled with a select audience, who listened with great interest to a masterly statement of the internal evidence that the Scriptures are the Word of God. Dr. Briggs ably showed their inherent power to show themselves to be such, if only relieved from the misapprehensions under which traditionalism has placed them. He pointed out the unfairness with which comparisons are too often made between the Scriptures and other sacred books, and between the moral results of heathen religions and the products of Christianity. Christianity shows its claim to be the universal religion of humanity, not by being the only religion able to do anything for the race, but by its power to absorb all that is good in all other religions, and to transcend them all in the grand work that they all aim at doing—the work of lifting the soul into union with God.

The Bible has not "been put under fire" by higher criticism, but put *on fire* with new power of divine grace to rekindle the highest impulses of the soul and advance theology life and culture.

Dr. Briggs, in concluding, dwelt on inspiration, a thing modern theologians have laid great stress upon. It was not a feature of the old scriptures. In his view the exaggerated ideas of theologians and ministers blinded the people to the conception of authority of the scriptures. Too many had thrown into the background the use of the scriptures as a means of grace. There were few in any congregation who could give a clear definition of

inspiration, yet many used the word of God as a means of grace. He had known men who denied inspiration and yet studied and guided their lives by the word and found access to God, whose laws were kept, creating a transforming influence in their lives. If men used the Bible as a means of grace God would grant a blessing no matter what the theories held regarding it.

The Bible, he concluded, is indeed the word of God. It towers in majesty and in infinite grandeur above all other books combined. The Bible is the crown of the christian church; we bow before it in adoration. It reminds me of one of those old English cathedrals, about which the labor and gifts of the centuries have been reproduced in buildings about the Norman tower, bringing unity out of variety. The old and new testament represent the variety, yet Christ creates the unity. The scriptures were the standard of christianity in the ages that have gone and will be the guide and authority for centuries yet to come.

Dr. Briggs is a clear and convincing speaker, and carries his audience with him by his calmness and fairness, combined with a firm confidence in the truth which he is presenting. He also lectured in Divinity Hall on Monday morning, giving a masterly defence of the methods and principles of higher criticism, a digest of which we promise to give the readers of the JOURNAL next week.

At the close of the latter lecture an address from Divinity Hall was read to Dr. Briggs, thanking him for coming so far and giving them such a treat in the midst of his sessional work, and assuring him that they would follow with increased interest his efforts in the cause of truth.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

When will the assistant Secretary of the A. M. S. learn to write the secretary's name correctly? Perhaps Mr. Ross' proposed typewriter will improve the spelling as well as the writing of the notices.

We are glad to be able to say that Mr. J. E. Smith entirely agrees with Dr. Briggs. This must be relief to many anxious ones.

The boys are beginning to see the necessity of settling down to work as the time for the exams. draws close.

We hear that Wm. McCammon has given up study and is going into business.

We are glad to see John Fraser of Divinity Hall with us again, after his attack of La Grippe.

The annual address by the President of the Alma Mater Society will be given on Saturday night, 5th March. Since this address is from the President we hope that the lady members of the society will attend and that the executive committee will make arrangements to accommodate them.

The Medicals made a move not long since in the line of closer union with the Alma Mater Society. We are sorry that we do not see more of them at the regular meetings. If the weekly notice of meeting with intimations of the attractions of the evening were posted on the medical bulletin board we fancy there would be good results.

The change in the hour of the University Sermons was the cause of many missing the excellent discourse by Dr. Briggs last Sabbath afternoon. We would suggest that those who did not notice the change make a point to read the daily papers now and again and the mistake will not occur.

"The gallery is reserved for students" is a notice often repeated, but quite as often disregarded. In the gallery last Sabbath afternoon many students had to stand or could not get in at all, because citizens seemed to imagine that the gallery was reserved for them. Would it not be allowable for the senior year to appoint a committee to refuse admittance to all outsiders who attempt to trespass on this part of Convocation Hall, which the students have a right to consider as peculiarly their own?

Divinity Hall will be represented at the Alma Mater Society meeting on Feb. 27th by Mr. John Miller, who will read a paper that will lead to an open discussion. He intends to deal with the Canadian North-West, its condition and possibilities. We hope that the inmates of Divinity Hall will enliven this gathering by their presence, and interest the audience by their views.

By-the-way, now that the year of '93 has won the laurels in Arts upon the debating platform, would it not be a good plan for them to chal-

lenge Divinity Hall or Medicine to an off-hand debate upon a subject selected the same evening the debate would take place. It is too near exams. to look for such a debate if much preparation were required, but it would be possible to have a very profitable discussion between the Arts champions at debate and one of the other faculties just on the spur of the moment.

The piano is like the Irishman's flea these days, "when you put your finger on it, it is not there." Now, that it is in Convocation Hall, why could not the A. M. S. arrange to meet there regularly? There would be no need of any more light than in the Science Class Room, and it would save the trouble of moving the piano, or of frequently compelling numbers of the students to stand the whole evening in a close and poorly ventilated room.

Prof. Watson's illness is regretted by his students, who miss him from his usual place more than they can tell. Colds and throat troubles have done an unusually large amount of work amongst both professors and students this year, and all will heartily welcome the settled weather of spring.

The JOURNAL does not undertake to explain its jokes. All parties who fail to see the point are asked to consult the assistant business manager, who carries the club.

### DE NOBIS.

IT was really too bad, wasn't it, that Dr. Briggs, wouldn't tell us the name of that physician who could cure (or kill) Fitz.—[The Girls.

"Gentlemen, I have here an extract from a Senator"!!!—[J. R. F.—

[Doubtless this rare specimen will be donated to the museum, where all may have an opportunity of examining it at leisure.]

"The familiar expression you hear on the street—Not in it!"—[Guy C—

"I can hardly skate on the outside now at all."—[J. Sh—rtt.

"Yes, e-eh, I agree with Dr. Briggs in almost every particular, and I think it no more than right that I should acknowledge it."—[J. E. S.

"White mitts are inconvenient in a sleigh drive," remarked a student. "Because they shine conspicuously like stars in *waist* places," added an observant listener.

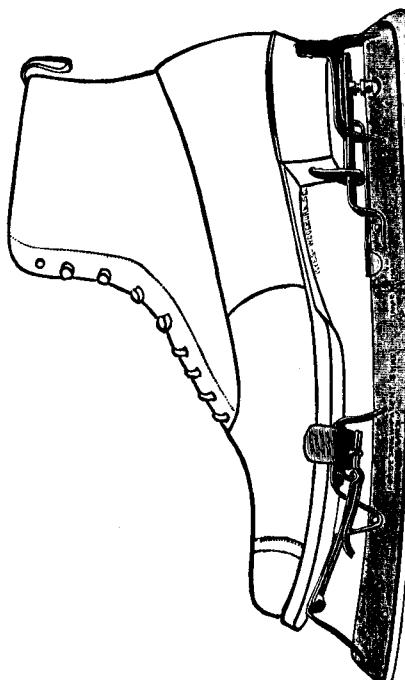
Oh! I dress up like a nigger,  
And you bet I cut a figure,  
Skating at the car-ni-val.  
My face is black as night,  
And sets off my teeth so bright,  
For I'm the boy that mashes them all.

—[S. H. Gr—y.

*Who said I was going to get married?*

—[S. H. Gr—y.

Scene.—(Old Scotch lady bringing a bag of potatoes to her minister.) "I've just cam ower to speir for ye, an' I've brought ye a few taters—a new kind they are, an' vera gude, too. I've sae often heerd ye remark that ye detested thae *common-taters*.



Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent Hockey, Skeleton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.

# ⇒·QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL·⇒

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## ⇒Queen's College Journal⇒

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N. R. CARMICHAEL, M.A., - Editor-in-Chief.  
J. W. MUIRHEAD, B.A., - Managing Editor.  
FRANK HUGO, - - - Business Manager.

The annual subscription is \$1.00, payable  
before the end of January.

All literary contributions should be ad-  
dressed to the Editor, Drawer 1104, Kingston,  
Ont.

All communications of a business nature  
should be addressed to the Business Manager.

OUR Chancellor always represents Queen's  
well on public occasions, though there  
is no salary—even for travelling expenses—  
attached to the office. As an old friend of  
Prof. Galbraith, it was especially fitting that  
he should be present at the opening of the  
addition to the School of Practical Science in  
Toronto, to congratulate him and to show  
that Queen's is influenced by no narrow feel-  
ings in such matters. He spoke a few words,  
conveying the warm sympathy of Queen's  
with every onward educational movement,  
declaring that the enlargement had not been  
made a moment too soon and wishing it every  
success. May he before long have the Chan-  
cellor of Toronto and the Minister of Educa-  
tion beside him in Kingston, opening a School  
of Mines for Eastern Ontario.

\* \* \*

Speaking of the Chancellor, we would sug-  
gest to our correspondents that it is only  
reasonable for outsiders to expect that  
students should spell his name or the names  
of the other officials of the University with  
accuracy, all the more so when the correct  
spelling is found in the Calendar. It may be  
a small matter, but the omission of a "d"  
from some words might be serious, and as the  
Chancellor has "d" only twice in his name,  
the burden of writing it is by no means  
excessive. Of course it may be said that the

Editor should see to this and make the cor-  
rection when necessary. So he should. But  
an Editor's time is limited, and his eye not  
always that of an eagle. *Aliquando Homerus  
dormitat*, and although it is against all journal-  
istic etiquette to admit it, even an Editor  
may make a mistake or not be sharp enough  
to detect the mistakes of others.

\* \* \*

Some of the points made by the Principal  
last Sunday afternoon are worthy of more  
than a passing notice, and are as applicable  
in any other science or in every-day life as in  
Biblical criticism. Opponents of higher criti-  
cism and experts are not the only persons  
liable to dogmatism. Most people have a  
touch of it, even university students, whose  
one object is the attainment of culture, and a  
university course does not always dispel it.  
To be completely free is perhaps an unat-  
tainable ideal, but it should be the ideal of  
all. "Try all things, hold fast that which is  
good," is said to be the sole principle of  
agnosticism, and it is a grand one. How  
much of miserable personality would be re-  
moved from controversy, how much bitterness  
and anger from discussion, if all, desir-  
ing only to know the truth, endeavoured to  
understand and appreciate their opponents'  
arguments! Anyone, who believes that truth  
must prevail, will welcome investigation and  
argument, whether it support or overthrow  
his opinion.

\* \* \*

We feel called upon once more to attend to  
our self-imposed duty of giving pointers to  
the Senate. Since Queen's was the first  
University to throw open her Arts course to  
women, and has since demonstrated the suc-  
cess both of higher education for women and  
of co-education, she will no doubt be ready to  
take the lead when improvement in this line  
is needed. Hence we venture to suggest the  
question: Is the Arts course, with its present  
options, the best possible course for all  
women?

"Woman's proper sphere is the home," is a true maxim, though not in the narrow application often given to it. Circumstances may make another sphere more congenial or even necessary; hence the justice and propriety of having the advantages of a liberal education. And since Universities have been opened to them, many women have proven their ability to hold their own with men, both in class competitions—and these not merely in the lighter subjects—and in teaching.

But while the present Arts course is undoubtedly a boon to ladies who wish to make a professional use of it, is it the best for those who wish to get the best preparation for their special sphere? The majority of the "sweet girl graduates" never use it professionally, while it costs them four years of hard work, much of which is, to say the least, trying to the lady of average strength. Hence it seems questionable whether a course necessitating two years' work in such subjects as Metaphysics, Mathematics, Physics, Classics, but totally ignoring music and art, is the best investment of four years' time and energy on the part of a lady who seeks culture rather than professional qualifications. Much of the Ladies' College training of the present day is deplorably of the veneer character, so that there is manifestly room for a University course which will combine with the less technical subjects of the present Arts course, options in music and art, so peculiarly adapted to give the finest and fittest culture to a lady.

There are ladies taking classes in the University at present who feel the need of such a course, and who, instead of seeking a degree, are combining private culture in music and art with certain classes in languages and literature, and we can imagine that these obtain a truer preparation for their peculiar sphere than many who take a degree. Is it not a pity then that the University can not give options in these subjects, so as to make it unnecessary for all, irrespective of natural ability and inclination, to either go through the same mould or leave the University without its recognition:

\* \* \*

Much has already been said about the need of a Literary Association in the College, and we believe there is now a sufficient interest

among students and graduates to make it easy for any person sufficiently enthusiastic to organize one at once. We would like to indicate the form which it should in our opinion take. It may be urged that it is now too late for anything to be done this session. But it is neither too late nor too early to organize. If its work is to be successful next session, the programme should be drawn up before College closes this spring. This would give the papers the benefit of a summer's leisure and thought.

As has been shown before, the society must not, we think, be too special. It should include literature of all kinds, philosophy, history and political science. All these lines of thought may be brought to bear upon any author, almost upon any book. The classics in particular fairly bristle with points which cannot be adequately discussed or even noticed in class. For instance, to take the first example which suggests itself, Cicero—or to take a particular work—the second book of the *De Natura Deorum*, would afford points without number worthy of the attention of persons interested in any of these departments. Cicero's position in history, or even the history of the year in which this work was written, would give the historian ample field. The philosopher could discover the germs of modern ideal philosophy expressed in concrete form in some of the arguments; while the science of the ancients as illustrated by this work would stand treatment at any length.

## LITERATURE.

**W**E are having a great deal of literature regarding Carlyle just at present. About two months ago one of the English magazines published "A journal (unpublished) of an unsuccessful trip to France in 1851." We now have notes taken by an attendant on some lectures he gave when a young man, and Sir Gavan Duffy's "Conversations and correspondence with Thomas Carlyle," which is appearing in the *Contemporary*. There is no doubt that the first two should not have been published. Carlyle himself steadfastly refused to permit it during his life, even with the additions and corrections of his later

years, yet now we are given them, the first just as he wrote it, totally uncorrected, and the second not even as he delivered them, but merely notes taken by one of those present.

However, as James Payn says, "It is a matter solely between the editor and his conscience," though we would be inclined to add "If he has one." The last is very different, being a most valuable contribution to Carlyle literature, second only to Froude's work. It shows us, too, many of the defects, caused chiefly by injudicious publishing of what should have been left private, of that book, and altogether represents the Sage of Chelsea in a much kindlier aspect than we had seen him before. He seems to have been most considerate and thoughtful towards the young Duffy, and better still, his relations with his wife come out much more pleasantly. It also gives us his judgment on many literary and historical personages, most of them just and all of them worth careful consideration except that on Lamb, which Carlyle himself has expressed more forcibly elsewhere. Here is what he says on Henry VIII. We are afraid it will shock some people:

"Henry (he said), when one came to consider the circumstances he had to deal with, would be seen to be one of the best Kings England had ever got. He had the right stuff in him for a King; he knew his own mind; a patient, resolute, decisive man, one could see, who understood what he wanted, which was the first condition of success in any enterprise, and by what methods to bring it about. He saw what was going on in ecclesiastical circles at that time in England, and perceived that it could not continue without results very tragical for the kingdom he was appointed to rule, and he overhauled them effectually. He had greedy, mutinous, unveracious opponents, and to chastise them he was forced to do many things which in these sentimental times an enlightened public opinion [*laughing*] would altogether condemn; but when one looked into the matter a little, it was seen that Henry for the most part was right.

I suggested that among the things he wanted, and knew how to get, was as long a roll of wives as the Grand Turk. It would have

been a more humane method to have taken them, like that potentate, simultaneously than successively; he would have been saved the need of killing one to make room for another, and then requiring Parliament to disgrace itself by sanctioning the transaction.

Carlyle replied that this method of looking at King Henry's life did not help much to the understanding of it. He was a true ruler at a time when the will of the Lord's anointed counted for something, and it was likely that he did not regard himself as doing wrong in any of these things over which modern sentimentiality grew so impatient."

\* \* \*

"Cap and Bells," the beautiful poem which appeared in our last number, is not, we regret to say, written by a student of Queen's, as some seem to have thought. It appeared anonymously in one of the American monthlies, *The Century*, we think, about three years ago.

John Talon—Lesperance, "Laclede," was better known ten or twenty years ago than he is now. He still lives in Montreal and wrote for the *Dominion Illustrated* while it was a weekly. "Empire First" is his best known song.

We hope that '95 in general, and M. Q. V. in particular, will continue what they began last week. There has been a great lack of poetry in this year's JOURNAL, and what there has been was mostly from outside sources. Now that the example has been set by the Freshmen, we are sure that the other years will not lag behind.

\* \* \*

Rudyard Kipling (we utterly decline to call him Mr. Kipling) is suffering from what was kept for Carlyle till he was dead. Unscrupulous publishers have got hold of some of the little "up-country" Indian newspapers in which his most juvenile work appeared, written when he was about eighteen or nineteen, and are publishing it as if it were new. We suppose that the moral to be drawn is "Never become famous."

\* \* \*

There is a sort of resemblance between such people and those who judge authors by one, and one only, of their works—the worst for choice. We one day mentioned Kipling

to a lady, whereupon she said: "Oh, he is the horrid man who wrote that 'Story of the Gadsbys'; I thought it was really quite *indecent*. I'm *never* going to read anything of his again." She looked as if we had insulted her, and we felt rather as if we had robbed a church or something of that sort, though we were perfectly sure we had done nothing wrong. In the same way we have heard a Queen's Professor found his poor opinion of Tennyson on:

"Where Claribel low lieth  
The breezes pause and die,  
Letting the rose-leaves fall."

This is even worse, for while the Gadsbys has great merit, and fully justified critics in expecting from the young author the great things that he has since done, "Claribel" has nothing but a gurgling sweetness.

\* \* \*

Archibald Lampman has a poem, "The Comfort of the Fields," in Scribner's, for February, which has been hailed by the critics with a universal burst of praise. *The Week* says it is what "Keats would have written had he been a Canadian," and one of the chief American papers says that it is worthy of Keats at his best. It certainly has a strong flavour of Keats, and we might even say of Keats at his best, but we cannot quite agree that it is equal to the "Ode to the Nightingale," to which it bears the most direct resemblance. It seems to us that if there had been no Keats there would have been no Lampman. Many of the effects, too, such as:

"And drain

The comfort of wild fields into tired eyes,"

And—

"And log-strewn rivers murmurous with mills,"

are taken in manner and almost in wording from Tennyson, while others, such as:

"And care sits at thy elbow day and night,  
Filching thy pleasures like a subtle thief?"

are after Swinburne and Andrew Lang.

At the same time it is a beautiful and melodious poem, one of the two or three best that Canada has produced, superior to his own "Heat," and far ahead of Campbell's "A Mother," for which our admiration is by no means unqualified. We give the first and last of the six verses which make up "The Comfort of the Fields."

"What wouldest thou have for easement after grief,  
When the rude world hath used thee with despite,  
And care sits at thy elbow day and night,  
Filching thy pleasures like a subtle thief?

To me, when life besets me in such wise,  
'Tis sweetest to break forth, to drop the chain  
And grasp the freedom of this pleasant earth,  
To roam in idleness and sober mirth,  
Through summer airs and summer lands, and drain  
The comfort of wild fields into tired eyes.

Far violet hills, horizons filmed with showers,  
The murmur of cool streams, the forest's gloom,  
The voices of the breathing grass, the hum  
Of ancient gardens over-banked with flowers ;  
Thus, with a smile as golden as the dawn,  
And cool fair fingers radiantly divine,  
The mighty mother brings us in her hand,  
For all tired eyes, and foreheads pinched and wan,  
Her restful cup, her beaker of bright wine,  
Drink and be filled, and ye shall understand."

## CONTRIBUTED.

Editor Queen's College JOURNAL.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to make one or two remarks suggested by last week's "Groans." I have pondered long and painfully over the gown question, and have, I think, discovered a solution. Some of the Professors call the roll at regular intervals, once a day, once a week or once a session. Now if they were all to do so, and mark no one present unless he (or she) had a gown on, the trouble would cease. It could safely be left to their discretion to judge whether it *was* a gown the student had on, rather than a piece of black cloth tied with a bit of red braid. The time for calling the roll could also be settled by each Professor for himself, though I might suggest once a week as likely to give satisfaction.

I would like too, to question the wisdom of having the ladies in the Glee—I beg its pardon, the Choral—Club. I am not a member of that institution, but I voice the sentiments of a good many students when I say that I think it would get on better if attended by the superior sex only. Not that I have any moral objection, or think that there will be flirtation or anything of that sort, but because of the bad effect it has on the songs that are sung. At last conversat. we had, if I remember right, the soldiers' chorus in Faust, and we now hear daily the mellifluous strains of "Bow down to Haman, the son of Hammatha." Well, I may be wrong, but I think

that the Glee Club exists as much for the students at large as for itself, and that "the very songs we used to sing," and new ones of the same kind, such as "Twenty terriers on a rock," give far more pleasure than, and as much instruction as, the high-toned classical pieces that I have mentioned. I hope that some advocate of the present system (for it surely has them) will be kind enough to give us his opinion on the subject.

QUASI-MODO.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### PRINCIPAL GRANT'S ADDRESS.

THE interest taken in Dr. Briggs' recent visit to the College may have tended to cast into the shade the other addresses. The attendance last Sunday afternoon, especially of students, was much smaller than that of the Sunday before. But those who were present listened to an address which was not only able and scholarly, but, like everything the Principal says, eminently practical.

His subject was "The Bible and Higher Criticism." After pointing out that the only possible result of honest criticism is the discovery of truth, he urged that instead of exciting alarm it should be welcomed by believers and encouraged to spend all its energies in establishing the true interpretation of Scripture. He then briefly but clearly contrasted the traditional view of the first five books of the Bible with the opinion of the majority of critical scholars, showing that if the opinion of the critics should be established nothing would be lost but a much clearer knowledge of the history of Israel and of God's revelation of Himself to the Jews would be obtained. Nor would the inspiration of the pentateuch be disproved. The inspiration of *J E D* and *P* would be proved just as the inspiration of Moses is proved—by the internal evidence of their writings.

The Principal then referred to the cry that experts are dangerous and showed that, while generally absurd, it might contain some truth if it meant that special scholars are liable to be dogmatic upon subjects which do not belong to their department. But if we are ever to arrive at truth the evidence resulting from the investigations of specialists in all depart-

ments must be submitted to the judgment of calm and unprejudiced scholars. In the meantime believers should hold their judgment in suspense and be as little inclined to accept dogmatically the opinions of critics as to insist dogmatically upon the traditional interpretation.

Dr. Grant concluded with a beautiful parallel between the examination of the Bible by critics and the study of the heavens by astronomers. The sky is beautiful to all, it sheds its blessings upon all alike—the child and savage as well as the sage. But how much grander, vaster, more full of meaning it is to the astronomer than to the uncultured observer! So with the Bible.

\* \* \*

The addresses for the rest of the session will be as follows, at 3 o'clock sharp, each Sunday:

March 6th.—Principal Grant.

March 13th.—Dr. Dyde, Queen's.

March 20th.—Rev. W. T. Herridge, B.D., Ottawa.

March 27th.—Prof. Shortt, Queen's.

April 3rd.—Rev. Dr. Murray, McGill University.

April 10th.—Dr. Watson, Queen's.

April 17th.—Prof. Hume, M.A., Toronto University.

April 24th.—Rev. G. M. Milligan, Toronto, Baccalaureate Sermon.

### WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Y. W. C. A. meeting was held in our College on Sunday afternoon after the close of the service in the University. The meeting was led by Miss Burt. Subject: Opportunities.

On Monday afternoon Dr. Knight visited the College for the purpose of showing the girls a number of histological and pathological specimens. Any of the girls who wish can have the privilege of examining them any afternoon after four o'clock at the Collegiate. All should avail themselves of the doctor's kindness. The specimens are very fine.

Nothing is thought of or talked of these days but exams., exams., exams.

### LEVANA SOCIETY.

There having been of late some strange surmises among "the brethren" as to the function of the "Levana" in the educational develop-

ment of the lady students, some thinking that it bears resemblance to the great concursus, others that it is a court instituted for inquiry into the ages of our peculiarly bright Juniors, and a few more rash having dared even to trespass on the sanctity of the "attic reading-room," presumably to set at rest their doubts as to the existence of any such society, the members deem it wise to satisfy to a certain extent the overwhelming—curiosity, shall we call it? Ah! but that word is not applicable to the sterner sex. Say, rather, this commendable thirst for knowledge of the beautiful and good.

The last meeting of the society, (Feb. 23rd), was spent in the delightful company of our Canadian poets. Miss McManus gave an appreciative sketch of what our poets have already accomplished, and of the probabilities for the future, noticing especially William Wilfrid Campbell, Duncan Campbell Scott, and Archibald Lampman, after which selections were read from as many of the authors as possible.

At the next meeting a number of the prose writers will probably be taken up and discussed. It is really startling how little we know of the prose and poetry of our own land, and the poetry especially is well worth study. The members of the "Levana" realize this fully and are doing their utmost to fill up this gap in their education.

#### MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY.

The adjourned German meeting of this Society was held in the Moderns Class Room on Monday. Owing to the regretted illness of Pres. O'Shea, Miss Nicol was appointed to take the chair, and conducted the meeting in a most satisfactory manner.

The idea of holding an open entertainment was abandoned owing to the lateness of the session.

After the discussion of business an excellent programme was given consisting of recitations by Miss Barr and Messrs. Raney and McIntosh, vocal solo by F. R. Anglin, an instrumental duet by Messrs. Mooers and Begg, and a glee by all the members. Mr. Mooers acted as critic and presented a good report.

#### HOCKEY.

On Saturday evening Varsity hockey team played Queen's. Despite the cold, a large

crowd was present, and heartily applauded the good plays of both sides, Parkyn receiving especial notice. The teams were as follows:

Varsity.—Cameron, goal; White, point; Parkyn, cover point; Lucas, Thompson, Gil-mour and Bain, forwards.

Queen's.—Giles, goal; Curtis, point; McRae, cover point; Campbell, Cunningham, Waldron, and Rayside, forwards.

Cadet McKenzie acted as referee and gave perfect satisfaction to both sides.

While Varsity did some good playing occasionally, and Thompson made a number of beautiful rushes, the team did not show any combination, and could not begin to resist the combined play of the Queen's forwards. The score, 13 goals to 2, shows that the game was too one-sided to be exciting. It was nevertheless very fast, and showed some fine hockey. Notwithstanding the large score, Cameron was a strong man in goal, and stopped many more shots than he let pass him. Parkyn played a strong defence game, but his rushes were invariably stopped by Rayside. Thompson showed an almost magical agility in taking the puck right through Queen's forward line, but he could not pass Curtis. Queen's played an almost perfect combination game, the passes between the forwards completely baffling the Varsity defence. It is scarcely possible to give special praise to any particular player, though Waldron seemed, even more than usually, to be always in the right place and doing the right thing.

After the game both teams were invited to the directors' room in the rink, where substantial refreshments awaited them. Upon leaving, the visitors expressed themselves as well pleased with the reception given them.

#### DR. BRIGGS' MONDAY ADDRESS.

As stated in our last issue, Dr. Briggs lectured on Monday, 22nd ult., to the Divinity class and many Art students who also attended. His subject was the "Problems, Methods and Results of Higher Criticism." After remarking upon the nature of criticism, that its aim is the discovery of truth, and distinguishing between the lower or textual criticism and the higher or literary criticism, Dr. Briggs mentioned the problems, not invented by critics, but offered by the Bible itself to all students, which criticism must solve. The

first is the integrity of the text. The second, authenticity; are the books anonymous, pseudonymous or in the author's name? In the latter case is the name genuine or only given by tradition? Thirdly, style must be considered. Is a book or passage poetry or prose, history or fiction? The fourth question is the credibility of scripture. Space will not permit reference either to the illustrations given of the necessity of a solution of these questions or to the quotations fully given by the lecturer to support all his arguments.

With regard to authenticity we have traditions assigning authors to all the books of the Bible, but unsupported tradition would not be accepted as final in regard to the authorship of any other book, and should not be in this case, while the claim that the words of Christ or His Disciples declare finally the authors of certain passages imposes upon those words a forced and unnatural interpretation which could not be consistently applied. To settle the question of authenticity, criticism has the external evidence afforded by other passages of scripture and the internal evidence given by the book itself. Differences of style, of morals, of laws, must be held to indicate different authors.

Speaking of style, Dr. Briggs stated that in his opinion the first two chapters of Genesis were two different poems. He also considered Esther, Job and Jonah to be fiction. Criticism thus vastly widens the circle of inspired writers. The great Bible characters are left untouched, but round them must be placed a numerous company of others, whose names are unknown to us, but who were used by God in the grand work of revelation. The inspiration and credibility of the scriptures stand altogether apart from their authenticity being established by the contents.

In this lecture Dr. Briggs had an opportunity of going into details and showing his accurate and painstaking scholarship, so that it was enjoyed by those who heard it even more than the Sunday address. Part of the lecture might be considered somewhat polemical and dogmatic; and, although this would not be at all unprovoked, those who have suffered through dogmatism are naturally expected to avoid every appearance of it;

on the whole, however, his address was eminently fair and was delivered in an earnest, enthusiastic manner, which made it very convincing.

### GROANS.

It is impossible to pass through the College these days without observing an unusual degree of excitement depicted on the countenance of every Theologue. We were at a loss at first to understand the cause. We thought perhaps a revival season had struck the Hall, or higher criticism had unnerved the fellows, or that there were to be no presbytery exams. in the spring. Our conclusions were all wrong. Two great events are about to take place. The final men are to be photographed, and the Divinities as a whole are going to have a dinner.

The graduating class is well worthy of note this year, as it is the largest in the history of Queen's. As we were looking around trying to size them up we came across one, an extremely sad countenance, who handed us some verses of his own, which, he said, would give us some idea of the class. We are not judges of poetry we confess, but we have read "The Lady of the Lake" and a few of the Psalms, which in many respects these verses resemble, so we thought they were worthy of being published. By a little stretch of the imagination they can be sung to the tune Boyston.

There was a class in '92,  
I speak now of Queen's College,  
A class that had for three long years  
Been crammed with sacred knowledge.

Eighteen divinities both large and small,  
I mean in brain not body,  
Were now prepared to leave the Hall  
Forever through with study.

John Knox himself though orthodox,  
In every form and fashion,  
Would smile to see how eagerly  
They swallowed the confession.

These verses at least seem to be orthodox. The writer now proceeds to take the members of the class one by one. He begins with A. K. McLennan, B.A., of Cape Breton, a true type of a Scottish divine. Dalhousie Mills, where we understand Mr. McLennan has been called, is getting a man in every sense of the word. He has always been known as the

"Bishop," a title he has worn with becoming dignity. Here is what our rhymster says:

The "Bishop" as the heaviest man  
Receives our first attention,  
Of Highland blood and brains galore,  
And mighty comprehension.

We are dubious as to the full force of the above. However, it is meant well.

John Fraser, a familiar figure in Queen's, is the second on the list. Everyone knows John. He is always John, and never varies from Sunday morning to Saturday night. The man who has anything but the very best to say of him is a Pantheist. We expect nothing more than that John may some day be Principal of Pine Hall.

Then Fraser next a Saul in height,  
Well versed in Calvinism,  
As orthodox as Jennie Geddes,  
A foe to every schism.

Then T. R. Scott the champion,  
Of dogma and tradition,  
Looks on with doubt and tearful eyes  
On the proposed revision.

This verse throws no reflection on Mr. T. R. Scott. The very reverse. If the dogma is true then it has an unflinching champion in T. R., and a strong one. He is not a man to be carried away with every wind of doctrine, or a wind that has not in it the shadow of a doctrine. In T. R. some congregation will find a true man with his life fully consecrated to the work of his Master, and from whose life nothing but pure and good influences will flow. Thus have his classmates ever found him.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

By the *Whig* the Principal is credited with "showing that modern critics believed in the hexateuch, and traditional critics the penta-teuch." If "Oily" has left us, his mantle has fallen upon the shoulders of a worthy successor.

Owing to the Hockey' match there was some difficulty in getting a quorum at the Alma Mater. When the tenth member did arrive the minutes were read and the meeting adjourned. Mr. Miller's paper was not read, and so may be expected next Saturday night, when we hope there will be a good attendance.

Prof. McNaughton was visiting friends in

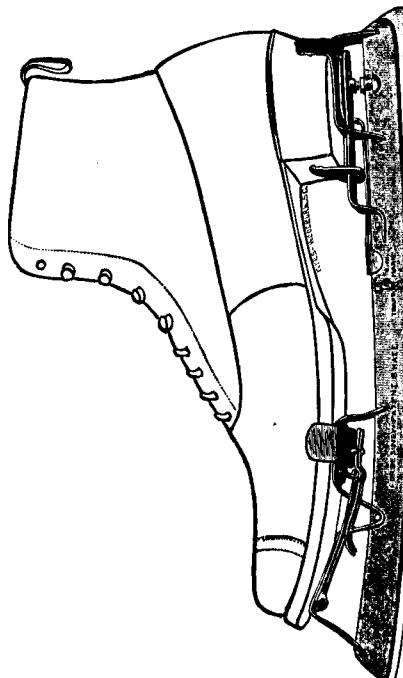
Montreal last week. We hear he brought back a piece of wedding cake with him.

Among the interested spectators at the Hockey match last Saturday night was noticed the Principal, who applauded loudly whenever a goal was scored.

A distant rumor reaches the sanctum that our old friend "Oily" has again changed his place of habitation. This time he is reporting on the Peterboro *Examiner*.

Yet another member of the class of '94 has met with a sore bereavement. While down at Ottawa with the Hockey team, L. A. Campbell received word that his father had died suddenly at his home in Arnprior. We can heartily sympathize with him in his affliction.

In accordance with arrangements made by the Q. C. Nimrod Society, Mr. Horsey has undertaken to initiate those interested into the mysteries of Taxidermy. On a recent occasion a pigeon was fully prepared and mounted in orthodox fashion, the whole operation being both interesting and instructive. It is hoped our Museum will be enriched by the efforts of these amateur Taxidermists.



SIDE VIEW ATTACHED TO BOOT.  
Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent  
Hockey Skeleton, Arms, Claws. All the Best and Cheapest.

# ⇒QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.⇐

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## •Queen's College Journal•

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All communications of a business nature  
should be addressed to the Business Manager.

SOME time ago we acknowledged the  
receipt of the first seven volumes of the  
JOURNAL from Mr. J. B. McLaren, of Morden,  
Man. Since then Dr. Williamson has given  
us a nearly complete set from Vol. VIII to  
the present time. We still want No. 3 of  
Vol. VIII; Nos. 1, 6, 10 and 11 of Vol. IX,  
and No. 1 of Vol. XI. We have a plentiful  
supply of almost all numbers from Vol. XI on.  
If any friend can give us any of the numbers  
mentioned, the gift will evoke with our heart-  
iest thanks.

\* \* \*

To judge from the lectures already delivered,  
the volume of Sunday afternoon addresses  
for 1892 will be especially valuable. All  
who have the pleasure of hearing these ad-  
dresses, especially the students, for whose  
benefit they are primarily intended, are much  
indebted to the committee which has provided  
them, and also to those persons who have  
put themselves to no small inconvenience by  
consenting to deliver these addresses. It is  
not too much to expect all to show their  
gratitude by attending. A comparison of the  
attendance last Sunday with that of three  
weeks ago would seem to indicate that a great  
many have a greater desire to see strangers  
than to hear the addresses. While our wish  
is that the largest number possible should  
attend the distinguished scholars and speakers

who may come from a distance, we would  
like to see larger attendances come to hear  
members of the University. We can assure  
all that the addresses given by them will  
not be a whit less interesting or less instruc-  
tive than the others. Again, it is the duty of  
all to encourage the committee by purchasing  
copies of the published addresses for them-  
selves and their friends, and to aid as much  
as possible in circulating them. The com-  
mittee should endeavour to have the pamphlet  
published before the close of the session,  
so that students may not have time to go  
home and forget about it. All should remember  
that if this is to continue, it must pay.  
Money may be a poor object, but it is a very  
necessary means.

\* \* \*

The newspaper accounts of last Saturday's  
hockey match have been the chief topic of  
conversation this week. Of course a fair  
report was not expected from the Toronto  
papers. According to their account no To-  
ronto team has ever been defeated at any  
game except by bad luck or the referee.  
While we most sincerely hope that the King-  
ston papers will never imitate their Toronto  
contemporaries in this, we think they might  
show ordinary fairness to a home team and  
mix a little truth in their reports.

This time the *News* is innocent. Its account  
of the game is very fair and it makes no  
reference to the little unpleasantness with the  
Cadets. But the *Whig* seems incapable of  
giving Queen's the credit of an honest victory.  
As it could not be doubted that the goals  
were scored, and as the referee was admittedly  
perfectly fair—although the *Whig* could  
not refrain from throwing out one insinuation  
to the contrary—the result must be attributed  
to luck. Even a moderate amount of con-  
sistency is not given to the story. We read  
of the marvellous feats performed by Senkler  
in goal, but are not told that Giles had much  
to do or that Osgoode attacked Queen's  
goal very frequently; still it was only by the

purest luck that Queen's scored those three goals. Why can not the *Whig* get a sporting reporter with a few brains?

\* \* \*

Again, in the name of truth and decency, what excuse was there for publishing the lies which adorned the first page of Monday's *Whig* under the heading—"Almost caused a melee?" "Men, women and children were soon in the crush. Yells . . . rent the air, while the women and little lads screamed in fear. . . . Strong men implored for peace, at least until the innocent spectators were allowed to escape." This reads like the account of a riot. What actually occurred was more like a good-natured game of "King-of-the-castle."

We would not have referred to the matter at all had not the papers—the Toronto papers as well as the *Whig*—given very untrue accounts of what caused the disturbance. But since the accounts so widely published place the Queen's students in a very bad light, it is only fair that a true statement should also be made public. As soon as the game was finished, the students rushed on the ice to carry off the players. A body of Cadets also carried off Kerr upon their shoulders. The Queen's men were, of course, carried to the dressing-room, while the Cadets wished to carry Kerr to the directors' room. Half way between the doors of these rooms the Cadets met a body of students with Waldron on their shoulders, a passage was being opened, but they preferred to clear their way by force, and commenced to push the students off the platform. The students promptly retaliated, and the Cadets were pushed off in a body. Repeating the attempt they were treated in the same way. They were then lined up and marched off under arrest by Major-General Cameron. On lining up, however, they generously gave Queen's a hearty cheer, which was as heartily returned.

It may also comfort some people to know that no person was hurt and that there were no women or children near. The charge that the students objected to seeing the Cadets carry off Kerr and tried to block their way or stop them by force is too absurd to deserve consideration. Had Osgoode been playing the Cadets the students would have treated Smellie in the same way.

## LITERATURE.

THEY SAY I SING TOO SAD A STRAIN.

**T**HEY say I sing too sad a strain,  
And question of the reason why:  
I know not,—but it seems that I  
Sang gaily once: I may again,  
If that which makes me sad goes by.  
There is a mystery of joy  
In each and every woodbird's trill;  
The song of man, the song of boy  
Have more of loss and ill.

The song of man, the song of boy,  
Have more of pain; though, it may be,  
'Twas but some trifling, slight annoy,  
It leaves a sadness in his train—  
A darkness in his every song;  
Just as the cloud in yon inane—  
An airy nothing seemingly—  
Leaves, as it floats above, a long  
Dark line of shadow on the sea.

GEO. F. CAMERON.

\* \* \*

In our last number we asked for poetry, and our request has been granted, several excellent pieces having been sent in, which will duly appear. We now, like Oliver Twist, ask for more—prose this time—directing our appeal especially to the honour students.

In English, for instance, some of the essays that are written as class-work would be suitable, or could be made so by a little pruning; or, if not, an hour would be well spent in writing one that would. Carlyle, Wordsworth, Browning, Tennyson, Thackeray, Hawthorne, are surely most prominent subjects. In moderns, many interesting essays must be written on Corneille, Racine, Moliere, Lessing, Schiller, etc. Even if not, it would not take long to write a most fascinating column on, for instance, a comparison between the first two, or on the development of Moliere's theory of human life. In this connection we would mention the Modern Language Society. Why, oh why, didn't the authors send us in those papers on Heine or Uhland, which we see were given? Whether written in German or English they would have been most suitable. The honour students in Classics ought also to be able to send in much valuable matter. An editorial in last week's issue suggested topics, and we could add as many more. Compare, for example, the religious conceptions of Aeschylus as shown in the *Agamemnon* and the *Prome-*

theus. Please come along, gentlemen and ladies, don't look at someone else and say "Thou art the man!"

\* \* \*

#### TO THE VIRGINS, TO MAKE MUCH OF TIME.

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,  
Old time is still a-flying;  
And this same flower that smiles to-day,  
To-morrow will be dying.  
The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun,  
The higher he's a-getting,  
The sooner will his race be run,  
And nearer he's to setting.  
That age is best which is the first,  
When youth and blood are warmer;  
But being spent the worse and worst  
Times still succeed the former.  
Then be not coy, but use your time,  
And while ye may, go marry;  
For having lost but once your prime,  
You may forever tarry.

HERRICK.

\* \* \*

#### IN APRIL WEATHER.

Long ago, in April weather,  
When my heart and I were young,  
When the bending skies were clearer,  
And the bending heavens nearer,  
Laughed my heart and I together,  
With the song the robin sung;  
Childhood's heart of innocence,  
Childhood's keener, subtler sense,  
Linked the meaning with the music,  
Grasped, untaught, its eloquence.  
Ah ! the curse of Eve's transgression !  
Duller pulses than the child,  
Fewer heart-throbs, senses colder,  
Tell my heart and I are older,  
Tell of years of slow repression,  
Since in dreams the angels smiled.  
Oh ! to hear again each note,  
By enchantment set afloat,  
Like linked pearls of music  
From thy palpitating throat !  
But my yearning nought avails me,  
Haunts, eludes, bewilders, fails me—  
The lost heaven of a child.

E. J. M.

An interesting event took place in the Science Hall last Saturday morning, when Prof. Nicol tried the new furnaces and other assay apparatus, and performed very satisfactorily the first assay work ever done at Queen's. Several of the honor men took possession of the little crucibles in which the silver ore was melted, knowing that some day when the Hall has grown to be a veritable Freiberg these will be very interesting mementoes of the initial experiment in the analysis of ore at Queen's.

## CONTRIBUTED.

[The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents, but only for the propriety of inserting them.]

#### POETRY VS. ESSAYS.

WE have had for some weeks now that mournful cry of the Editor for more poetry ringing in our years, but alas, with little or no response. And why is this ? Is it not because there is too much drudgery in connection with the average student's course to leave room for any independent work, such as poetry would require ? At least poetry having some slight literary flavour.

This overwork in some classes is only too apparent. Ask, for instance, any student in Moderns how fares it with him, and in nine cases out of ten you will hear a tale of woe and work that has taken the heart out of all his other classes. Other students cry out on essay writing. There can be no doubt essays are, in a way, very helpful, especially as an aid in a difficult subject, but it is quite possible to have too much even of a good thing ; and the student who averages two or three essays a week is not likely to be in a poetical mood during that period. If students of other Universities write poetry of merit during their college terms, I can only say their work must be very different from ours.

If we look into the history of literature, I think we will find there very few men who, during their college life, did any "grind" work and wrote good poetry too. Many poets, as Byron and Shelley, did a vast amount of miscellaneous reading, but little of anything else. Few poets ever took a degree from a University, and those who did produced but little poetry during their course. Wordsworth is an exception to this, but Wordsworth's poetry of that period is very poor stuff indeed.

In support of my theory I am willing to wager considerable, that if any one of the Professors will allow a poem for the JOURNAL as an option for a compulsory essay, you will have such an overflowing amount of poetical literature that you will really need to do nothing but smile for the rest of the year. Just think of how much a single individual's contributions might amount to. I, for one, have written just 44 essays this session—34 too many, I think.

## EXCHANGES.

**W**E have held *King's College Record* over for several weeks, intending to notice it at some length, but have been unable. As it will be too late if we delay any longer, we have to be content with saying that the December and January numbers are good in every way.

We are glad to say that we were somewhat too hard upon *The College Rambler* when we noticed it some weeks ago. That is, while that particular number fully deserved our censure, those we have since received show that it was the exception rather than the rule. The issue for January 30th is excellent, the editorials being especially good.

Dalhousie College *Gazette* for February is excellent. The *Gazette* fully represents all branches of the University—Arts, Medicine and Law—a course of action which our own JOURNAL would do well to copy. The history of the football team is continued; we hope that those above will follow the *Gazette* in this also. Why the article on William Blake should be called a fragment we know not, for it seems to us the best and most complete judgment on him we have seen; complete, of course, in the *multum in parvo* sense.

The Presbyterian College *Journal*, Montreal, is always welcome. The Symposium, which is at present discussing current unbelief, and which has previously had articles on that subject by our own Principal and the Rev. James Barclay, contains this month the opinions of Sir William Dawson. With all due respect to the learned Principal of McGill, it is not equal to the other two. Why should Sir William say that "Common sense shows that belief in Robertson Smith, Driver, and Wellhausen implies a corresponding (I do not say absolute) unbelief in Moses and Jesus Christ." A belief held by so many good and eminent men, and supported by so many strong arguments, is not to be dismissed so summarily. Professor Campbell, in his "Talks about books," is also very severe on Cheyne and Driver, especially the former. Professor Pollock, of Halifax, contributes an able article on "Was Luke inspired?" a question to which he returns the wise answer that it is a matter of opinion. The article on

"Physical Culture" is excellent. As the author truly says, in that respect we are far behind the American Colleges.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### ASSAYING, ETC., IN THE SCIENCE HALL.

**T**HE variety of work done in the Science Hall shows how much needed this addition to the University was. We must reserve for another issue an account of the Classes in Chemistry, but the other day we asked Mr. Nicol to take us over his special department and let us see what has been added this session.

**A**ssaying—He first showed us the Laboratory supplied with three wind furnaces, one muffle furnace, built on the plan of Plattner's Freiberg furnace, a charcoal furnace for cupelling, i.e., the process of separating the lead from the silver and gold. The muffle furnace is fired from the side, an improvement suggested by Prof. Dupuis, to avoid the discomfort to the assayer from standing in front and gazing into blazing heat. In these furnaces practical assays of gold, silver and lead ores can be made. Copper, nickel and cobalt ores are assayed by electric methods. For these, batteries of Meidinger's cells and Bunsen's cells are provided, and eventually for the fire assays gas furnaces may be erected.

**B**low-piping—For this a room is specially provided, where practical instruction is given. Apparatus has been secured from Freiberg, from the firm of Hildebrand & Co., of the very best quality. This firm is celebrated all over the world. Several students are already taking this course.

**M**ineralogy—Practical instruction is provided in the determination of minerals. Students have access to collections of ores from the vicinity and elsewhere, in order to make themselves familiar with the physical properties of minerals. The aim is to make the instruction as practical as possible, to fit men to be prospectors.

**M**etallurgy—Mr. Nicol at present has his hands full, but if a tutor were provided he could undertake next session classes in Metallurgy, or the science that deals with the occurrence of ores and the methods of smelting them.

It is cheerful to see the great advance that Queen's is making on the Practical Science side, now that her equipment in Literature, Philosophy, Classics, Mathematics and Physics has been completed.

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### ELECTRICAL FITTINGS IN THE SCIENCE HALL.

Subsequent to the gift of a dynamo to the Science Hall by the Edison Electric Company, whose headquarters for manufacturing in Canada are in Peterboro, there came a gift of a rheostat. Recently Mr. J. M. Campbell, electrical engineer, has fitted up the dynamo, connected it with the gas engine by means of pulleys and shaft, run wires to the electrolyser and lecture room, and arranged a number of incandescent lights in circuit in order to test the suitability of the engine for electric lighting. Dr. Goodwin can now provide a store of fifty or sixty gallons of oxygen and of hydrogen, which can be drawn upon for experimental purposes. If the tests prove successful, the Science Hall will be lighted by electricity. Mr. Campbell has attended personally to this work and deserves warmest thanks for his liberality and public spirit.

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### MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Last Saturday the regular meeting was held. There was a lengthy discussion as to the best means to be adopted for answering questions which would be raised by students doing mission work during the summer. As questions were already coming in to the committee appointed, it was decided that there should be an informal discussion of the difficulties at the next meeting.

E. C. Currie gave a specially encouraging report of the field in Manitoba in which he laboured last summer on behalf of the Association.

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### THE PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS.

The subject of the address last Sunday afternoon was "Revelation and its interpretations." The Principal pointed out that the facts of the revelation are of much more importance than the records of these facts. Men may dispute about the authorship of a book or about the interpretation of the record. But about the facts there can be no dispute, and they are the

important thing, as upon them our spiritual life depends. Those who are satisfied with the traditional view of Scripture may yet, provided they get beyond the words and rest upon the facts, join hand in hand with the critical scholars who think they are establishing the facts upon a firmer foundation. Christ's life, the centre of all history, and the prior revelations to Israel which it presupposes are such facts. The call of Abraham extended the worship of Jehovah from being the religion of a few individuals to be the religion of a family; the Exodus, that stupendous miracle by which a nation of slaves with no power except their faith in God marched out and conquered a country which in the middle ages the force of all Europe could not capture, founded a nation whose existence depended on their loyalty to Jehovah. Centuries later this national religion was expanded in christianity into the religion of humanity. These and such as these are the facts of revelation, and upon them criticism has no effect. But in no case was the revelation connected with its record in Scripture, and generally the Scripture was not written until long after the revelation. Besides history we have present facts for the foundation of our faith. The word of life handed down to us through the generations connects us with the living Christ who rested upon Moses and the prophets. Therefore, when there is controversy about the record or interpretations of it, we should hold our judgement in suspense and rest upon the unshaken facts sealed by the Spirit of God.

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### MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this Society on Monday, Mr. Connolly occupied the chair and opened the proceedings with a short address in French. As it was decided to hold no more meetings this session the retiring officers presented their reports, and were each accorded a hearty vote of thanks by the society. Pres. O'Shea, in particular, was highly praised for his work in the society and received its best wishes for his future success. It was decided to elect the President for next session in order that he might arrange for meetings as soon as the College re-opens. Mr. F. R. Anglin was the unanimous choice, and to judge from his work as Secretary and from the interest he has mani-

fested in the society, the appointment is certainly the best that could have been made.

Of the interesting French programme that followed, a reading by Mr. R. W. Asselstine and an amusing dialogue from Moliere by Messrs. Anglin and Claxton were most enjoyed. After hearing the critic's report the society adjourned.

#### Y. M. C. A.

Last meeting was well attended and much enjoyed by all present. The leader, F. E. Pitts, '95, gave a very carefully prepared address from Isa. xxvi: 3: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee."

#### HOCKEY.

The match with Osgoode Hall last Saturday evening excited more interest than any other this season. And it well deserved it. The close score of three goals to two in favour of Queen's very fairly represented the playing, which was fast and furious from start to finish. The teams were: Osgoode Hall—Goal, J. H. Senkler; point, Swabey; cover-point, Boys; forwards, E. C. Senkler, Kerr, Smellie and Moran. Queen's—Goal, Giles; point, Curtis; cover-point, McRae; forwards, Rayside, Cunningham, Waldron and Campbell. Mr. C. Strange made a most excellent referee.

Queen's started the game with a rush and scored twice in quick succession. Afterwards the playing was very even, each team scoring one more goal in the first half. In the second half Osgoode scored once and each team scored a goal which was not allowed. Although the match was very close and exciting the play was not of the first class. Smellie, though sometimes very rough, played far the best game on the ice. The other Osgoode men played very creditable games, and individually almost equalled the Queen's men, who won through their superior defence and superior combination. Considering that this is the first year for hockey at Osgoode, their team gave a very good account of itself indeed, and there can be no doubt they will be well to the fore next season. J. H. Senkler in goal and Smellie, E. C. Senkler and Kerr among the forwards especially distinguished themselves. The Queen's team did not play nearly so clean a game as the week before, but several of the

players went in for shinney from the start. If Queen's is ever to beat Ottawa or any other club like it, the men must learn to hold their sticks properly and do no slashing. Excepting in this respect they played very well. Curtis played a very strong game. Among the forwards Rayside's body-checking was the feature. Cunningham and Campbell were too much handicapped by their opponents to do brilliant work. But Waldron played an even better game than usual. A large crowd was present and applauded impartially.

\* \* \*

On Tuesday Queen's defeated the Athletics in a match for the championship of the city by a score of 13 to 0. After the first few games the Athletics gave up all attempt to score and crowded about their goal. Queen's now possesses the flags given by the Kingston Skating Rink.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

The Choral Club hope to give a high class entertainment in Convocation Hall before the end of the present month. Watch for the date.

On Saturday of last week Dr. Goodwin delivered a lecture on "Water Analysis." The boys say it was intensely interesting and full of useful information.

Those students who are not in the habit of attending the Principal's Bible Class can have little idea how great a treat they are denying themselves. Of the various services and classes open to us on the Sunday, the Bible Class certainly takes first place for the Bible student.

E. B. Echlin, M.D., returned from his course in London, Eng., seemed quite at home last week as he greeted his old chums about the College halls. No more foot-ball for Ed. now.

The photograph craze is getting to be a positive nuisance. As the spring exams. approach the Saturdays of most graduating students are passed in the photograph gallery or in preparations for the numerous sittings which are called for by the demands of the time. We would propose that the Alma Mater Society purchase a camera for the benefit of College societies and clubs, and then students would have to pay merely for the developing and mounting.

A number of the students gave a song service in Williamsville Methodist Church last Sabbath night.

We have been wondering why the University services on Sabbath afternoons are not held at 4 o'clock instead of 3. A large number of people who are engaged in Sabbath School work are denied the privilege of listening to this series of sermons which in many ways is excellently adapted to their highest needs.

The Concursus made their annual visit to Sheldon & Davis', and have thus taken their place amongst the immortals of fame.

Everyone is asking "What's the matter with the Cadets?" We have been earnestly engaged in trying to find out, but so far have utterly failed.

We can understand how the Cadets or anyone else could feel inclined to take up the cause of a visiting as against a team of Queen's. But what we can't understand is, why the Cadets feel called upon to do it in every single case. No matter who or what team is pitted against Queen's they may be sure of hearty sympathy from the students of the R. M. C. This seems a little too one-sided to be just. However, all who know the circumstances will see through the matter on a little careful reflection. Out of deference to the Cadets we will desist from stating the conclusions.

During the last few weeks several meetings have been held in Divinity Hall. Jno. Sharp has been elected Valedictorian for '92. The graduating class will be photographed to-day, wind and weather permitting.

The Class Society of '89 held a meeting last Thursday night. There was a very good attendance, and they unanimously agreed to have a dinner at their regular meeting in April, when several important points in the constitution will be discussed. The class baby was also received.

We hear the Royal rink wishes Queen's to play a hockey team from Montreal. Can't state particulars.

Students desiring mission fields and interested in summer work are seen anxiously scanning the bulletin boards as the middle of March draws near.

The Principal thinks seriously of equipping a wash room and toilet in connection with the Divinity Class Room. Students who reserve the paring of nails, &c., for the lecture hour will be delighted with the arrangement.

Prof. Watson is again confined to his house by a relapse of his recent illness.

John says we are going to have an early spring.

All the divinities are giving ten minute addresses, without manuscript, in Convocation Hall.

D. G. S. Connery has given the Winnipeg *Free Press* to the curators of the reading room. We are certain that the column "Teachers Wanted" will be well studied.

The members of the graduating class in Divinity Hall have been instructed to appear before the powers that be, to undergo the necessary preliminary examination before being licensed to preach. We wish the boys success.

All copies of "Queen Esther" have been called in and no notice of practice has appeared since Monday. Does this imply that the Choral Club has ceased to be?

Although Prof. Watson has partially recovered from the effects of his recent illness he has been able to take only a part of his work during the past week.

According to its constitution the Arts Society will meet on the last Tuesday in March to receive and consider the report of its executive committee. The members of '93, '94 and '95, whose fees are yet unpaid, should attend to this matter at once, as otherwise their names must be reported at the general meeting.

The Queen's College Missionary Association has requested Dr. Robertson to designate four fields in the North-West, to which it will appoint students for the summer.

Students desirous of securing mission work during the summer have been requested to hand in their names with all necessary information to the Secretary of the Missionary Association. Queen's should send out a strong force this year.

**PERSONAL.**

**W**E notice with regret the death of Dr. Dugdale, Montreal. He graduated from the Royal many years ago, and always in his life and work did honour to his Alma Mater.

W. S. Morden, '88, has entered into partnership with a prominent Belleville lawyer.

Jack Sherlock, a former student, has removed his music store to more commodious premises on Wellington street.

Rev. W. H. W. Boyle, B. A., is at present at Colorado Springs, California, having been compelled to give up his charge at St. Thomas through the loss of his voice. It will be some time before his voice can be restored.

Malcolm McKenzie, M. A., is at present studying law at Calgary, N.W.T. The western climate has quite restored his health.

W. G. Bain, B.A., Barrister, Solicitor, etc., has opened an office in Winnipeg, Man. We wish him success.

News has reached us that the Rev. H. A. Percival was married a short time ago. We have not yet received our allowance of cake. We wish the young couple all manner of success.

**DE NOBIS.**

**A**BEGGING letter, asking for a pair of cast-off trousers, closed pathetically with these words: "So send me, most honoured sir, the trousers, and they will be woven into the laurel crown of your good deeds."—*Owl.*

Prof.—Why is it that exams. are always formidable, even to the best prepared?

Soph.—Because the biggest fool can ask a question the wisest man can't answer.—*Ex.*

Inquisitive Freshie—Why does Jimmie McDonald wear spectacles?

Senior—Because he is the seer of '92.

North Williamsburg line! Now you're shouting! Crooked road, bad connexions, stop over allowed at C. P. Junetion. Good refreshments and whole-souled companions along that line. Try it, boys.—[A. Gr-h-m.

Dr. Robertson—".... But if you cannot leave your College chums for one session out of the seven for the sake of mission work in the North-West, what are you going to do when you graduate? Will you not then have to leave them altogether?"

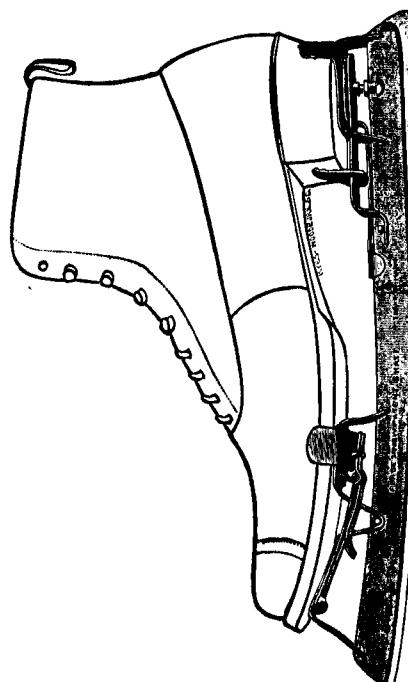
J. B.—"Why, then we can take our chum with us, doctor."

That's the time I caught you with your coat off.—[D. C. P-rt-e-s.

One more unfortunate,  
One more has tumbled,  
Wildly importunate,  
Stopped she and stumbled ;  
Fashioned so slenderly,  
Lift her up tenderly,  
Think of the woe of her,—  
That will suffice ;  
Now brush the snow off her  
That hid the ice.—*Ex.*

My love is like the lily,  
So beautiful, so fair ;  
She bears herself so daintily,  
With such a queenly air.

But as I am a poor man,  
To love her is a sin ;  
Alas! the lily toils not,  
And neither does she spin.—*Ex.*



SIDE VIEW ATTACHED TO BOOT.

(Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent  
Hockey, Skeleton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.

# ⇒ QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL. ⇐

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A n amusing but suggestive incident occurred last week in connection with the Presbyterial examination of candidates for the ministry. As usual the examining committee met to examine third-year men in Theology, before asking the Synod "for leave to take them on trial for license." Among the students both the meaning of and authority for this preliminary examination had for some time been questioned. Accordingly when the committee met last week they were asked to show the authority for it in the book of "Rules and Forms of Procedure." To the embarrass-  
ment of the committee the authority could not be found! Rip-Van-Winkle-like they found that a new era had dawned in this respect some years ago with the printing of a new edition of the book. However they good-humoredly submitted to being non-suited by the students, and decided to forego the luxury of an examination, taking in its stead an "interim certificate" from the senate of Divinity Hall. So this terrible bug-bear to the final year divinities, coming annually and imperiously commanding all regular college work to be laid aside in the busiest part of the session, has become a ghost and vanished. No wonder Divinity Hall has been so boisterous of late. Congratulations!

\* \* \*

One thing more, however, remains possible for the present examining committee to do to merit the everlasting gratitude of all concerned. The majority of the men who will come before them for "trials for license" will hold degrees in Arts and testamurs in Theology. Now the book of "Forms and Rules of Procedure," Sec. 236, reads: "The Presbytery may accept any one or all of the discourses which the student delivered during his course and which were approved by his professor." Sec. 237: "The Presbytery may dispense with examination on any subject if they are already fully satisfied with the proficiency of the applicant." Hitherto it has been the custom to submit all candidates, whether they held degrees and testamurs or not, to a written examination in the subjects covered by their course in the University and Divinity Hall. But why is this necessary? Surely the Presbytery should be "fully satisfied with the proficiency of the applicant," when he presents the credentials of a university and college recognized by the General Assembly of the church; and surely the examinations conducted by professors are as thorough tests of scholarship as those imposed by ministers in subjects in which they are often not even honour graduates. The anomaly has actually happened in Kingston Presbytery of a minister who was himself a pass-man in a certain department attempting to examine an honour graduate in the same department, rather than take his university standing.

But we feel sure that the present committee are wiser men; and that "having put their hand to the plough" of reform, they will not look back until the Kingston Presbytery recognizes fully the credentials of the university under whose shadow it sits.

\* \* \*

A truth has generally two sides, and it is always well to bear this in mind. It does not follow, however, that it is always necessary to insist upon both sides with equal emphasis. Very frequently one side is so universally re-

cognized as not to require statement at all. In such a case it may be advisable to draw attention to the other side, not with any desire to make it the more prominent, but merely to remind ourselves that it exists and that there may be a danger of carrying the opposite to an extreme. In doing this it should not be held necessary to enlarge upon the side which is admitted. Nor even to express carefully the *via media* to which it is sought to direct attention. Aristotle, if we remember rightly, says that if we would hit upon the *mean* we should aim at the extreme opposed to that to which we are naturally inclined, just as we straighten bent sticks by bending them in the opposite direction. Thus, when we ventured to suggest two weeks ago that lady students should have the option of a course in music or art, we did not at the same time urge that all the courses open to them at present should remain so because we did not think that any person had any doubt about this. Yet one of our irate sisters writes, accusing us of trying to palm off on them an inferior education, and expressing their resolve to have as thorough a course as men. All this we are very glad to hear, but we never doubted or disputed it. We had no more thought of compelling them "to rest content with the superficial knowledge" to be obtained by a course in literature, art and music than of compelling them to take the honour course in mathematics. But we do not see why the two courses should not be on a par. There are some ladies who would find the honour mathematics more pleasant and more profitable, and, we have no doubt, there are others who would prefer the course in literature and art.

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## LITERATURE.

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### MY LOVE.

I FAIN would write a song of love,  
A song of my true love for thee,  
That might thy sweet compassion move,  
And make thee kindly smile on me.

But it has all been said before,  
All said before, and better far;  
Nor can I add one thought the more  
To those who the great masters are

Of song. And yet I know full well  
There is a love within my breast,  
Deeper, if it I could but tell,  
Than any poet has exprest.

And that one thought without a voice  
Has haunted every poet's rhyme,  
Since the first lover made his choice,  
Through each succeeding lapse of time.

CLASS POET '93.

---

We give below the first and last paragraphs of an article on "Our English Cousins," taken from the *Niagara Index* of Feb'y 15th. We assure our readers that we do not in the least change the sense of the article by excerpting the middle portion.

"Let us disown the relationship. It is high time for America and Americans to cut loose from the degrading sycophancy to which the accident of common blood has subjected us. Too long have we betrayed our manhood in bowing obsequiously to a nation from which our country is said to have been peopled, but from which we may expect nothing but lordly contempt whenever it is safe to be contemptuous. England may have some right to style herself our Mother country, but we have always had reason to regard her as the worst of proverbial stepmothers, cruel, jealous, and designing. She sought our life in the Revolution; she tried to cripple us in the war of 1812, she conspired against us in the war with Mexico, she exulted over the prospect of dissevered States and a broken Union when the Civil war between the North and South brought her privateers, her secret emissaries, her gold, and her never failing corruption to our shores, that as a nation more powerful than herself, we might be wiped entirely from the map. And yet, our Anglo-maniacs bow low, and while offering the bad-smelling incense of flattery, they cry out, 'All hail! great mother England; we would rather have thy marble smile than the applause of our own countrymen; we had rather receive from thee the latest fad in dress or nonsense than be what our sacred Constitution styles us, free and independent.'"

"We do not antagonize this English imposition because England has been cruel to Ireland, because she has enslaved India, because she is behind Chili in our present controversy, but because she has dared to sneer at our

country and its citizens as low-bred, vulgar, and beneath consideration. We may be home-spun, but we are honest; we may be the offspring of plebeians, immigrants, but our stock is clean from generation to generation; we have no royal family, and thank God that we have not. We have good manners, Americans; we have wealth enough to feed all impoverished blue-bloods in effete Europe; we have brains that are the envy of all England; we have security and happiness, and an ease of living unknown to the miserable subjects who pay with drops of blood the exactions of royal tax-gathers; our daughters are fairer, our sons are more manly than anything that England, the cradle of dudedom, can afford. We have a army of twenty millions, but the members stay at home and mind their own business as good citizens until they are called into the field; we have a navy that cruises for pleasure until it is called to bombard in defence of our flag and our honor. What more do we want? Let us pray for one another that we may all have sense, and to our evening litany let us add: 'From our English cousins, O Lord, deliver us!'

It is probably needless for us to say that this is the most forcibly feeble specimen of American bluster that we have seen for some time.

#### DRIFTING.

How I love to lie in my pulsing boat,  
And drowsily drift and dream,  
Where the sheen of the lilies as stars afloat  
Is mirrored in the stream;  
And the clouds that rest in the golden west,  
Have the woof of a poet's dream.  
  
How softly the shadows creep out and apart  
Like ghost of a dying day!  
While a breath from an upland meadow's  
heart  
Is sweet with the new-mown hay,  
Till it turns to a breeze 'mid the rustling trees,  
And shudders and dies away.  
  
Then little by little the stars peep out  
Till their splendour fills the sky;  
And the hurrying swallows all about  
Like wraiths go flitting by,  
Through the purple night, with wings as light  
As a passing spirit's sigh.

E. J. M.

#### CONTRIBUTED.

##### MR. EDITOR,—

Will you permit one of the inferior sex (to quote from your courteous correspondent, Quasi-Modo) to give her opinion of your suggestion to the Senate, concerning the pass course for women? "Women's proper sphere is the home," you say. Let it be granted. But you add that the advantages of a liberal education have justice and propriety in her case only when circumstances make another sphere more congenial or necessary. Surely, Sir, that is a very strange ground to take. Is this liberal culture, towards which we all are striving, a matter of dollars and cents, then? Is it only because we may use our knowledge professionally that it is of use to us? Has this higher education no higher point in view than that? You hold that it has for *men*. Then why not for women? If a man's ideal is to perfect as nearly as he may that wonderful gift of God—call it soul, or mind, or intellect, or what you will—is it to be supposed that a woman, with her finer spiritual nature, and readier insight into things, will remain content with half-way truths, or rest satisfied on the outer edge of knowledge while her brothers are pressing onward to the centre? No, my dear fellow student, the time for such a state of things has gone 'forever and ever by.' Music and painting are fine aids to culture, certainly; let us have them by all means, *all* of us; for I have never understood they were peculiar to women. I certainly have a recollection of some few *men* who even excelled in them. Raphael was one, Mozart another. Perhaps you have heard of others.

Then, too, on the other hand, is it not sad to think that sweet, lovable Rosa Bonheur although she painted, and had not a College education, yet never found her "proper sphere."

"Tis true 'tis pity; pity 'tis 'tis true."

Now, sir, as to that lack which will be in the culture of those who press onward to a degree, we have only to say that perfection is hard to reach in this world, but we intend to take the best that comes our way. We have not the slightest intention, no matter how indulgent the Senate may be pleased to be, of giving up the substance for the shadow. We prefer leaving that for those frailer sisters—and

brothers—whose “natural ability or inclinations” unfit them for a regular University course. If this argues lack of culture on our part, we are afraid the superior sex are even more sadly wanting. But after all culture is only a question of degree—whereon critics differ—and as to appreciation, it is a comfort to remember that water is not the only conceivable substance in this world that tends to seek its own level.

LEVANA-ITE.

## EXCHANGES.

**W**E are sorry that *Notre Dame Scholastic* somewhat misunderstood our remarks on “stock subjects” some weeks ago, and we take this opportunity of stating our views on the question. Students who read literary essays are, as the *Scholastic* says, “generally acquainted” with such subjects. Essays on them are apt to descend into a mere recapitulation of such traditional commonplaces, and it was these and these only that we thought should be excluded from College papers. For instance, the *Scholastic* published in the early part of the present volume a series of essays on Hamlet. Some were excellent and would have done honour to any College whatever, others were mere rehashes of the trite judgments that have come down from our fathers, while others occupied a middle position. Now, it is the second class only that we object to. The third is well enough, and the more of the first that College journals publish the better. So too, some weeks ago the *Scholastic* contained an essay on “The Elegy in English,” which we think we were fully justified in calling “a collection of pompous platitudes.” As an example of this we instanced the fact that the writer spoke of “Milton’s Lycidas, Shelley’s Adonais,” &c., (the italics are our own.) Next week, however, came another on the same subject, written in a fresh, natural style, and giving a sound and valuable criticism of our four great elegies. This will, we think, illustrate what we mean.

We have noticed the *Scholastic* several times this year, not exactly on account of its intrinsic merits or defects, but because it seems to have and to be trying to attain to a very high ideal; and we think that criticism, if judicious and kindly, as we hope and believe ours has been,

will help towards its realization, and is, in a way, a higher tribute than mere praise.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### DR. DYDE'S ADDRESS.

**S**PACE will not permit us to notice at any length Dr. Dyde's excellent address of last Sunday afternoon. We can only urge our readers to secure and read it when published. His subject was “The Meaning of Self-Denial.” He began by denying the truth of the opinion, which prevailed in the early church and throughout the middle ages, that self-effacement is desirable for its own sake or that heaven is to be gained simply by foregoing all the pleasures of this life. The highest life does not consist merely in giving up, but in giving up with a view to realizing a completer character. Thus by postponing private pleasure to the well-being of his family, a man attains to a higher character. But this is not sufficient. The principle should be extended to all our relations with others. The principle of business, that one person's gain is another's loss, is false. A man's object should be to make every act benefit all persons concerned. This principle may also be extended to nations. A country's true independence consists in a willingness to accept what is good from any source and to co-operate with all other nations in the uplifting of mankind. To give oneself up to this ideal is true self-denial.

### DIVINITY RE-UNION.

“It went off well”—such was the testimony of everyone who attended the Theological Hall Re-union last Friday evening.

The “spread” did credit to the Hotel Frontenac, and those who surrounded the board abundantly proved their appreciation of good fare.

Unfortunately a few of those who had been invited were unable to be present. The absence of the Professor of Church History was especially regretted.

Though the supper itself was very much enjoyed, and the flow of wit and mirth proved excellent sauce, where sauce was superfluous, yet the succeeding part of the evening's entertainment was still more heartily received. The speeches of those who proposed or

responded to the various toasts were of a high order indeed, while the recitations, songs and sallies of wit, which were interspersed, added much to the enjoyment of all. We are certain this "social reform" will be continued by succeeding classes so universal is the satisfaction with which all regard it.

By the unanimous wish of the members of the Hall, the Rev. Dr. Williamson was invited to the supper. His speech being of special interest to the readers of the JOURNAL we give in full :—

Your present social meeting is, I understand, a new departure—an innovation. It is, however, I am persuaded, an innovation for the better, and has been made at a most appropriate time. The Arts and Medical Students have from year to year had their pleasant social gatherings, but the Students in Theology have until now had none, at least in a more public form. Why it should have been so it is not easy to say, unless this class of students were conceived to be like "Dr. Macknight's Sants." That excellent and learned divine had so exalted the spiritual nature of the saints in heaven as to picture them as wholly absorbed in sublime mental and spiritual pursuits, and as if their bodies were of so ethereal a kind as not to require food for their refreshment and support. From this a waggish lawyer took occasion to hang up beside the entrance to the Parliament House in Edinburgh a figure, such as you may have sometimes seen elsewhere, made by a spot of ink for the head, a single thin down stroke for the body, and branching side lines for the legs and arms, entitling it, "Dr. Macknight's Sants," in the worthy Dr.'s vernacular Scotch, "saints." Whatever views, however, commentators may take in this matter with regard to the heavenly state, it is certain, that even the best of men here below must eat of the bread of earth as well as of the bread of life to live, and fulfil aright their duties whatever may be their callings. And not only so. For the further strengthening of the ties of friendly companionship in their more immediate spheres it is most fitting and desirable, that they should, from time to time, partake together of such social entertainments as the present, and that you, as well as others, should enjoy your feasts of reason and flow of soul, and make

them really *noctes coenaeque deum*, "the nights and suppers of the Divinities."

I must not, however, forget my text, "Our College." Much is comprehended in these two words, and it might be somewhat difficult to choose to what part of the theme to turn in responding to the toast, were it not for the thoughts naturally suggested by the time at which we are now met. Monday last was the 50th anniversary of the first opening of the College, on 7th March, 1842, and, looking through the long vista of years, the happy contrast between its condition then and now at once presents itself to my view, with all that it has done, and is more and more doing for the highest and best interests of Canada. I see the infant university in 1842 lodged in a small frame house, with only two professors, with only eleven matriculated students, (one of whom, your esteemed Professor Mowat, is here with us), with the most scanty apparatus, no museum, and a miscellaneous library of a few books of little or no value to the student. I see it still struggling, onwards and upwards, with varying success, amid difficulties and trials of no ordinary kind, for more than a quarter of a century, until that brighter era of steady and undisturbed progress began which to-day shews its splendid results. And I now behold it housed in a palatial edifice, with its matriculated students in Theology, Arts and Law, numbering 290, and in Medicine 130. It has now a staff of 32 Professors and Tutors in Theology, Arts and Law, acknowledged to be second to none in the Dominion, with apparatus of every kind, and the most refined construction, with extensive and valuable library and museum, while its financial resources have been increased more than ten-fold, though still very far below what its necessities require, and its benefits to the country can justly claim. And let it never be forgotten that this increase to its financial resources has not been derived from any munificent government endowment, or from the aid of wealthy merchant princes, but from the benefactions of friends of every denomination, and from its own graduates, seasons of difficulty only stimulating to fresh efforts and advancement.

And what has been the fruit of all? How much has Queen's done for the fulfilment of her high aims? I can only now touch, and in

a very few words, without trespassing on your time, on one or two points in this wide and attractive theme. Her graduates are now filling with distinction and success important positions in the Church, in Law, and in Medicine—in every walk of life—in Canada and every quarter of the globe. She was the first to establish a Medical Faculty to which Canadians could resort, and to admit ladies to classes and degrees. She has been the chief means of securing the establishment of a common university matriculation examination, and the first to lead in the extension of the work of university instruction to local centres. How much of all this cause for rejoicing is due to the wise oversight of its Trustees, and especially to the ability and energy of our highly valued and beloved Principal, and the filial attachment of its graduates and students, I need not here dilate upon. Above all let us be thankful to a gracious God, without whose keeping the builders of the house and its watchman wake but in vain. Let our prayer, then, ever be, "*Alma Mater floreat.*"

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#### MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

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##### REGARDING THE ELECTION OF A TRUSTEE.

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QUEEN'S COLLEGE, March 15, 1892.

This day the returning officers of the University Council met in the Senate Room and opened the voting papers that had been sent in to the Registrar, (1) for a member to the Board of Trustees for five years, (2) for seven members of Council for five years.

It was found that Geo. Y. Chown, B.A., had received a majority of the votes of members of Council and his name was entered to be submitted to the next meeting.

The following received the largest number of votes of the graduates for membership to the Council :

- Rev. James Cumberland, M.A., Stella.
- John Herald, M.A., M.D., Kingston.
- Wm. G. Anglin, M.D., Kingston.
- Lennox Irving, B.A., Pembroke.
- M. Lavell, M.D., Kingston.
- R. W. Shannon, M.A., Ottawa.
- J. Jones Bell, M.A., Toronto.

The following gentlemen also received a very large vote, Rev. Dr. Kellock, Spencerville; James D. Cranston, M.D., Arnprior;

Joshua R. Johnston, B.A., Carleton Place; Rev. J. Gray, Stirling; Rev. Geo. McArthur, B.A., Cardinal; Rev. R. J. Craig, M.A., Deseronto; and Dr. Day, Belleville.

\* \* \*

The following is Chancellor Fleming's reply to Mr. McIntyre's letter informing him of his re-election to the office of Chancellor of Queen's:—

213 Chapel St., Ottawa, Feb. 18, 1892.

D. M. MCINTYRE, Esq.,  
Acting Registrar

Queen's University Council.

SIR,—I have the great satisfaction to receive your favour of yesterday's date conveying to me the information that at a meeting of the Council, held on the 15th inst., the members were pleased to select me Chancellor of Queen's University for another term of three years.

Allow me to ask you to convey to the Council the expression of my high appreciation of this renewed mark of confidence.

I wish I could feel myself worthy of the distinguished honour which has for the fifth time been conferred upon me by the University Council.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

---

#### THE MEDS. OF '92.

Turn the crank, Dinnis, and bring up '92. No better looking crowd of men ever went forth to battle with the many ills that flesh is heir to. With this introduction we proceed to bid them farewell one by one.

E. J. Lent is popularly known as "Ned," a name for which he has a particular fondness. Ed. is a musician of great ability, and as such has done much to bring the Pierton brass band to its present state of efficiency, while he is as skilful on the piano as in working the slide of the trombone. He has a melodious mezzo-soprano which may often be heard between classes. During his course he has stood well in his exams., and we have no doubt he will make a success of his chosen profession.

T. B. Scott is not a bad sort of fellow or a bad looking chap either. We are glad to learn that someone has promised to look after him after he leaves College and to pull his nose if he does not conduct himself properly. He has filled successfully the position of President

of the Y. M. C. A. for two years and intends to devote his life to Foreign Missionary work. He leaves College well equipped for the elevation of both body and soul of fallen humanity. T. B. has no use for old gold. We wish him a happy and prosperous future.

T. H. Balte, one of the junior members of '92, "But he knows so much." Tom came to the Royal four years ago with the blush and down of youth on his cheek, and despite his vigorous efforts with a razor and other applications his hirsute growth is not yet much stimulated. As Chief Justice of the mighty trinity of the Concursus his bright smile always assured the trembling prisoner that justice would be tempered with mercy. He has won a number of honors in his College course, but we believe the hospital furnished him the best reward for his labor. Tom's future is most promising, and we believe with that spirit of Elevation so characteristic of him he will advance to the front rank in his profession.

E. J. Melville springs from the land where the bodily temperature is 4 degrees lower in winter than in summer, and where the liver is found in the left iliac fossa. Being an Islander it is not difficult to account for his *freshness*. This individual is a great admirer of the *At Home in the Den*, and would have supported Organic Union with Queen's, only he feared that feast might suffer. We are not going to wager, but we will bet \$100 in gold that Eddie can say the least in the most words of any man in the College. Well, Ed. is not a bad fellow after all, and will, we believe, make a successful practitioner especially in diseases of children.

H. A. Adamson, better known as Adam, receives a cable every morning informing him whether he should turn up his trousers or not, according to the state of the weather in London. At first he impresses one favorably as a man of great depth and perseverance, but on examination one is apt to attribute this partly to the learned look which he has acquired by practice. He has made a reputation for himself in a pamphlet on diagnosis and treatment of overgrown toe nails. He has discovered new specimens of the microbe family, and may be seen wandering around the College and hospital probably in search of these animals. We believe that after graduating he intends

to cross the pond and practise his profession in England, and that his highest ambition is to be able to settle down and enjoy a country gentleman's life not far from Birmingham.

Mr. Kelley—alias whiskers—has more beard than all the rest of the class put together. "Of course I very well know" that many think it is due to hyperplasia, but I am of the opinion that it is a genuine hypertrophy due to a diathesis transmitted to him from Esau—"who was an hairy man." Be that as it may, we shall lose in friend Kelley a good-natured, genial fellow, a hard worker, a bright student, and we hope that his labours in the profession of his choice may be crowned with brilliant success. May his shadow never grow less.

W. H. Bourne—Haw! haw! haw! haw! Will we ever stop laughing? We always feel like laughing when under the intoxicating influence of his genial smile. We "displayed our good taste" in electing him as delegate to the Trinity dinner, judging from the way in which he "held things down" on that occasion. We will indeed be sorry when the portly shadow of this "wise man of the East" shall have vanished from the Royal. We wish him success in his profession.

A. E. Barber is one of the most explicit men in the class particularly as to his vocabulary when addressing the members of the *Ascalopian Society*; but his remarks generally bring some watchful student to his feet on a point of order. He is a singer of some ability, but his voice is somewhat hoarser than is agreeable to the ear, and we are informed that, when leaving home, he invariably sings "*Maid of Athens, ere we part, give, oh, give me back my heart.*" Nevertheless, he is a general favorite and we, as well as himself, have great expectations regarding his future career.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

The Class meetings of '94 were brought to a close last Thursday. Since it was the last meeting an especially good programme was presented.

We are afraid the ladies will not thank the counsel for the defence for his kindly reference to them as roughs, &c., in the court last Monday.

'93 held a very entertaining meeting last Thursday. Judging from the sounds of mirth

issuing from the room, they seemed to be thoroughly enjoying themselves.

There has been quite a demand for A. M. S. constitutions this session, which is gratifying, as showing an increasing interest in the society and its aims. The president of '95 is trying to adapt the A.M.S. constitution to meet the requirements of that class.

It is quite amusing to watch the prospective summer student missionaries carefully studying the new map which hangs upon the library wall.

The members of the class in first year honors in Philosophy still meet at 12 as usual, and though they miss the Professor sadly, their discussions of Green are both interesting and instructive. The students in Philosophy have not yet given up all hope that their Professor will be able to be with them again ere the session closes.

The officers of the A.M.S. had a very successful sitting at the photo gallery last Saturday. Some one has actually had the super-human audacity to assert that most likely that was the first, last, and only time that the executive have had a full meeting, and the same party observed that a full meeting would in all probability never be held again. Where is the Concursus?—Ask Yale.

Speaker upon the temperance sentiment in the North-west: "I hold, Mr. Chairman, that the North-west needs to be reformed, and I know whereof I speak."

The annual address of the President of the Alma Mater will be delivered to-night, March 19th, 1892. A short programme is being arranged, and all members (ladies please note) are invited to be present.

"Billiard tables and beer!!" What is going to become of our Theologues?

Boys are beginning to select "ponies" for spring use. Some are at it night and day.

'93 met on Wednesday, the 9th. Some routine business was transacted, a committee being appointed to condole with a lady member of the class who was seriously afflicted with the grip, and then a good programme was presented. Among other things, the class poet read a poetical translation of part of "The Battle of Maldon."

The Queen's Hockey Team, having defeated all local competitors, was presented on

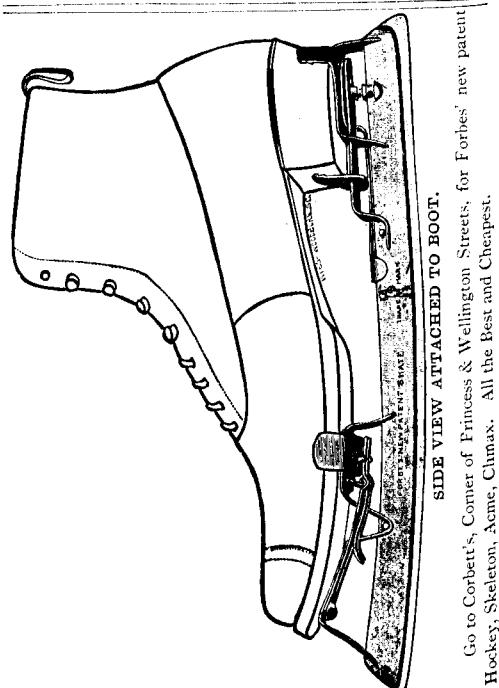
Saturday with the trophy offered by the Directors of the Kingston Rink. In making the presentation, Dr. R. T. Walkem, in a few appropriate words, referred to the very creditable record made by the team during the present season. A. B. Cunningham, B.A., captain of the team, made a suitable acknowledgement of the uniform kindness and good management of the Directors and their staff of employees.

It is rumored that a Psychological Paper of a very novel and interesting character will, at an early date, be read before the Alma Mater for discussion. Ye Philosophers, awake from your dogmatic slumbers and shake yourselves!

"Mr. Chairman, I rise on a question of information. Does the motion stipulate that a typewriter be purchased outright, or merely procured at a salary?" (Chorus of oh, my!)

The Bicycles in the Classics Class Room have called forth the comments of the Professor. We trust that the decoration committee for the last conversazione will not forget to have them returned speedily to their owners.

Why is the side door of the Science Hall always locked? Three students out of every four are sure to get left every time they make an attempt to enter the building.



SIDE VIEW ATTACHED TO BOOT.  
Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent  
Hockey, Skeleton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.

# →QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.←

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No. 19.

## \*Queen's College Journal\*

Published weekly by the Alma Mater Society  
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N. R. CARMICHAEL, M.A., - Editor-in-Chief.  
J. W. MUIRHEAD, B.A., - Managing Editor.  
FRANK HUGO, - - - Business Manager.

The annual subscription is \$1.00, payable  
before the end of January.

All literary contributions should be ad-  
dressed to the Editor, Drawer 1104, Kingston,  
Ont.

All communications of a business nature  
should be addressed to the Business Manager.

THE new calendar was published last week  
and has been carefully studied. No very  
radical change has been made in any of the  
departments, although in each there has been  
some improvement. We think that the new  
schemes are in many cases clearer and less  
liable to be misunderstood than those formerly  
given. This is very necessary for it is extra-  
ordinary what ingenuity is sometimes expend-  
ed in drawing a perverse meaning out of the  
plainest English—when it describes work to  
be done. Our first examination was of course  
directed to finding out what fruit our sugges-  
tions had borne. Our suggestion regarding  
the Classics course has, we were glad to find,  
been carried out to the letter, Homer being  
the Greek author selected for special study  
and Vergil (we notice the spelling has been  
changed) the Latin. Honour students are  
also required to take the papers of the History  
class upon Greek and Roman History; while  
Sanskrit is made optional against one Greek  
and one Latin author. With all these changes  
we heartily agree. While Sanskrit is a very  
important language, well worthy of a place  
upon a University curriculum, it is useful only  
to those who intend to make a special study  
of philology; so that time spent upon it would  
be in a great measure wasted by those who  
are taking the Classics course with a view

to literary rather than linguistic education.  
Our other suggestion, that Senior Philosophy  
should be a compulsory class upon the honour  
courses in Mathematics has not been carried  
out, but we hope it will be next year.

With regard to the other courses, the work  
of the pass classes in Moderns has been cur-  
tailed while the honour work has been increas-  
ed and extended over three years. In Eng-  
lish the work of the senior class has been con-  
siderably increased. The honour course in  
Mathematics has been re-arranged so that  
lectures upon the subjects of the third and  
fourth years will be given in alternate sessions,  
so that these subjects will be treated much  
more fully in the lectures.

The most important change is in the depart-  
ment of Mineralogy, in which subject a com-  
plete course, in charge of Mr. Nicol, is given,  
including Systematic Mineralogy, Chrystallo-  
graphy, Metallurgy, and Assaying. We are  
glad to notice under the heading "Post-Grad-  
uate and Special Courses," that "The Chemical  
and Mineralogical Laboratories afford  
every facility for original research in Chemis-  
try and Mineralogy. Subjects for research  
will be suggested and direction given."

\* \* \*

Speaking of the calendar brings to mind the  
changes which have been made in the staff in  
the last few years. The number of Professors  
in the departments of Literature and Philoso-  
phy has been more than doubled; and the  
equipment of those departments is now fairly  
adequate to their needs. On the side of Practi-  
cal Science, in Chemistry and Mineralogy Prof.  
Goodwin has been relieved of half his  
work by the appointment of Mr. Nicol as As-  
sistant Professor of Chemistry and Lecturer  
on Mineralogy, while the fitting up of the  
Science Hall has provided excellent facilities  
for the practical study of these subjects. But  
although Prof. Dupuis was by no means the  
least overworked of the Professors some years  
ago, he has been left to meet his ever increas-  
ing work without any assistance. All must

agree that it is hardly just to expect one man, however able and self-sacrificing, to take entire charge of the department of Pure Mathematics, most especially when he is engaged in publishing text-books which bring honour to the University. Of course he has the assistance of a Tutor. But a Tutor, who is expected to have at least half of his attention fixed upon studies of his own, and who is engaged for only a year, giving place to another when he is just beginning to have a good command of his work, is not a very valuable assistant. It is true that Prof. Dupuis has this session delivered only ten lectures per week, perhaps not a greater number than the other Professors have had. But while ten lectures in a week in Latin or Greek would only deal with three or four authors, the ten lectures in Mathematics are upon ten different subjects, ranging from the Elementary Algebra and Geometry of the Junior Class to Differential Equations and Quaternions, each of which has its peculiar ideas and processes. The Professor is thus required to keep in mind all the time the whole range of Mathematics even down to minute details. This, we submit, is too much to require of one man, and we hope that the next addition to the staff will be an Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

## LITERATURE.

### TO

**I**N dreams before my eyes they shine,  
That figure and the face divine,  
Oh, would that I might call them mine.  
  
Bright golden locks, from calm clear brow,  
More purely white than driven snow,  
In long rich ringlets gleaming flow.  
  
And eyes whose purity of hue,  
Rivals the ocean's deepest blue—  
Eyes like their owner—good and true.  
  
A mouth, like op'ning rosebud sweet,  
Where teeth like pearls together meet,  
And chin and neck. Ah! Most complete!  
  
A waist so small, one scarce can hold  
His arm from being far too bold,  
That slender waist to tight enfold.  
  
But yet I must not. Why? I'll tell  
You, tho' perhaps you know it well;  
Because she is another fel-

low's girl.

M. Q. V.

### AD PULCHERRIMAM.

Love, thou art fair, yea, passing fair;  
Yet others fair as thou may be;  
Though soft and silken is thy hair,  
Softer and silkier one may see.

Nor can I tell the reason why  
My love shall never cease for thee  
Until I die.

Though sweet and melting are thine eyes,  
Where truth and purity do dwell;  
Visions of other orbs arise,  
Whose beauty passes me to tell.  
Nor do I know the reason why  
My love for thee shall never fail  
Until I die.

But ah, what matters it to me?  
Thy love alone my breast doth fill;  
If other women fairer be,  
Let others love them and they will.  
I love thee; 'tis the reason why  
My love for thee endureth still  
Until I die.

CLASS POET, '93.

\* \* \*

J. M. Barrie has risen to fame with a rapidity almost equal to that of Kipling. A year ago he was known only as a clever essay-writer, while now everybody has read and enjoyed one or other of his books. We hope that he will not write himself out, but it looks rather like it at present. In the last eighteen months we have had "A Window in Thrums, The Little Minister, A Tillyloss Scandal, My Lady Nicotine, A Society for getting rid of some people," and two or three others. He has at present a three-act farce running in a prominent London Theatre, and every month he contributes to one or other of the English magazines a short story. His range so far seems to be limited to Scotch subjects, for "My Lady Nicotine," and "A Society for Doing Without Some People," are at best mediocre, and "The Little Minister" has its charms from Rob Dow, Sneaky Hobart, &c., not from The Gypsy and Lord Rintoul, of whom Andrew Lang well says that Rob Dow is as true to life as they are to the Family Herald. His farce, which we have not seen, has indeed been greeted with a unanimous burst of praise but however good it cannot rank with his Scotch scenes. His most perfect work as yet is "A Window in Thrums," a succession of perfectly cut cameos, presenting at once the purest humour and that deep pathos which always accompanies the best humour. Perhaps in "The Little Minister" the scene where

Nanny is taken to the poorhouse and one or two others reach a higher level than anything in "A Window in Thrums," but these are separate, easily detached pictures, and bear no intrinsic relation to the book itself. And we question, too, if even the scene where the little minister, face to face with death, makes that commonplace, prosaic will that yet causes the tears to come to the eyes and a lump into the throat, is better than, in an entirely different way, "How Gavin Birse put it to Mag. Lownie," one of the incidents in "A Window in Thrums," Gavin wishes to cry off from his engagement with Mag, as he prefers another, and takes with him Tammas Haggart to be a witness. Tammas, in telling the story, says: "Gavin wanted me to tak' paper an' ink an' a pen wi' me to write the proceedins doon, but I said, 'na, na, I'll tak' paper, but no nae ink nor nae pen, for ther'll be ink an' a pen there.' That was what I said." Such a sentence shows that Mr. Barrie must have drawn these characters from life. No author ever invented them. Thrums is evidently as real to him as Simla to Kipling. We hope that he will stick to Scotland, and not trifle with his reputation by writing any more "My Lady Nicotine's," and such Jerome K. Jeromeish performances. Scotland and Scotland only is his home. Unlike his great rival, Kipling, who seems to know every phase of human nature, who, after three weeks in London, showed us in "The Story of Badalia Herodsfoot" the pathos, the poverty, the crime of the east end better than Mr. Besant and a score of others had done in a lifetime, Mr. Barrie is at home only when his foot is on his native heath.

\* \* \*

ON —————.

A singer, I admit but hath his song  
E'er eased the sad, sick soul, e'er dried the eye  
Of secret sorrow, bruised the head of wrong,  
Or woke the heart to listen to the cry  
Of Right down-trodden by the despot throng?  
No? Then, so please you, we will put him by,  
He is a poet? Never! I deny  
He hath a portion of the sacred rage.  
All flowers of speech may bloom upon his page,  
His soft words on my senses idly fall:  
Not having any utterance for his age,  
He hath no power to stir my blood at all;  
So off with him to moulder on the shelf!  
He knows not man, nor any God save self.

GEO. F. CAMERON.

\* \* \*

Shortly after writing our notice of "Laclede" and *Empire First*, we were grieved to find that we had been mistaken in saying that he still lived in Montreal, he having died about two years ago. A friend writing aenent this from Montreal says: "Alas! 'Laclede' that most genial and cultured of Canadian literary critics has passed over to the majority. He was at the time editor of the *Dominion Illustrated*." We are very sorry that such a mistake occurred.

## CONTRIBUTED.

[The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents, but only for the propriety of inserting them.]

To THE EDITOR:

Dear Sir,—On opening the JOURNAL of last week with the expectation of seeing the biographies of the members of the final class in medicine, which were forwarded to the managing editor, nowhere could I find them, but in their place only the mutilated and hardly recognizable fragments of a portion of them could be discovered.

Now, sir, these were prepared with great care and with a desire to truthfully yet humorously depict these gentlemen, not to interest the general public by a few stale jokes, but to be of live interest to medicals and particularly those concerned. Since our humble efforts have met with such harsh treatment at your hands, we deem it unwise to give you the opportunity of treating any further contributions in a similar manner. The remainder of the biographies therefore will not appear in the JOURNAL.

Yours respectfully,  
MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.

[This will serve to explain why we do not continue the notices of the graduating class in medicine. These biographies, when given us by our "medical correspondents," not only were of such an immoderate length that the whole class would have filled between seven and eight pages of the JOURNAL; but several of the points "of live interest to medicals" appeared to the uninitiated otherwise very objectionable. As published they were bad enough, and we fancy that the general opinion will be that they would have been improved by a little further application of the "harsh treatment" to which objection is taken.—Ed.]

## EXCHANGES.

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*The Dial* is a new comer from St. Mary's College, Kansas. We will be glad to exchange, if the *Dial* wishes it. In common with all the Roman College Papers we get, it is cultured and gentlemanly.

*Acta Ridliana* comes from Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines, marked "please exchange." We will be most happy. The March number is excellent.

*Acadia Athenaeum* shows the vim and push that all our Maritime Exchanges have. The February number contains, among other enjoyable articles, one on "American Poetry," which gives short and valuable critiques of the American poets. We do not think, however, that the author is right in including Emerson in his galaxy, and excluding Whittier, Whitman, and Joachin Miller.

The January number is the first and last copy we received of *The Theologue*, the organ of the Presbyterian College, Halifax. We hope that it will continue to come, as, if the January number is a fair sample, it is in the front rank of college journals. The article on Columba, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, is splendid, though it does not quite give our conception of the Saint. We think that there was more of the church militant in him than the Doctor allows. At the same time we have nothing for the article but unqualified praise.

*The University Monthly*, from Fredericton, N.B., comes regularly. The February number contains two noteworthy poems. The Philosophy of Life, written in Hexameters, by Douglas Hyde, LL.D., and "The Succession" in blank verse by D. K. E. The first is well done and sustains to the last its difficult metre. The author ends by saying regarding his system of Philosophy that he—

"never was known to practise it, nevertheless he gives it gratis away to those who hardly will thank him."

The second describes the search of two young brothers for Truth. It begins badly, and the first half is bald and grotesque, but the latter is powerful and imaginative. We quote:

"Then as he spoke, a something golden flashed  
Upon the topmost peak, and, all but mad,  
He cast himself into the depths and tried  
To swim the flood. Half way across he thought  
He must give up the fight, but then truth seemed

To stretch a golden cord between Herself  
And him—Life conquered Death, and he was thrown  
Upon the other shore. Then on he went  
O'er rocky chasms, mountainous defiles,  
And just as he had reached the highest point  
She vanished. Dazed he stood a moment, then  
He died."

## COLLEGE NEWS.

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### A. M. S.

**A**T the meeting on March 12th, Mr. John Miller read a very interesting paper upon "The Canadian North-West," which created considerable discussion. It gave an enjoyable description of the nature of the country and scenery and some of the author's experiences while there.

Last Saturday evening the President read his address, which was upon the history of athletics at Queen's. A summary is impossible, but the address was very interesting and showed that Queen's had a better record in athletics than most of us had imagined. It also showed that there had been an unbroken advance along every line and that we were still going ahead. Messrs. D. C. Porteous and W. Davis also contributed to the programme.

\* \* \*

The report of the auditors of the books of last year's athletic committee contained some remarks upon the present methods of managing our financial matters, which provoked considerable discussion and ended in a notice of motion which proposed to establish a regular system of receipts, etc., to be used by all who have anything to do with the society's money. We hope all the members will give a little thought to this scheme before they come to the meeting, that it may be thoroughly discussed so that there will be no difficulty in carrying out whatever plan is adopted. For that some uniform system will be adopted we have no doubt. There is practically no argument against it and there are many in favour. The expense involved would not be considerable. There would be no inconvenience, but on the contrary a rigid and uniform system would be much more convenient than the present varied methods. While the making of mistakes either intentionally or unintentionally would be almost impossible. Above all it would create a feeling of satisfaction and con-

fidence among all interested, which would make the holding of a responsible office much more pleasant.

#### LETTER FROM DR. SMITH.

The following is part of a letter from Dr. Smith, dated December 29th, 1891: "You will be glad to know that we are in our own home at last. Mrs. Smith came as far as Ch'u Wang with the McClures and McKenzies and I went there to meet her, and we arrived here Dec. 10th, and all has been peaceful thus far. I tell you what, it is nice to be home."

We have one room comfortably fitted up which serves for bedroom, dining-room and all. A little room at one end which is intended for a bath-room is a temporary kitchen with the stove pipe adorning the window. Sad to say the said stove does not burn first-class, and we have to be contented with Chinese bread or 'Momo.'

I have a very nice room on the street which is used as a street chapel and waiting-room, while right behind this is a small room, 10x12, which serves for a dispensary. I am very much in need of a place for patients, and I hope before very long that we will succeed in renting another compound.

I opened the dispensary Nov. 20th, and am glad to say that we have had good crowds to listen to the preaching and a fair number of patients.

You have no idea of the terrible stories the people seem to circulate about us, and the more ignorant ones believe all they hear and imagine twice as much more.

It is so hard for the people to believe that we will go to all this trouble and not expect to gain wealth. Then they think we are made of money, and that we are able to find hidden treasures, and every little mound or heap of dirt in the neighborhood is carefully guarded from the 'foreign devils' for fear they will take silver out of them. Then the fools after all will say the foreigner has taken silver from some of them in the night although not a particle of earth has been disturbed.

The old man Chou (pronounced Joe) has been here now for over a month studying very faithfully, and his son has been back and forth several times for a few days at a time.

Mr. McGillivray and Mrs. Smith and I with our boy, Cameron, are the only foreigners at

Hsin Chen. We expect the McVicars will move in early in March. Mr. McGillivray goes out to the surrounding villages every day and sometimes is away for four or five days at a time. At such times I have to teach, preach and dispense as well as do all the squabbling myself. Don't be alarmed—every little bargain that is made is the cause of a great amount of talk and wrangling, and what would be settled in five minutes at home often takes five hours here.

I am happy to be at work. This leaves us in good health. May you all have a very happy new year."

#### Y. M. C. A.

Last Friday evening the chair was taken by Mr. T. J. Thompson, who introduced to the students Mr. H. W. Frost, of the China Inland Mission. Mr. Frost's subject was the testimony of scripture with regard to the future state of the heathen. By quotation of several passages he endeavoured to show that those who did not hear of the gospel as it is known to us are hopelessly lost. Mr. Frost enforced the deductions which he drew from scripture by narrating some of his experiences in China, where he had come in contact with the darkness of heathenism. He had not met any heathen who lived up to his highest light.

The address was pointed and earnest, and from the speaker's point of view was no doubt convincing. Men like Mr. Frost who are thoroughly consecrated to the great work of evangelizing the world are doing very great good. We must thankfully acknowledge that. Still the address of last Friday evening failed to arouse very much enthusiasm among the students present. The cause must be sought, not as some would be inclined to say, in spiritual hardness, but in the very different point of view taken by those who found themselves unable to say 'Amen' to the sweeping and awful conclusions which the speaker drew from quotations from scripture.

We are naturally slow learners of scriptural truths. It takes us a long time to see that we do not get at the truth by wrenching a sentence from the context and forcing it to support a theory which is too often arbitrarily forced from another text. By this "narrow and uncritical method" the most contradictory

theories may be torn from the Bible. But we have gained nothing, rather we have lost.

Now it is doubtful, very doubtful, if any of the "passages" quoted by Mr. Frost when taken in their plain and original meaning, could be construed to mean the damnation of the heathen of the present day. Because certain Gentiles walked in the vanity of their minds in the days of Paul is no proof that all Gentiles before and since are lost forever. In the 2nd chapter of Romans Paul goes on to show that the Jews were just as bad as the Gentiles, whom he mentions in the 1st chapter. Why not conclude that all Jews before and since are also lost forever? A man may establish any theory at all in this way. But there is a "more excellent way" by far to find out the historical setting of a book, and to discover the motive of the writer, and all of the circumstances as nearly as possible, under which the book or letter was written. This is the natural method. We use it in reading other books. Why should we reject it when reading the Word of God? If we do so we shall find, even apart from direct statements, that the whole spirit of scripture yields something very different from the theory that all who have not heard the story of the Gospel are condemned.

#### GROANS.

Now that the "dinner" is safely past and digestion again restored, we will direct our attention to the rest of those men who have successfully passed the last ordeal before the Presbytery. We have mislaid the verses which were intended to describe the different men and in vain have been trying to compose some ourselves. Here is a sample on No. 4:

John D. Boyd,  
From Glengarry,  
In May he'll be licensed  
In June he will—

But we could find no suitable word to complete the rhyme so we give it up. Twice stricken with typhoid fever, John has had a hard time. Two summers labouring along the K. & P. he had much harder, but above these he has risen and now he is soon to be ordained minister of Pine Street Mission. It would take a whole issue of the JOURNAL to relate the work John has done in connection with Pine Street. He has presented its claims

in different ways to almost every man, woman and child in Kingston and surrounding country. He has—but why go on. There is no danger of his success, for already he has let the people see that the men from Queen's know what it means to enter the ministry.

When you speak of John Boyd, you may be sure D. D. McDonald is not far off. Why they played marbles together when little boys, went to high school together, roomed together while in college, and will probably work together during the coming summer.

D.D. is a distant relation to famous Flora, and can handle a claymore, or sing a Gaelic song as fluently as molasses, or porridge. There is no man in the Hall more respected, and to hear him read a psalm or answer a question in the catechism is as inspiring as many a sermon. He has been one of the most devoted workers in the Missionary Association, and has always manifested a true missionary spirit, evidently believing that the real missionary is the one who does "with all his might what his hands find to do." The future is safe in the hands of such men as D. D.

We will now sing the 119th Psalm from the 33rd verse to the end, and while singing Archie Thompson will step forward. We don't know a great deal about Archie, except that he is here, and that generally speaking he has been here for some two years. He is with us but not of us. Most of the time he seems to be lost in "wonder, love and praise." Graduating from Victoria in '89 he took his first year theology in Princeton, finishing his course with us. He is a good student and a favorite with all. When he is not taking notes he likes to tell us of his recollections of Hodge, Paton and Green, all of whom he fondly admires. Wherever he goes none of the three colleges will have cause to regret that A. Thompson's name was inscribed on their registers.

John A. Sinclair, besides being a student in the final year in Theology, holds a lucrative position under Postmaster General Haggart, having charge of the Post Office in the college. John is a remarkable man in many ways and is never so happy as when discoursing to the fellows on Almonte incidents or relating personal experiences of his work in Revelstoke. He has been eminently successful as a student and as a preacher, and carries many

trophies, which tell of his popularity in the fields where he has laboured. In the palmy days of the Foreign Mission Band in Queen's, John's thoughts were directed heathenward, but we understand that for the present he will minister to the wants of our own Kith and Kin.

No. 8 is John F. McFarland, known throughout Canada as the inter-ocean orator. For many years John has occupied a prominent position in Queen's, but the place that knows him now shall soon know him no more. He has always lived a most circumspect life in college, abstaining from all those worldly pleasures that war against the flesh, his motto being "woe is me if I preserve not that dignity becoming the cloth."

Though John has spent the full time at college required by the Confession of Faith, we believe that he intends pursuing his theological studies for a session or two in some of the British Colleges and we have no doubt that he will acquit himself in a manner worthy a son of Queen's.

Daniel R. Drummond, Curator of Reading Room, Tutor in Latin, Treasurer of the Missionary Association, etc., etc.

Space forbids us to speak of the etc. We could fill a whole Journal with an account of his ability as a collector and treasurer for the Missionary Association. He has secured contributions not only from "Dan to Beersheba," but from "Greenland's Icy Mountains to India's Coral Strand," and under his fostering care the association has never been on such a sound financial basis as at the present. It is not in business alone Dan shines, as in the class-room he has few equals, and as a man his influence towards that which is high and noble is felt by everyone who comes in contact with him. Though he will be licensed in May it is his intention to spend another session in Queen's, to take up the other courses he has not been able to overtake. He will then be an ideal all-round man.

James Binnie, President of the Glee Club and leader of the psalmody in Convocation Hall on the Sabbath day, is one of the most genial fellows in the hall. From a physical point of view he is sound in wind and limb, and invariably carries off the prize at "tossing the caber." As a student he has always

occupied a high place, and as a preacher he could give valuable hints even to Talmage. Jim is bound for the North-West. To the land of gold, of golden expectations, entered by a golden gate, has he turned his eyes, where we have no doubt he will help largely to turn the waste places into spiritual gardens and make them rejoice and blossom as the rose. For such men as Jim let us sing the long metre doxology.

Donald G. McPhail, pastor elect of Picton, will ere long be a minister of the Kingston Presbytery. The many things that we would like to say we refrain from committing to print because of his extreme modesty, Donald holds a warm place in the heart of every student, as he has always taken an active part in everything pertaining to the welfare of the College. The people of Picton could not have chosen a more worthy man to minister to their spiritual necessities, and we are sure of his success. We know we are but speaking the sentiment of everyone in the college and many who are not in the college when we quote the following lines :

Now, sir, if ye ha'e friends enow,  
Though real friends, I believe, are few,  
Yet if your catalogue be fou,  
I'll no insist;  
But gif ye want ae friend that's true  
I'm on your list.

#### MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Regular meeting was held last Saturday forenoon. A good deal of time was devoted to the discussion of difficulties experienced by students in the mission fields.

The Association will as usual this year send out three or four men to occupy fields.

J. W. Muirhead, B.A., has been appointed to Kinistino, N.W.T., and D. Cameron, to Saskatoon, N.W.T. The other fields have not been selected yet.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

We regret that we published a note last week which did injustice to the counsel for the defence of the last concursus. We are assured that he did not "refer to the ladies as 'roughs.'" We do not know just where the error arose. The fault seems to lie somewhere between the illegible writing of the reporter and the carelessness of the compositor.

The remainder of the blame must be borne by that convenient scape-goat, the proof-reader. We are also in the dark as to the true reading, which, as the manuscript has been destroyed, can only be restored by conjecture. This we leave as an exercise for the classical students, who aspire to be Bentleys or Porsons. In the meantime we can assure the ladies that there was nothing at all offensive in the remark as originally made.

John has been kept busy lately shoveling the snow off the approaches to the college. It does not look much like an early spring after all.

We understand that the side door of the Science Hall is locked because certain students, presumably medicals, persisted in leaving it open. A notice on the door read that it would remain locked until the students learned to shut it when they entered. This logic seems somewhat similar to that of the lamb in the fable which would not go near the water until it had learned to swim.

Prof. McNaughton has been unable to attend classes lately through illness.

The new calendars were issued last week and were eagerly scanned by the students. Everything in them seemed satisfactory except where extra work is put on the various classes.

Two of our young ladies, Miss Murray of '92 and Miss Snider of '95, are unable, owing to sickness, to attend classes.

The number of students who attended Queen Street Methodist Church to hear Rev. Mr. Herridge may be taken as a criterion of their appreciation of his afternoon address in Convocation Hall. He will always be a welcome visitor at Queen's.

In his address to the Y.M.C.A., Mr. Frost, of the China Inland Mission, dwelt on the darker side of the mission problem, the condition and needs of the heathen, &c. In Chalmers' Church on Sunday morning he gave us a glimpse at the brighter side as he enumerated not a few incidents in the history of the mission in which very marked results were obtained in answer to prayer.

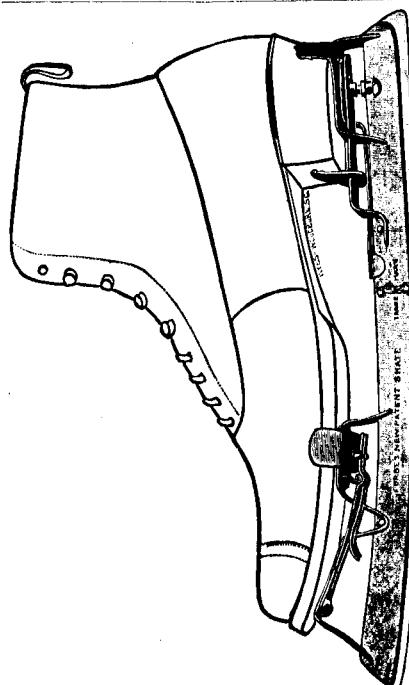
To-night at the A. M. S. meeting Mr. W. L. Grant will read a paper of a psychological nature. We know it will be interesting and would advise all to come who can.

Rev. James Ross, M.A., B.D., of Perth, returned on Monday last to resume his course of lectures in Church History.

Dr. Goodwin has concluded his lectures in Junior Chemistry.

The Senior Year held its last regular meeting on Thursday, the 10th of March, in the English Class Room. A short programme followed the business discussion. The chairman, Mr. Hugo, gave an account of his trip to Trinity, and gave the graduating year enough information with regard to that institution to enable them to talk about it intelligently, if the subject came up in conversation. When you come down to it, it is simply astonishing how little the ordinary college graduate can tell you about other colleges than his own. We become so wrapped up in ourselves that we are unable to see the good there is in other institutions, or to properly appreciate the good there is in our own.

Why would it not be a wise plan for the Alma Mater to look to the delegates for such a report in future years? If the delegate has this in mind during his visit to the sister university, he not only enjoys the visit, but his fellow-students have the opportunity of profiting by his trip as well.



SIDE VIEW ATTACHED TO BOOT.  
Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent  
Hockey, Skeleton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.

# →QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.←

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## †Queen's College Journal†

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**S**OME of the city clergymen and others have recently been engaged in a newspaper controversy over the origin and history of the different denominations. It is very desirable that all should have the fullest possible knowledge of church history, and also that the adherents of each denomination should know the history of the origin and growth of the branch to which they belong and the principles upon which it is founded. But we do not think it likely that much knowledge or edification will be derived from a newspaper discussion. It is almost impossible that this should not degenerate into a contest as to who can best manipulate the facts of history to make them prove his theory. A discussion of both sides of a question is always good; but we can scarcely conceive of circumstances, in which a man is less likely to discover the truth or appreciate it when it is presented, than when he is studying to answer a newspaper letter with which he does not agree. In such circumstances there is a very strong tendency, which we are afraid is not always sufficiently resisted, to refute all our opponent's arguments, whether false or true, if we can find plausible counter-arguments.

We have much more confidence in the value of lectures upon the history of the church and kindred subjects, provided their aim is a true

statement of history and not simply a statement of one side of a debateable question and a few sneers and offensive epithets applied to those who hold the opposite view. But we think that the points, which should be given prominence in such lectures, are not those upon which the churches differ but the vastly more important ones upon which they are agreed.

Again we do not think that the right of a church or a denomination to exist should be held to depend entirely or chiefly upon its history. A much better criterion than that given by the question, "How old is it?" is to ask "To what extent is it fulfilling the functions of a church now?" If a church is not spending all its energies upon the uplifting and salvation of mankind, then, however ancient or venerable, it has no right to call itself a Christian church. On the other hand, if this is its object, and if it is earnestly striving to attain it, its claim to be a church rests upon far higher authority than that of history. It is a very objectionable feature of such a controversy as the present that it is liable to leave the impression in the minds of many that the historical points discussed are really vital, and thus cast into the shade principles of much greater importance.

\* \* \*

The pass course in University College and the comparative merits of general and special courses are still being discussed and receive attention in almost every issue of the *Week*. It seems to be assumed by one correspondent that a special course must be thorough and a general course superficial. We do not think that this is at all necessary. While we attach the highest value to a thorough study of one subject, and while we have the highest opinion of the thoroughness of the honour courses of Toronto University as well as of Queen's; yet it is conceivable, in fact we believe it frequently happens, that an honour graduate should have the most superficial knowledge of other subjects than that of his special course, and no

conception at all of the relation of his specialty to other branches of study. On the other hand we do not see any reason why a general course should be superficial. If a general course does not include too many subjects and requires two years study of each one, a person who has taken it should have a true understanding and appreciation of all the subjects covered, and should be able to read with pleasure and profit any ordinary works upon them.

For a person who intends to teach a certain subject a special course in that subject affords the best training. But a person, who is not going to teach but intends to enter business or a profession and takes a University course simply for the culture it affords, will in most cases, we think, derive more benefit from a general course. We say, in most cases, for we do not at all think this is true of all. But for these it is necessary that the general course be not superficial. Skimming the surface of a subject or cramming it up for examination and then forgetting it will not do good to anybody. But it is not necessary that the general course should involve less thought and less hard work than a special one. If this were really appreciated and to some extent acted upon, we think the difficulty about the pass course would disappear.

\* \* \*

Prof. Shortt's excellent lecture last Sunday afternoon confirmed us in the opinion which we expressed some time ago that it would be desirable to establish options in arts and music for ladies taking the Arts course. We certainly agree with "Levana-ite" that the culture to be derived from these studies would also be desirable for men; but we feel sure that after listening to the professor's lecture all must have been convinced that art and music are not after all so much to be despised as to be called "shadows," and to be left only to the "frailer sisters." But we still feel inclined to maintain that this line of culture is peculiarly the privilege and duty of our sisters seeking higher education. While no one will think of estimating his culture at its money value, yet owing to the fact that the male members of society must be the "bread-winners," they are compelled to keep this professional utility in view in a way that many of our fair rivals need

not. Consequently we think some division of labour between the sexes in higher education would enable society to benefit more than it has been doing by those refining and ennobling influences, which, as Prof. Shortt showed so clearly, come from art and music. Thus, while the means of culture, and the resulting accomplishments of the sexes will be different, yet both may be equally thorough; and at the same time in complementing each other when brought in contact in homes, the two lines will leaven society with a more perfect culture. Since only contact with the beautiful cultivates the aesthetic side of our nature, as Prof. Shortt said, where so fitly and so constantly should all come in constant contact with it as in the home, and who so fitly should be qualified to superintend aesthetic influences in the home as she whom nature ordains to reign in the home?

\* \* \*

Hence by Universities recognizing aesthetic culture by accepting certain standing in arts and music as certified by approved teachers or by recognized institutions, even though they cannot yet endow chairs in these subjects, a stimulus would be given to these studies. This would tend to make these studies not only more general but more thorough, and at the same time would bring a University degree within more general reach of those ladies who wish to combine aesthetic with literary culture. By taking some such action we feel that in this new country, where we are deprived of the public aesthetic influences exercised in older countries by architecture, art galleries, etc., the Universities could do a good deal to stimulate private aesthetic culture to supply this deficiency of our public life.

## LITERATURE.

### A TRIOLET.

**F**ILL up your glasses, boys,  
There's wine and whiskey and beer,  
Away with all that annoys!

Fill up your glasses, boys,  
And let nobody mar the joys  
Of our good fellowship here.

So fill up your glasses, boys,  
There's wine and whiskey and beer.

CLASS POET, '93.

## IN MEMORIAM.

Gone! Into the Deep Unknown! Away  
 From earthly shadows, earthly care and pain,  
 Ah! but from husband, children, who would fain  
 Have had thee with them longer. Heavy lay  
 The grief upon bereaved hearts. Sad day  
 For us, when death's chill hand would not refrain—  
 Nor tender love, nor watchful care detain—  
 And wrung our hearts with speechless agony.  
 Into the Deep Unknown! Yet Faith is strong;  
 We see thee standing at the shining bar,  
 And low heart-music reaches from afar—  
 Sweet muffled echoings of Eternal Song.  
 We long to meet thee on that peaceful shore  
 Where sin and sorrow trouble nevermore.

M. H. F.

Queen's College, March 16th, 1892.

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The *Modern Church* has almost completed the first year of its publication. It is worthy of special notice, because along with several other papers and reviews it is a good index of the religious thought of the day. In being a "journal of Scottish religious life," it is really much more. In our day the best life and thought of one country are soon "grafted into the life and thought of all other countries." This seems to be especially true in the case of the religious conceptions of the present time. It is thus a privilege to be brought into immediate contact with the leaders of thought in Britain by means of such a journal as the *Modern Church*. The generous spirit of the paper may be seen by a glance at its table of contents. Of course some extravagant statements are made by correspondents—this cannot be avoided—but on the whole the facts of the present day spirit are placed fairly before the reader. A very commendable feature is the treatment on the first page of some great artist, or poet, or thinker by an authority. Under the heading of "Teachers of the Century," excellent articles have been contributed on Browning, Schopenhauer (by R. M. Wenley, D.Sc.) Walt Whitman, Heinrich Heine, Hegel (by Prof. Henry Jones, of St. Andrew's), and many others equally good. Altogether the *Modern Church* is an excellent journal, and is very valuable for students and ministers.

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The pleasant rooms of the Y.M.C.A. were filled last night with a large audience assembled to hear Mr. T. G. Marquis, B.A., of Queen's University, now English Master in the Collegiate Institute, lecture on "The Novel." The

mastery manner in which Mr. Marquis for more than an hour handled the subject kept an audience, quite capable of entering into the merits of the question, deeply interested in the varied and original points which the lecturer caused to stand forth as mile posts throughout the land of fiction. "The Novel" was illustrated, explained and criticized by a vigorous analysis of the characters in each class, and the characteristics both of the novelist and his ideals were so delineated that the peculiarities of each stood prominently forth and the lesson to be derived from them was driven home to the minds of the audience in a manner which left no doubt of the ability of a lecturer who had evidently made a close study of the idiosyncrasies and style of most of the leading novelists. With graphic force was brought out many a hidden beauty and many a faithful delineation of character which escapes the notice of the passing reader. With sledge hammer blows the works of such writers as Zola were demolished and their coarseness deplored, while a more refined but even more dangerous class of literature which gilds vice so as to conceal the mass of wickedness beneath was exposed in trenchant terms. The silly novel of to-day, written by equally silly writers, in which lords and ladies figure on every page, and the heroine is the model of perfection, was held up to ridicule, and writers of the Dora Thorne stamp were relegated to the back shelves. The lecture throughout was a scholarly and able one, and reflects much credit on the talent and studiousness of the gifted lecturer.—*Stratford Evening Herald*.

## CONTRIBUTED.

[The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents, but only for the propriety of inserting them.]

MR. EDITOR:—As one who is interested in the well-being of all that pertains to College life we cannot help but trespass upon your indulgence for a little space. There are many societies and organizations connected with the various faculties of the University which call for the support of different sets of students, but there is one society in particular which calls for the support of *all*. We refer to the Alma Mater Society. This society represents the students of Divinity, Medicine, and Arts,

and is supposed to express in its deliberations the feelings of *all* the students of the University. If the A.M.S. is to represent *all*, and to express the feelings of *all*, it is quite evident that it can only do so if *all* take advantage of its existence and honour its sessions with their presence.

The A.M.S. is called upon quite often to deal with questions which affect far more than the small body of students who gather at its meetings, and the results of its actions not infrequently come before the public eye. Now it is all right for an *outsider* to object to an act of the A.M.S., which notwithstanding has appealed to the good judgment of the students who were present at its meeting and who heard the matter discussed, but, Mr. Editor, does it not seem very bad form for regular members of the society, whose duty it is to attend its meetings, to find fault with its action and to call in question the wisdom of its decisions, when they should have exercised their rights as members and been present to hear the discussion of the question to which they find it necessary to take exception? No one can form a proper estimate of the action of a number of students or judge correctly of the spirit of a motion who was not present when the motion was brought forward and discussed.

If the older students of the University would be so kind as to help the A.M.S. on to perfection by their presence, wisdom, and experience; if they would be so good to come to its meetings and take active part in its discussions and debates; if they would do this, we say, instead of remaining forever away and finding fault with its action or writing letters to the Secretary in none too complimentary terms, we, as a society, would not only be much better pleased, but could hope to come far nearer the mark of an ideal College Society which it should ever be our endeavour to attain.

REGULAR ATTENDANT.

## EXCHANGES.

*St. John's College Magazine* comes from Winnipeg, and seems to be fairly good.

*The Roanoke Collegian* is distinctly above the average of our exchanges, having what so many of them lack, culture, and the good taste which marks a paper run by gentlemen. The Feb-

ruary number contains among other articles one entitled "Some thoughts on Criticism," which gives sound advice in an interesting form. It is an essay which every student should read.

*Western Maryland College Monthly* is more mighty than the thirty, but attains not unto the three. That is to say, it does not equal the *Edinburgh Student*, *Lehigh Burr*, and two or three others, but is perhaps the best of the class that follow after these. It is "published by the Browning, Philomathean, Irving, and Webster Societies." While it is somewhat rash for us to give an opinion, inasmuch as we know nothing of these various societies, we would certainly say from what we know of the generality of such, that it would be better for some of them to unite. The subscription price is at present only 75c. a year, which seems ridiculously low, and we are glad to see that it is to be raised. Of the essays, "Ichabod's Besetting Sin," is a little wordy, but good notwithstanding, while "A Flying Trip to Europe," and "Literary Bees and Butterflies" are excellent. We are sorry to see in one of the religious notes such a vulgarity as: "Our services have been interrupted some."

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### A. M. S.

THE meeting last Saturday evening was one of the most profitable meetings held for a long time. The attendance was small, and the business transacted not very important, but Mr. W. L. Grant's able paper was "The Heart knoweth its own Bitterness." This does not give much idea of the contents, however. Mr. Grant narrated certain facts in order to describe a certain character, with whom he professed to be acquainted. He then placed this character in imaginary circumstances and showed the effect which they had upon him. He asked the Society to discuss the correctness of the last part of the paper. The discussion was quite animated, nearly all the members present taking part. The majority thought Mr. Grant correct, though some took the opposite view and some held a middle opinion, while some thought the last position of the person described inconsistent with itself, and others took the same view of

the first state. Mr. Cochrane closed the discussion by drawing from the paper some lessons of warning which were thoughtfully received by the members.

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Messrs. N. R. Carmichael, A. B. Cunningham, J. W. Muirhead, W. H. Davis, A. E. Ross, and W. L. Grant were appointed a committee to select officers for the JOURNAL staff for session '92-3. Their report will be given at the meeting to-night.

Mr. Carmichael's motion *re* receipts was not ready, but it will be brought up to-night.

### '92.

Jimmy MacDonald wears spectacles, is prophet of the year, quarter-back of '92's football team, and an honour man in Classics. He is a painfully hard student, and Convocation, which gives to most of us a respite, is unheeded by him. His holidays, we believe, number two in the year: Christmas, which he considers necessary for his health, and the first of July, which was forced on him by misguided relatives in spite of his tearful remonstrances. He intends to take honours next year in Moderns and English, and then to go to Johns Hopkins.

Charles S. Kirkpatrick is a brother of last year's Frank, and is chiefly known from being critic of the Alma Mater, an office which he has raised to the rightful position it had so long been deprived of. He is also Crier of the Court, and a prominent member of Mrs. Jarley's wax-works show. He rarely stops smoking, and is an enthusiastic yachtsman. After graduating he intends to enter business.

Benjamin Webster is also a yachtsman. If you want to know all about him read the Biography of his brother Charlie in last year's JOURNAL. Ben. also adds the character of politician, and goes it blind on the Conservative ticket every time. He attributes his lofty stature to the amount of pulling on ropes he has done. His intention is, we believe, to go in for a Ph. D. course in Philosophy.

W. H. Davis is 1st Vice-President of the A.M.S., Senior Judge of the Court, on the JOURNAL staff, and a prominent member of the Arts Society, Y. M. C. A., &c., &c., &c. His oratory is stupendous, and will electrify Div-

inity Hall, which he intends to enter on graduating. We are perfectly sure that he will not long stay at \$750 and a manse, but will go on conquering and to conquer. He comes from the United States, and is by no means ashamed of it, though he does object to being called a Yankee.

P. Pergan is a student attending Queen's. He is a senior and comes from Brockville, we believe. He studies hard, and it is said knows lots and lots of history. We have heard that he is rather pleasant fellow. He wears a slight sandy moustache, his coat collar turned up, spectacles and a thoughtful smile.

Frank Anglin is the honoured Secretary of the Modern Language Society, and the way he can twist French out from under that little black moustache is really astonishing. He is a pleasant companion if you do all the talking, and he can get pretty fair music out of the organ in Convocation Hall, which is more than most mortals could do. Though of a retiring disposition he is Clerk of the Concursus, and signs all the summonses in a neat, round copper-plate.

Wm. Easton is President of the Y. M. C. A., ex-President of his year, can talk Philosophy and do many other things, but he can't lie, doesn't know how to talk German or swear in any other way, nor can he dance. He has a terribly solid look in his face and general make up; the girls, however, think he is just too sweet for anything, and when last October he tried to lift Annie Abbott their envy of the little magnetic lady was very touching.

Donald Cameron—Goliath, Milo, Ossian, Kant and Green in one—is four cubits high and gentle as a little lamb. He is an ex-President of the Y. M. C. A., champion athlete of the University, a scimmager of the Rugby Team and a profound Philosopher as well as a Gael. To see him take the high jump head first, or trot leisurely up the field with the ball under his arm and six or eight men hanging on his shoulders, arms or legs is one of the greatest sights on the campus. After graduating he will study Theology.

James C. Gibson believes that "while speech is silver, silence is golden." He has been accused of being a pessimist, but this we are glad to be able to deny. His what-a-sad-world-it-all-is, won't-some-one-bury-me look does not

arise from any dissatisfaction with the existing world, but from the fact that "exclusive devotion to the study of Mathematics has dried up the currents of emotion in his breast." All we can say of him is that he is a most faithful student.

R. J. Hutcheon, "the famous boy-preacher," was noticed last year, but as he was not well enough to write on his exams. last spring, is with us still. He has spent his time this year in skipping classes, inventing ways of avoiding doing any work and cultivating a fine tenor voice in the Choral Club. When not thus engaged he might be found in the gymnasium, unless he was away preaching.

Arthur E. Ross, the genial President of the Arts Society, has divided his time at Queen's between Classics and Foot-ball, and is very near the top in both. Besides developing in these two directions his social nature has also made great strides, and from being a very bashful and retiring lad he has become the representative of the senior year among the ladies. His philanthropic disposition has recently been shown by his desire that the A.M.S. should purchase a type-writer that students' eyes might not be weakened by trying to read badly written notices.

#### LEVANA SOCIETY.

A particularly bright and interesting meeting of the Levana Society was held on Tuesday evening; the subject being "The Leading Prose Writers of Canada." After an informal discussion of the subject by the members, Miss McManus gave a rapid review of the authors and their works, and was followed by selected readings from the various writers. All were interesting and much appreciated, especially Miss Barr's reading from Dr. Grant's "From Ocean to Ocean." Miss Snyder's selection from Grant Allen's "Evolutionist at Large" was finely given, and called forth an animated discussion on evolution in general, and "In Summer Fields" in particular. Mr. McLellan's sketch, "Marie," with its happy blending of pathos and humor, was well read by Miss Fraser, who managed the sometimes difficult dialect with ease and accuracy. Miss Machar's "Stories of New France," and Miss Moodie's "Roughing It" were treated of, and some humorous anecdotes from Miss Duncan's

"Social Departure" closed a very entertaining and instructive hour.

#### PROFESSOR SHORTT'S ADDRESS.

There was but a very small audience to hear Prof. Shortt last Sunday afternoon, but those who were not there missed a rare treat. The subject was "Art as an element in Spiritual Life." Starting from the principle established by Dr. Dyde in his address two weeks before, that self-renunciation is only valuable as it leads to a higher self-realization, Prof. Shortt considered the question, In what does self-realization consist? The prevailing tendency in this country is to give no serious attention to any thing which is not considered useful; and by "useful" is meant relating to the great business of life, which is understood to be the getting of wealth. This tendency dominates our school system, and its influence is strongly felt, even by our colleges. The studies which deal with the higher interests of men and tend to the widest development of our faculties are being pushed aside in favour of more useful subjects or branches which tend to the satisfaction of the primary wants, the wants which tend to self-preservation merely. This is an entirely false conception. Self-preservation is indeed essential to self-realization, but if made an end in itself, its importance vanishes.

Self-realization means the developing of all the capacities with which man is endowed, the lower being subordinated to the higher. This is a work infinite in its nature, and therefore a work worthy of an infinite being. In this is the widest range for moral responsibility, for here the christian principle of self-identification with the good of others has a field worthy of its application. Here not merely diligence in business and honest dealing are required of us, but also so far as we have ability and opportunity our conscious individual effort towards the cultivation in the community of a taste and love for literature and music, for the beauties of line and form in nature and art, for refinement of manners and delicacy of regard for the feelings of others, and, generally, for all those elements which contribute to the beautifying, purifying and elevating of individual, family and social life. The side of the mind to which art appeals is, of course, the

imagination, which is the most potent factor for good or evil with the great body of the people. It is a great defect in our modern education, as a preparation for a complete life, that it takes so little account of art or of the developing of the imagination. Artistic feeling can only be cultivated by acquaintance with works of art. Hence the necessity that our cities, and especially our schools and universities, should be provided with collections of the best products of art. This necessity is at present recognized only in the case of literary art, but a complete civilization would require us to recognize it in the case of all the arts. Also, if the labour and expense devoted to over-satisfying our bodily wants were directed to the possession or production of artistic products, then the homes of the people might possess an artistic beauty and refinement which would have a powerful influence upon the home life, and from the home would soon spread to social life.

#### Y. M. C. A.

The annual meeting of the Association was held last Friday evening, President Easton in the chair. After brief devotional exercises the election of officers was proceeded with, resulting as follows:—

President—J. R. Fraser, '93.  
Vice-President—W. W. Peck, '93.  
Recording Secretary—K. J. McDonald.  
Corresponding Secretary—E. C. Currie.  
Treasurer—R. Herbison.  
Librarian—H. Carnichael.

No better executive could be elected than this, and we may confidently look for a year of great success under its management.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers for their untiring efforts to advance the interests of the Association.

In his address to the students the retiring President expressed his thanks for the kind and hearty co-operation which had always been given the officers in the discharge of their duties.

The reports of the different committees were quite satisfactory.

A suggestion was made that membership tickets be given to all members. The matter was left to the present executive.

It is difficult to see the real benefit of such a scheme. It is advisable to keep the work-

ings of the Y. M. C. A. as free and simple as possible, and nothing would be gained by the presentation of an official ticket to every member.

A question which was debated at some length at the meeting was the part of associate members in the election of officers. Following the example of previous years, it was thought right that *all* members should be on the same footing. This certainly was as it should be in Queen's. Many of the associate members are as truly anxious for the success of the Y.M.C.A. as the active members, and we would be very sorry indeed to have their interest weakened through a slavish adherence to the constitution.

#### ARTS SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Arts Society was held in the English class room on Monday evening at 4 o'clock. Reports were received from the President and Treasurer showing the society to be in a very satisfactory state financially and otherwise. W. Richardson, W. H. Davis and F. Hugo, representatives to Osgoode Hall, McGill and Trinity respectively, reported briefly, making kindly references to these sister institutions.

The executive was instructed to procure for distribution amongst the students a number of copies of the Constitution which was amended on motion, that the Treasurer be elected from the junior year and one committeeman from the senior year.

A special grant not to exceed \$20 was voted to the curators of the Reading Room.

Attention being drawn to the fact that students in Theology and in Medicine had not contributed their due share toward the expenses of the Foot-ball team the executive was instructed to bring the matter before the Athletic Committee, and if necessary to withhold in future the accustomed grant until this cause of complaint be removed.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

Prof. J. Clark Murray, an old and much loved Professor of Queen's, will give the Sunday afternoon address to-morrow. His subject is "Christian and Unchristian Agnosticism." On Monday evening he is to lecture in St. George's Hall on "Alexandria, a chapter in

the History of the Philosophy of Religion." Those who hear him on Sunday will make an effort to hear him again on Monday night.

Dr. Mowat has conducted the Principal's Sunday morning class for the last two Sundays and his services have been greatly appreciated. During this month the Principal will conduct it personally. He hopes to review all the later epistles of Paul before the session closes. The class meets in Convocation Hall at 9:45 a.m., sharp.

Dinners are all the rage now-a-days. We hear the Freshmen are contemplating having one at Tim's.

A kingdom for a cat! is once more the cry of the eager seekers after truth in the Science department.

The Senior year in Arts has arranged for a Farewell Reunion to be held on the evening of April 26th. No dinner for '92 this year!

E. C. Gallup and J. Binnie have been more or less under the evil influence of the approaching spring weather. So far as we can learn they are doing well.

The skating rink has ceased to charm the gay and festive wearer of the gown. The results of the winter's sport to the unfortunate youths who have drunk too deeply of the cup of pleasure will be seen upon the bulletin board Monday before Convocation.

All who staid away from the A.M.S. meeting last Saturday night missed one of the treats of the season. The discussion was more general than usual, and the paper was particularly well suited to bring out points of great interest to all.

The tickets for examination have been raised to \$3.00 this year. Exams. are getting to be quite a luxury now-a-days!

We are glad to see that Prof. Watson is about again, and trust he may regain his wonted strength during the summer months and be in better health than ever by the time we get back next fall.

To-night at the A.M.S. the committee appointed last week to select the JOURNAL managers for next year will give their report. The time for the present staff to make their bow is rapidly approaching.

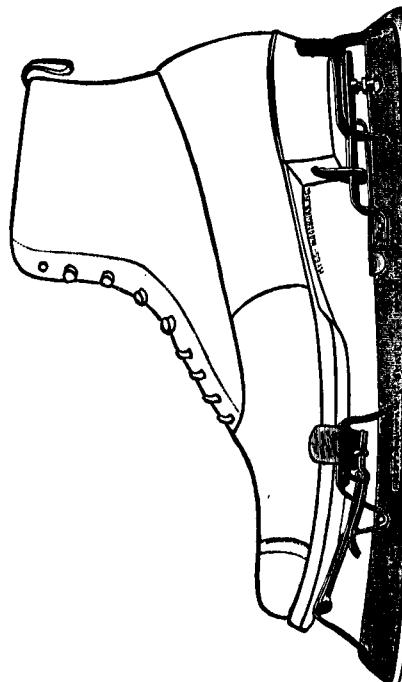
## PERSONAL.

THE Rev. D. McDonald, M.A., an old graduate of Queen's, and for many years paster of St. Andrew's Church, Carleton Place, was recently translated to Dundee, in the Presbytery of Montreal. Shortly before leaving Carleton Place he obtained the degree of Ph. D. from Bloomington University, Illinois.

J. P. Falconer, B.A., '89, is to be sent to the Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, as an ordained Missionary. Since leaving Queen's Mr. Falconer has been studying Theology at Pine Hill.

We have received the professional card of two grads. of '86, Gordon J. Smith and John McEwen, who have opened an office in York Chambers, 9 Toronto Sr., Toronto, under the firm-name of Smith & McEwen, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public. &c. They have also a branch office on Spadina Avenue.

We have learned with deep regret that J. T. Kennedy, M.D., of '91, is now lying in a very critical state at Fort McKavett, Texas, where he has been practising since last fall. We trust that under the watchful care of his mother, who is now with him, he may soon be around again.



SIDE VIEW ATTACHED TO BOOT.  
Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent  
Hockey, Skeleton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.

# →QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.←

VOL. XIX.

APRIL 9TH, 1892.

No. 21.

## †Queen's College Journal†

Published weekly by the Alma Mater Society  
of Queen's University during the  
academic year.

N. R. CARMICHAEL, M.A., - Editor-in-Chief.  
J. W. MUIRHEAD, B.A., - Managing Editor.  
FRANK HUGO, - - - Business Manager.

The annual subscription is \$1.00, payable  
before the end of January.

All literary contributions should be ad-  
dressed to the Editor, Drawer 1104, Kingston,  
Ont.

All communications of a business nature  
should be addressed to the Business Manager.

THE Alma Mater Society last Saturday evening appointed Mr. W. H. Davis editor-in-chief of the JOURNAL for '92-3. Mr. W. L. Grant was appointed associate editor and Messrs. Muirhead and Hugo will retain their present positions as managing editor and business manager respectively. We believe that these appointments are the very best that could have been made, and have much pleasure in giving our successors the benefit of our very best wishes. We have also a considerable amount of advice which we would like to give them, but they will probably show greater appreciation if it is given privately. Mr. Davis and Mr. Grant have been our most faithful contributors this session, and we have no doubt that under their management the twentieth volume will be more successful than any of its predecessors.

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We do not wish to appear fault finders, because we believe that generally things are pretty well done about Queen's. But we must confess that we cannot understand the present system of publishing the results of the examinations, and we completely fail to see its advantages over the system which was employed until last year. By the present method the names of successful candidates in any subject are published in three classes, being arranged

alphabetically in each class. The percentage necessary to receive a place in any class is not known; a person whose name appears in the second class knows—or supposes—that his papers were not as good as those of the persons in the first class but better than those of the persons in the third. We agree that it is desirable that a student should have some idea of what he has done. If the lists were published purely in alphabetical order, a student might feel that the lowest mark was as good as any other, and so avoid any effort to take a high position. But if this be true, what is the objection to the old order-of-merit system? A place in a class is not, it is true, a very laudable object of effort, but it is a much better one than the winning of a scholarship. Only one man in a class can win a scholarship but all may get a place. It is only right that ability and faithful work in any subject should receive recognition. But we think it much better that all should receive the recognition given by rank than that one should get a scholarship and the others no information about their relative positions. Of course an order-of-merit list does not give a candidate any idea of his marks, but the present method does not either—at least, while the meaning of the classes is unknown. Might not a combination of these methods be advisable? To publish the lists in order of merit and also divided into classes, and let the divisions represent known percentages?

\* \* \*

Speaking of examinations, we notice a regrettable tendency which they have to increase both in number and magnitude. Last year the Saturday before examinations was utilized temporarily because in some subjects students were entitled to write upon both junior and senior classes. This year it seems to have been made a regular examination day. We grant that probably this was necessary for honour examinations. Even in the case of these we think it possible to observe a limit. Philosophy and Mathematics for example are

not by any means the least extensive departments in the course, but the examination papers upon them are neither numerous nor long although they give general satisfaction. But we do not see any reason at all why the number of pass papers in some classes should be increased. Two papers each of three hours length should be sufficient for the examination of any pass class. In the subjects mentioned above, the examination has recently been reduced to one paper for each class, and has not suffered in consequence.

But we would like to respectfully urge that it is the duty of an examiner to make his papers short. To necessitate or permit four hours writing upon a single paper is neither necessary nor just. We have no objection to giving four hours time to a paper if the time is not all required for *putting down* answers to the questions; but we do object to papers which could scarcely be answered in the given time if known by rote. We think it would not be amiss if some examiners were required to write out in full answers to their own papers; and we think that, if an examiner could not write such answers to his paper as would deserve 100 per cent in one-half the time allotted to the paper it should be considered too long. We have perhaps spoken more strongly than the papers of the past deserved, but we think that there was good cause for complaint in some of last year's papers.

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During the past few days many things about the College halls remind us of the close proximity of the exams. Sparely attended classes, an almost deserted reading room, the absence in the lobbies of a few who during most of the session seemed to almost live about the buildings, and, perhaps most marked of all, the nervous worried look on the faces of the timid and uninitiated. With the student who has wasted his time during the session and who is worried with "dark forebodings" few have much sympathy. The greatest trouble with most of the idle is that they don't feel as much as would be healthy for them either the worry of an approaching test for which they are unprepared, or the disgrace of failing through negligence. But to many earnest students this is a most trying time. To such we would like to offer sympathy and encouragement.

Those going up for their first University exams, are, of course, naturally more anxious both from lack of that confidence which past success always gives and from not knowing how easy as a rule it is to make a pass, at least in any subject in which honest work has been done during the session. In reviewing, one's attention is naturally most fixed on the mass of details which the mind has not been able to retain, and thus a feeling of unfitness for examination may be produced in the over-anxious mind with perhaps very little reason. The main principles of the subject and the most important of the details are often partly unconsciously grasped. This is often proven in the examination room by the unexpected facility with which a student will often put in a good paper on a subject which he has not been able to review so thoroughly as he would like.

But in order that the best results should be obtained it is necessary that the mind should be kept fresh for examinations. In order that the best results of the session's training should be utilized at such a time, the mind must not be either fagged out by recent over-work, or confused by an attempt to "cram" it with a great load of details which only muddle it in its attempt to retain a systematized grasp of the subject. So we repeat the good advice of the professors, "don't work much during the exams."

\* \* \*

We offer another thought fitted to give comfort to the over anxious. After all what is an exam, but a test—and not at all the best test—of the progress which the student has made during a period of study? The "result" of ultimate value is the development which we have received. The exam. is only a means of satisfying our Alma Mater whether or not we have attained to a certain standard of development. In proportion, therefore, as we value the development, and fix the right estimate on the result of the examination, we will be able to cast off care and say "If the University considers that I am fit for a certain standing at present, well and good; if not it will find me worthy next time." The student who endures a defeat in this spirit achieves a greater victory than he who makes the prize the end. After life, a much more infallible tribunal, is sure to reverse the judgment.

## LITERATURE.

### A SONNET.

The stars are glittering in the frosty sky,  
Rank as the pebbles on a broad sea coast;  
And o'er the vault the cloud-like galaxy  
Has marshalled its innumerable host:  
Alive all heaven seems! with wondrous glow  
Tenfold resplendent every star appears;  
As if some wide, celestial gale did blow  
And thrice illumine the ever-kindled spheres.  
How awful is the night when thus it comes!  
How terrible the grandeur of its gloom  
When, in one visit, recklessly it sums  
Glory a whole dull age could scarce consume.  
Methinks in heaven there's revelry to-night,  
And solemn orgies of unknown delight.

--Selected.

\* \* \*

### AN ODE FOR THE CANADIAN CONFEDERACY.

Awake, my country, the hour is great with change!  
Under this gloom which yet obscures the land,  
From ice-blue strait and stern Laurentian range  
To where giant peaks our western bounds command,  
A deep voice stirs, vibrating in men's ears  
As if their own hearts throbbed that thunder forth,  
A sound wherein who hearkens wisely hears  
The voice of the desire of this strong North,  
This North whose heart of fire  
Yet knows not its desire  
Clearly, but dreams, and murmurs in the dream,  
The hour of dreams is done. Lo, on the hills the gleam!  
Awake, my country, the hour of dreams is done!  
Doubt not, nor dread the greatness of thy fate.  
Tho' faint souls fear the keen confronting sun,  
And faint would bid the morn of splendor wait;  
Tho' dreamers, rapt in starry visions, cry  
"Lo, yon thy future, yon thy faith, thy fame!"  
And stretch vain hands to stars, thy fame is nigh,  
Here in Canadian hearth, and home, and name;  
This name which yet shall grow  
Till all the nations know  
Us for a patriot people, heart and hand  
Loyal to our native earth, our own Canadian land!  
O strong hearts, guarding the birthright of our glory,  
Worth your best blood this heritage that ye guard!  
These mighty streams resplendent with our story,  
These iron coasts by rage of seas unjarred,  
What fields of peace these bulwarks well secure!  
What vales of plenty those calm floods supply!  
Shall not our love this rough, sweet land make sure,  
Her bounds preserve inviolate, though we die?  
O strong hearts of the North,  
Let flame your loyalty forth,  
And put the craven and base to an open shame,  
Till earth shall know the Child of Nations by her name!

--C. G. D. Roberts.

## EXCHANGES.

WITH this number the Exchange Editor makes his bow and steps out. Looking back over his record for the past year he

feels that though in some cases he would like to modify his judgments slightly, he still agrees in the main with them all. One or two journals he would like to have noticed more fully, and one or two less; but then even an Exchange Editor is likely to err. The only thing he feels sorry for is that he did not fulfil his promise of noticing the article in the *Owl* on "Priestly Ignorance," for whether one agreed with it or not it was well worth consideration. For two or three reasons, however, of which laziness was the chief, he has not done so. And so, Vale!

*Mount St. Joseph Collegian* is excellent, being interesting and high toned.

*The Stylus* comes from Sioux Falls marked "please exchange." It is rather late to begin this year, but next fall we will see about it.

*Weatherford Collegian*, from Texas, has a very crude wild-west air about it, but it is nevertheless not uninteresting.

We recommend to the students an article in *The Theologue* for March, on "The Poet of 'Dreadful Night'." James Thomson, though one of the greatest poets of the century, is almost unknown to Queen's boys.

The *Niagara Index* exchange man is carrying on just at present a lively controversy with some contemporary, named the *Simpsonian*. We wish we saw both sides, for the Niagara one is decidedly spicy. The Ex. department of the *Index* is well run, though it occasionally makes the mistake of criticising the staff of a journal rather than the journal itself.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### A. M. S.

TAKING into consideration the fact that spring exams. are so near at hand, the attendance last Saturday night at the A. M. S. meeting was exceptionally good. The business was disposed of with the usual promptness. The latter part of the evening was very acceptably passed in listening to an impromptu programme of readings, songs, &c. Such an hour's diversion furnished a most agreeable change for those who are plodding along in the routine work of preparing for the coming ordeal.

A note was read from a student of McGill, asking for information from our Society as to

the manner of conducting our COLLEGE JOURNAL. The matter was referred to the business manager of the JOURNAL, who was requested to give all the information in his power.

It affords us much pleasure to learn that the students of McGill intend resuming the publication of a college paper. The Presbyterian College has been issuing an elaborate monthly, which, doubtless, has had the effect of lessening general interest in a distinctively college journal. The McGill students have made a wise step in corresponding with leading Canadian and American colleges, in order to be in a position to select the best and most workable plans for carrying out their project. We learn that the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL has not been a visitor at McGill's reading rooms during the past year, but we hope that we may have the opportunity of exchanging next year.

The committee which was appointed to select new staff officers on our own JOURNAL for next year brought forward the following names:

Editor-in-Chief—W. H. Davis.

Associate Editor—W. L. Grant.

Managing Editor—J. W. Muirhead, B.A.

Business Manager—Frank Hugo.

The Society adopted the report of the committee and ratified the above appointments.

\* \* \*

At the A. M. S. meeting to-night, a motion will be brought forward requesting the Society to devote the sum of \$25 to the Dr. Williamson Memorial Fund.

The Curators of the reading room will give their report.

The Freshmen have been asked to favor the meeting with an account of their dinner.

The meeting of April 9th will be made especially interesting, as it is the last before examinations. A good programme will be provided, and a portion of the evening will be devoted to impromptu speeches upon topics of interest. It is hoped that all members will be present.

#### PROF. MURRAY'S ADDRESS.

A very large audience listened to a valuable address from Prof. J. Clarke Murray of McGill in Convocation Hall last Sunday afternoon. His subject was "Christian and Unchristian Agnosticism," and he took for his text John : 1. 18, "No man hath seen God at

any time; the only begotten Son, who is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared Him." He showed that this text made two statements which had appeared to some irreconcileable. On the one hand the text shows that in one sense Agnosticism forms an essential feature of all Christian teaching. The Jewish and New Testament writers and all branches of the Christian church have laid emphasis upon the truth that "the judgments of God are unsearchable, and his ways past finding out." Thus Christian thought as it is expressed in the Bible and as it has been developed in the theology and science of Christendom, recognizes a very real sense in which no man hath seen God at any time. But our text asserts with equal explicitness that there is another sense in which God has been really revealed to men. No contradiction is involved in this; but we must enquire whether there is any sense in which God can be really known. We must do this by deciding, what is meant by *to know*, and who He is, about whom it is disputed whether we can know Him. To define God as an absolute being out of all relation to us, and then prove that this Absolute is unknowable, is not to the point. Besides this a pure Agnosticism is necessarily self-contradictory. Christianity believes that Christ has revealed the will of God to men, has declared not by His teachings alone but by His life and by His death what God would have men to be. To the Christian the teaching of science must be interpreted in the light of the truth which has been declared to men in the life of Christ.

#### ROYAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

M. D. AND C. M.

Adamson, H. A., Ottawa.

Adams, J., Kingston.

Adams, G. T. C., Sydney, N. S. W.

Balfe, T. H., Smith's Falls.

Barber, A. E., Athens.

Belton, W. J., Clayton, Ont.

Berminham, M. E., Kingston.

Berminham, F. H., Kingston.

Bourns, T. C., Addison.

Bourns, W. H., Addison.

Bissonnette, J. D., B. A., Burnbrae.

Denaut, H. D., Delta.

Douglas, H. E., Napanee.

Gibson, J. C., Atwood.

Hare, W. G., Iroquois.

Henderson, Mabel, Brockville.

Jamieson, Alison, Wicklow.  
 Kelly, J. J., B.A., Nepean.  
 Kirk, F. J., B.A., Kingston.  
 Lent, E. J., Picton.  
 Lockhart, A., Kingston.  
 Melville, E. J., Howe Island.  
 McCammon, F. J., B.A., Kingston.  
 Robinson, R. R., Consecon.  
 Scott, T. B., B.A., Belleville.  
 Sullivan, D. V., B.A., Kingston.  
 Skinner, Nellie St. G., Hamilton.  
 Smith, G. H. W., Sydney, N.S.W.  
 Stevens, N. T., Athens.  
 Turnbull, Agnes M., Montreal.  
 Tuttle, H. E., Iroquois.  
 Thompson, W. B., Kingston.  
 Wheeler, J. W., Wolfe Island.  
 Wood, Isaac, M.A., Kingston.

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## UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

*Robson Roose* (1) in *Pathology*—Thomas B. Scott, B.A., Belleville.

*Robson Roose* (2) in *Practical Chemistry*—Walter T. Connell, Spencerville.

*Rivers Willson*, in *Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science*—William J. Belton, Clayton, Ont.

## ROYAL COLLEGE PRIZES.

*Honour Exams. in Medicine, Final year. Gold Medal*—Thos. H. Balfe and Isaac Wood, M.A., equal.

*3rd year, Hospital Appointments*—Robert S. Minnes, M.A., Joseph E. Murphy, Newboro, and Ralph G. Smith, Perth, equal.

*Prize for best Exam. in Anatomy*—George McGrath, Campbellford.

*Do. 2nd year*—William A. Young, Kingston.

## GROANS.

(Concluded.)

Dan Strachan. One might as well try to build St. Peter's on a thirty foot frontage, or paint an autumn landscape in two colors, as to adequately describe the subject of this sketch in the language and space at our disposal. In personal appearance he has changed scarcely an iota since we first knew him. Who wants him to change? We are all perfectly satisfied with him as he is. That "spark of nature's fire," pre-eminently his possession, has endeared him to every student, and secured for him from his fellows many marks of distinction. The freshman at the bar of the concursus, the Principal wrestling with the Jubilee Endowment Scheme, the proprietors of Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works, have each found in him a willing and competent ally. When, a year hence, he leaves Edinburgh, he will be fitted to adorn any Canadian pulpit.

Alfred Fitzpatrick is known as the "old man." The title corresponds badly with his sprightly appearance and the elasticity of his step. It was given him, no doubt, on account of the fatherly interest he takes in his many student friends, and the fatherly advice he is always ready to give them. We do not wish it to be understood that it is a case of "old head on young shoulders," for Alfred is quite boyish at times in manner as well as matter. He is somewhat of a joker, in a quiet way, and we have even known him to be guilty of punning more than once or twice. We do not hesitate to predict for Alfred a bright future. Gifted with a good constitution, indomitable pluck, an expanding mind and other good qualities too numerous to mention he will be well reported of wherever known.

What can we say about James Cattenach? His meekness, which almost pales that of Moses, his modesty which has become almost proverbial, and his silence on all matters and all occasions, gives us little opportunity for description of his College days. We can only say of James what was once said of another good man:—

"Beloved by all he ran his Godly race,  
 Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change his place."

In personal appearance he is a characteristic Scot, and might well be called "Roderick Dhu." As a preacher he is eloquent and forcible, and has the happy faculty of being able to draw all to him by his gentle and kind manner.

John Sharp is better known as the "patriarch." He was thus named for two reasons, (a) being the father of a family, (b) having much wisdom. Well may it be said of him, "All things that John said are true. He never speaks until he is quite satisfied in his own mind that he has something worth while to say, and when he reaches that conclusion he is going to speak whatever the result. There is no better man in the Hall, and time alone will reveal the good influence John has had on the younger and more foolish students by his sober walk and conversation. His class have honored him and themselves by asking him to be their spokesman at Convocation. Then the public will have an opportunity of judging for themselves.

We would like to include Archie Graham in our list, but the Arts men claim him as their own. His virtues are extolled in another col-

umn, so we turn to the last one of the black coats, who is none other than the distinguished Rannie Phalen, the curly-headed boy of '92. Who is not familiar with that character in Dickens' Great Expectations, Pip's father? He and our present worthy have both these distinguishing characteristics. Rannie is a most eloquent preacher, lecturer and singer, and has made for himself a continental reputation by his famous lecture, "An evening with Burns, illustrated with songs by the lecturer." He will be missed in the College and the city, and already can we almost hear the doleful strains of that sad song:—

"We turn with a sigh to the days gone by,  
And the heart that is with us no more."

But scenes must change, and Rannie leaves well equipped to take his place in the world.

Thus have we tried to present to our readers short rapid sketches of the men of '92, who are to leave the grateful shadow of their Alma Mater to take their part in building up a nation, and in shaping the destinies of individuals. In numbers they represent the largest class that has ever gone forth from Queen's Theological Hall. In quality we trust they will prove themselves as good as any of their predecessors. If scholarship and earnestness count for anything the class of '92 will occupy no secondary position in the Presbyterian Church in Canada. We know it must be hard to say farewell to College days, especially College days in Queen's. In seven years a student learns to think of Kingston as his home, of the people as his friends. Kingston makes the life of a student a happy one. But the parting time must come, the happy days must end, and the stern realities of life must be faced. Upon one and all the JOURNAL pronounces a blessing.

"Friends, so near my bosom ever,  
Ye hae rendered moments dear,  
But, alas! when forced to sever,  
Then the stroke—oh, how severe."

#### '92.

Norris is an Honour Mathematician, and is marked by the painful silence which all that class seem to have. While he by right belongs to '93, he intends graduating this year, provided the Senate will permit him. Next to John he is the most important man in the college, being Sheriff of the Court, the daily

labours pertaining to which office he has performed in a most enervating manner. His chief beauty is his moustache, which he always wears of the same colour as his over-coat.

A. D. Menzies intended on entering to take honours in some five departments, but has since narrowed down to Philosophy, his M.A. in which he intends to take at the same time as his brother the freshman. He is then going into Divinity Hall, in anticipation of which joyous event he pays a good deal of attention to the ladies, though here his brother is distinctly superior. We predict for him "a long life, a handsome wife, and bairnies three times three."

A. Graham—congratulations mingled with regrets will be the order of the day when it is fully realized that Archie will in a few brief weeks graduate in Arts, in Theology, in Gymnastics and in Hymnology, and bid farewell to Kingston. Possessed of no little determination and ability he has already won for himself quite a reputation as a preacher; and as a further evidence of his laudable stick-to-itiveness he has recently cultivated a superb whisker, the envy of all who cannot do better.

Dan. MacIntosh has a bad habit of smiling—in a strictly literal sense, of course. In addition to this he has taken honours in the study of Latin, English and human nature, especially the feminine side of it. He wears a black moustache and long, silky hair, and altogether looks strictly poetical, though we fear that any one who, on the strength of his appearance, thought him visionary would be grievously disappointed. His sojourning among us has not been uninterrupted, but in spite of this his heart has ever been faithful "to good old Queen's."

James Stewart pays a great deal of attention to—no, no, not the ladies, but something much more interesting, foot-ball and mathematics. For two seasons he has been on the first team in the former, and intends this year to carry off the medal in the latter, unless the Sheriff of the Court stops him. He is strictly harmless if let alone, but when much aggravated has been known to say: "By George."

Eleazar Calvin Gallup hails from Ottawa, and if the forecasts of our seer be reliable he

will ever be a credit to the capital city. Bearing a very suggestive name, choice in his associates, genial in his manner, a favorite with those who know him best—the ladies included—he must of necessity enter Divinity Hall of which institution he has been a sort of honorary member. Our investigating committee has done its work fairly well but is compelled to refer the question, "has he a moustache?" to the judgment of the readers of the JOURNAL.

John A. Taylor is Junior Judge of the Concursus, and a jolly, genial sort of a fellow. He only lost his temper once this session and that was when someone insinuated that he was a grit. John was a faithful attendant at the rink last winter, arriving at 3.45 sharp every day. We are told that he was once a "goody good" boy and even intended to enter Divinity Hall but politics led him astray. He will enter medicine next year.

Robert F. Hunter is best known as Secretary of the year. He is never in a hurry to give expression to his thoughts but weighs carefully every word. But when it comes to foot-ball Bob gets there every time and is one of the heavy men of the junior team. He gives offence to no one and is justly popular with his fellow-students.

P. M. Campbell. Tall of stature and of good physique Peter fills with becoming dignity the office of chief of police in the Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis. He is a good student, and having completed his course in Arts, he will enter the Royal next October. The inquisitive are asking:—Why has P. M. never changed his boarding house since coming to Kingston? Being a mathematician he has solved the problem to his own satisfaction, but he leaves the curious to judge *at present* from circumstantial evidence.

Frank Hugo is the business man of the year and takes the prominent part in all College societies, being also business manager of the JOURNAL. We believe, however, that we have described him before.

Rod. A. Finlayson:—One of Roderick's ancestors was burned for heresy, and the family has ever since striven to be non-committal. Accordingly Roderick answers every question, from an interrogation as to the weather down

to an exam. question, by the words "Oh, not too bad." He combines in his person the best qualities of Red Murdock and Roderick Dhu. He works with a will and we predict for him a useful life in the ministerial profession.

P. K. McRae is the only man in the year who is only *half* here. Antiquarian, scholar, pseudo-philosopher, musical director, family man and pedagogue; who would ever think, to look at his measured step, negligé bearing and sunny smile, that one tenement of clay could furnish a home for so much greatness. His innate desire for knowledge will lead him to enter Divinity Hall next year.

H. A. Hunter entered College four years ago. This is all we know about him. He is a good student, a hustler on the campus, a particular friend with the ladies, and a prizeman. Honorable, upright and generous, he is bound to shine wherever he goes. He will enter Divinity Hall next session, so that we shall have an opportunity of not only seeing him but hearing him.

#### '93 AT HOME.

'93 introduced a most successful innovation into their last meeting, held on Wednesday, March 30th, when they held an "At Home," to which were invited all the members of the year and the lady students of the College. President Cunningham, of the A.M.S., was present by special permission. A programme of an hour's length was first presented. It being the last meeting of the year, C. McNab, the year historian, read the doomsday book of the closing session, and showed that everything had been most successful. A. Haydon, the class prophet, then presented his visions, the humour of which called forth repeated peals of laughter. One scene, especially, where he portrayed the boiling cauldron, to which the cannibals were dragging a missionary in whom he recognized J. E. S---th, was much appreciated. We are sorry not to be able to quote *verbatim*. W. L. Grant, the class poet, next read an amusing composition. Of the other pieces on the programme, a song by Miss Griffith, '95, was much enjoyed. Then came the "At Home" proper, which resulted well. Toasts were drunk to "Our married men and those who soon will be;" "The Ladies;" "John;" and "Our Jolly

Selves." Below we give extracts from the class poem :

Oh, B-t-n is a handsome man,  
He looks like a poet all he can,  
And to McDougall's defence he ran  
With his two lovely black eyes.  
Then next comes B-st, a parson confessed,  
I'll let him alone and pass on to the rest.  
Then comes the mighty Bry-n,  
Earth trembles at his tread ;  
Our Hughie is just five feet long,  
From boot heels unto head.  
Then next comes myself, and I really don't know  
If I merit description at all ;  
I love all the girls, and I wish I could grow  
To reach up to the ones who are tall.  
W-ll-e Irv-ng is a darling,  
An angel without wings ;  
He has a hoarse soprano voice,  
And this is what he sings :  
"On Sunday night, 'tis my delight,  
And pleasure, don't you see ?  
To walk from church with all the girls,  
Oh, that's what catches me.  
There's St. Andrew's every morning,  
And Queen Street every night,  
And I'm welcome every evening  
At the pew down at the right.  
My song is done, hushed is the poet's lyre,  
L-y-r-e, of course, not l-i-a-r,  
The heart once pregnant with celestial fire,  
Can now no more strike out a single bar.  
Judge not my verses harshly, since they are  
Not writ in malice, but in sportive fun ;  
All thought to hurt from me was absent far.  
Our programme now is almost past and done,  
And soon to tea and toast with gladness you may run.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

The Queen's College Association of Theological Alumni will hold its first annual meeting on the evening of Tuesday, 26th inst., in Convocation Hall. This will take the place of the usual public missionary meeting. Every effort will be put forth to make it both interesting and profitable.

The annual collection for the Missionary Association will be taken at the service in Convocation Hall to-morrow afternoon.

Prof. Macnaughton has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to attend to the Senior class in Greek. He has not been able to lecture in Honours for some weeks.

Prof. Shortt contemplates spending the coming summer in Scotland and upon the continent. He trusts that he may have a pleasant and profitable sojourn in the old world centres of learning and life.

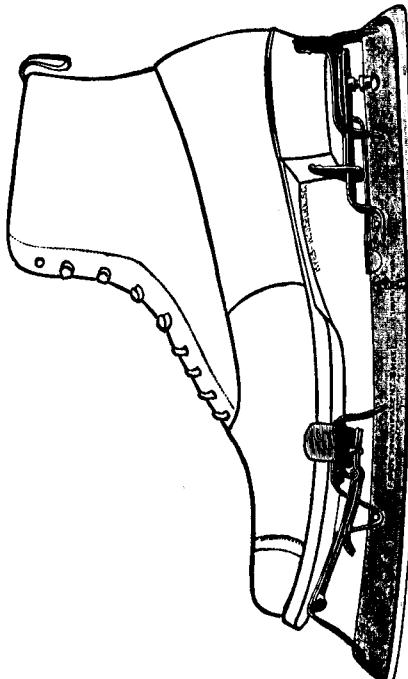
The pamphlets containing the addresses which have been delivered in Convocation Hall on the last few Sunday afternoons will be ready in time for distribution on Convocation Day.

The executive committee are trying hard to arrange a good programme for the meeting of the A.M.S. on Saturday, the 9th. If the attendance is good, it will go a long way towards making the evening a success. The lady members are cordially invited.

The students did not turn out to hear Prof. Clarke Murray's Monday evening lecture quite so well as they would have had it not been so near exams.

'93 introduced an innovation by holding an At Home. Not to be outdone by Juniors the chairman of '92 has posted a notice, calling an "emergent meeting" of his class. As far as novelty goes '92 is away ahead. Compared to "emergent meetings," class At Homes are quite antiquated.

"The cardinal virtue in a Freshman is to conduct himself in meekness and humility, to do all things decently and in order, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.—[Prosecuting Attorney.



Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent Hockey, Skeleton, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.

# →QUEEN'S · COLLEGE · JOURNAL.←

VOL. XIX.

APRIL 30TH, 1892.

Nos. 22-4.

## →Queen's College Journal←

Published weekly by the Alma Mater Society  
of Queen's University during the  
academic year.

N. R. CARMICHAEL, M.A., - Editor-in-Chief.  
J. W. MUIRHEAD, B.A., - Managing Editor.  
FRANK HUGO, - - Business Manager.

The annual subscription is \$1.00, payable  
before the end of January.

All literary contributions should be ad-  
dressed to the Editor, Drawer 1104, Kingston,  
Ont.

All communications of a business nature  
should be addressed to the Business Manager.

WE hope our readers will pardon us for  
having given them no copies of the  
JOURNAL for two weeks. When No. 21 was  
published we intended to publish No. 22 the  
next week and leave Nos. 23 and 24 until after  
Convocation. But when we fully realized that  
we were in the midst of exams., and that Con-  
vocation week would need more attention than  
we could give it in two numbers, we decided  
to reserve No. 22 also. It was then of course  
too late to notify our subscribers, but we do  
not expect that we have caused them any  
great uneasiness.

\* \* \*

The greater part of this issue is taken up  
with the proceedings of Convocation week.  
We give in full the Principal's account of the  
progress of the University during the past year  
and we think it will be of very special interest  
to all graduates and friends of the College.  
There have been several features of unusual  
interest in connection with the present Convo-  
cation. The presentation to Dr. Williamson  
was another mark of the affection and esteem  
felt by every student and graduate to the vener-  
able Professor who has devoted the whole  
of his long life to the service of Queen's. May  
he still be long spared to us!

Again this spring the first of the new de-  
grees for post-graduate work is given. We

heartily congratulate Mr. Ami for leading the  
way in this respect. May all future winners  
of the degree as well deserve it! We also ex-  
tend our heartiest congratulations to the first  
ladies who have won the degree of Master of  
Arts in Queen's and hope that since they have  
shown the way many others will follow.

\* \* \*

Our work is now done. With this issue Vol.  
XIX of the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL is com-  
plete and we may lay aside the editorial quill.  
It would scarcely be true to say that we do so  
with regret. The editing of a College journal  
which is not expected or intended to be a  
magazine is not an easy task nor does it give  
much satisfaction when done. College life by  
itself does not offer a sufficient field for a jour-  
nal and anything not directly bearing upon  
College life is apt to be regarded by many  
students as out of the line of College journals.  
The publication of what is of merely ephemeral  
interest does not satisfy the conscience of an  
editor, but it is indispensable to do a great  
deal of it in a paper of this kind. Besides this  
the JOURNAL of this year has been too small  
to permit of articles of any length. We believe  
that it is the intention of our successors to add  
four pages, which will give an opportunity of  
dealing with subjects of wider and more lasting  
interest. We have, it is true, endeavoured  
to do that to a slight extent this year in the  
editorial columns but have been hampered by  
lack of room. However, we hope our efforts  
have not been without interest to the alumni,  
students and friends of Queen's.

\* \* \*

One last word to our subscribers. The pub-  
lication of a weekly JOURNAL this year was an  
experiment, which, if not successful financially,  
could not be continued. Unless we have more  
than paid our expenses this year, our success-  
ors will not only not increase the size of the  
JOURNAL but will be unable to continue its  
publication in its present style. We hope  
therefore that all dollars still due will be  
promptly paid.

## CONVOCATION.

THE closing ceremonies commenced as usual with the Baccalaureate Sermon. Rev. G. M. Milligan, of Toronto, preached an excellent sermon from the text, "Jesus answered, Neither hath this man sinned nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him." (John ix., 3.) As it is published in full in the volume of Sunday afternoon addresses we do not give any account of it here.

On Monday the Science hall was open from four to six o'clock for the inspection of persons who had not seen it before. The honour students in chemistry and science were on hand to show visitors through the building.

In the evening Professor Dupuis gave a lecture upon "The Nebular Hypothesis," which was, like every thing he gives, intensely interesting. Professor Dupuis has a marvellous power of making even very intricate subjects easily intelligible without in the least sacrificing thoroughness. He first pointed out that the great thing which would make the nineteenth century memorable in history was the development of the theory of evolution. His subject was but one phase of evolution. After giving a brief sketch of the history of the nebular hypothesis, the Professor explained the use of the spectroscope and the results of its application to nebulæ, showing that they were in all probability composed of masses of solid matter of all degrees of size, from the minutest dust to masses of many tons. These are in constant motion, and by their collisions produce sufficient heat to convert themselves into gas, and raise the gas produced to a very high temperature. This gas produces the bright line spectrum found in many of those nebulæ which cannot be resolved into stars. On cooling down by radiation these bodies will become solid again, but will still for some time be at a sufficiently high temperature to be luminous, and they thus cause the faint continuous spectrum, which is also seen in many nebulæ. The Professor then discussed the solar corona, the zodiacal light and meteors, showing that we appear to be living in the midst of a very thinly diffused nebula.

The lecture was listened to by an audience which comfortably filled the large class-room

of Science Hall, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The room was lighted for the first time by electricity, but to protect the eyes of the audience the lamps were covered by a paper screen.

## VALEDICTORIES.

FROM THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE. READ BY MISS JAMIESON.

*Mr. Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Students:—*

The graduates of '92, in bidding farewell to college and college life, look back on their four years' course with pleasure not unmixed with dissatisfaction. It is a pleasure to know we have accomplished our object, but in looking back our life seems to have been so narrow that, instead of going forward, we have retrograded. We have to a great extent lost interest in public social life; in fact, in everything outside our studies. This should not be. A university education should be broad, and much to make it so rests with each student individually. In this University the fault is, perhaps, that the students of each faculty form separate and distinct bodies, instead of amalgamating so that each may assist in the education of the other.

But we do not wish to seem ungrateful. Great changes for the better have been made during the last two years, and further improvements are still to be made. Our own trustees, who are unfailing in their efforts to promote our advancement and comfort in wishing to secure suitable accommodations, have been successful with reference to a building. In time we hope all necessary equipment for proper work will come; already we have the nucleus of a museum, and our library, though small, consists of the most recent works on each subject.

The majority of our professors have inspired us with feelings of gratitude. To the primary lecturers belonged the duty of laying a groundwork for the more practical instruction of the later years, and well they fulfilled the task. Our lecturers in the final subjects deserve a word separately. Our Professor of Clinical Surgery has so long been justly the subject of valedictory eulogies that we will not attempt to improve on former laudations, but heartily

endorse all that has been or can be said in favor of him.

From the Professor of Clinical Medicine we have learned all that wide experience, deep research and acute powers of diagnosis can teach us, while his lectures, even on the driest subjects, were made intensely interesting by the eloquence amounting even to oratory, and by the charm of manner for which he is so justly famed.

Our appreciation of the Lecturer in the Principles of Surgery, we regret to say, was somewhat lessened by the fact that his burdensome duties in two colleges prevented him from fulfilling to his own or our satisfaction those belonging to the feebler institution, but we did not suffer on this account, as the Professor in Surgical Anatomy, by giving extra time to the work, was able not only to cover his own subject but to take up a great part of operative surgery, and so acute a diagnostician of examiners' minds did he prove that not one question in the paper set by the Council Examiner on that subject escaped him. We have also to thank the Professor of Physiology for weekly clinics at Hotel Dieu, and daily grinds in Surgery for several weeks at the end of the session.

The Professor of Practice of Medicine, by his punctuality, zeal and untiring energy in all the interests of the College, sets an example to professors and students alike; by his instructive lectures and system of daily grinds and weekly examinations, he renders his extensive and usually onerous subject easy and interesting. With him as Dean we expect the College will flourish as never before.

Of the Lecturer in Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Pediatrics we have little to say. As a teacher he is second to none; he is prompt, practical and energetic; his chief fault was that he considered us so preternaturally clever as to learn in three lectures what his other class required five to do. While acknowledging the compliment, we feel we are undeserving of it. For any favors we may have received from him we are grateful, and if he remain in the College we advise the next class of students to insist at the beginning of the term on having a full course of lectures as in other subjects.

The only lady Professor of a final subject we hold in highest esteem. Her lectures are

condensed and accurate, and contain the latest ideas of the science; her gracious manner and kindly interest in each student have endeared her to us all.

In leaving we do not forget our fellow-students of the Royal, and we wish to thank them for the unfailing courtesy and unvarying kindness which they always exhibited toward us. Even in the Bacteriological laboratory, where the usual rules regarding lecture rooms were suspended, they preferred to become martyrs to microbes rather than annoy us by the odour of the all-destroying but beloved tobacco.

Before wishing good-bye to our own students, we would offer a little advice. As our trustees and our new Dean have the good of the College at heart, and as they cannot know by intuition when things go wrong, it is best to go at once to them and make known your wants. Do not decry the College because of some slight deficiency, but do your best to remedy it. The success of an institution such as ours depends greatly on the Professors. They must take an interest in the general welfare or they are worse than useless. Each student must also stimulate the interest of the Professor by sustained and faithful study in each subject, and by punctuality and regular attendance.

We hope for and expect a great future for our College, and we will in after years be able to point with pride to having received an education at the Women's Medical College of Kingston, which was the first in Canada to open, and which now holds, and ever will hold, a high place as a centre of medical education for women.

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FROM THE FINAL CLASS IN THEOLOGY. READ  
BY J. SHARP, M.A.

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*Mr. Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Students:—*

To me has been assigned the honour and responsibility of representing the graduating class in Theology; this honour and this responsibility is all the greater from the fact that the class of '92 is the largest in the history of Queen's. We have however learned that the true way to estimate men is not to count heads but to weigh opinions and to test fruits. Tried by this standard we hope that the Theological

graduates of this year may be found worthy successors of the noble men who have gone before us.

No doubt the period we have spent here has been, to a considerable extent, a testing time for us, but we know that we are now matriculating into a University where we will be tried by a yet more exacting standard, and estimated by a more rigid rule.

We call to mind the old proverb—"Let not him that girdeth on his armour boast himself as he that putteth it off." And to-day we recognize the force of that proverb as never before. For though we have learned to have faith in God and faith in humanity, we have also learned that the upward movement of man is slow, and none of us imagine that our efforts will suddenly cause the desert to "blossom as the rose." We are optimists, yet we have no desire to ignore the facts of the pessimist, rather we conceive that an important phase of our life work must be, to show that these facts may be made means for the uplifting of man, and for renewing them in the image of their Creator.

But while we feel a certain gladness and satisfaction that we have reached this stage in our progress, we look out to the coming years with grave seriousness knowing that "The future hides in it good hap and sorrow."

On such occasions as this, it is usual to recount the advances which Queen's has made during the past seven years, in endowment, in building, in the number of Professors, and so on. We rejoice in all this growth, and regard it as the promise of still greater advance in the future. But there is another phase of College life in which we think there has been a decided advance, and one which in our opinion is quite as suggestive and even more important than the increase in endowment and buildings. We refer to the growth of moral earnestness on the part of the students. There is yet much to be desired in this line in all of us, but it is cheering to see genuine growth. If anyone is disposed to question this, we point for evidence to the increased number who are taking honor work in the various departments, and the increased number who are doing post-graduate work. This we consider quite as good evidence of sincere devotion to truth as a good deal of what is called 'religious exercises.' But we are sure that no one acquaint-

ed with College life can doubt that there has been a most decided advance in the line indicated. This movement we think full of rich promise for Queen's and for our country, and trust it may widen and deepen year by year.

With regard to ourselves we believe that we shall be worthy of our Alma Mater only in so far as we are true to ourselves, to our country and to God. We can be true to ourselves only by being *freemen*. Everyone is sorry for the man who mortgages his home: we must see to it that we do not mortgage our souls to any tradition or to any theory. Everyone pities the man whose body is enslaved: we must see that our souls stand fast in the freedom of God. Every man, and especially every man who would preach the everlasting gospel, should be more than a pond of dogma, mantled with the scum of traditionalism. He should be a spring from which *living* waters gush forth with a healing influence for all. So also we shall be true to our country only in so far as we give our fellow citizens some conception of a religion which is one of *insight* rather than of mere tradition—a religion which is a revelation in us rather than the history of a revelation to others. Similarly we shall be true to God only in so far as we present Him to men as a *living God*. A God who lives and works in men *now*; who dwells in them, inspiring them to noble words and holy deeds. If the pulpit is not the power in our land that it should be, it is largely because it has sometimes spoken as if God were dead. An old saint once said, "It is a grand thing to hear of a dying Christ who died for men; but it is a grander thing to hear of a living Christ who lives in men."

We need hardly say that we are painfully conscious of our insufficiency for these things. We do not think that we have "already attained," but we have profited little by our attendance here if we have not learned "to forget the things which are behind, and to stretch forward to the things which are before." It is just because Queen's has succeeded in evoking some of that spirit in us that we value most highly what she has done for us. Some of the details we have learned are no doubt of great importance, but what we chiefly value is the animating spirit which gives unity and life to these details.

If a teacher meets the dumb yearnings of

his students for more light and fuller light, with a fixed and lifeless interpretation of the facts with which they are dealing, if the students are expected to bow down and worship the idols of a past generation, then in every case the time of the student is all but wasted, and in some cases it is worse than wasted. If a student finds that the difficulty which he has stated is shirked or evaded by the professor, or met by a half truth, he at once feels that he has been defrauded; and from that time forth he questions the sincerity and candour of that professor. I read recently a short anecdote of a well-known theological professor who is teaching in a prominent institution on this continent. This professor declared that he never read modern works which he knew to be opposed to his own views, and he remarked, "Such things are much better put by the writers of the 17th century." We are glad and thankful that the spirit of Queen's is against all such things.

One of the books with which some of the gentlemen in the gallery are familiar begins with the words, "This may well be called an age of criticism, though written some time ago the words are quite applicable to the present age; only, it may be noted, that the criticism has somewhat changed its tone, and is now largely constructive rather than destructive. While accepting, to a considerable extent, the methods of the first negative criticism, to which theology and the Scriptures were subjected in this critical era, scholars now have transcended those methods by the application of higher principles, and are showing that, though the belief which rests on tradition *may* be shaken, and ought to be shaken, there is, nevertheless, a basis for belief which is immovable, and that the Scriptures have a power which no criticism can weaken. Indeed, so far from tending to weaken the authority of Scripture the best modern scholarship has shown that the more the Bible is investigated the more evident does its transcendent greatness become. In clearing away some of the *debris* of custom and tradition criticism has simply revealed more clearly the eternal rock upon which our beliefs and institutions rest.

We have all heard that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Perhaps it is, but the only way out of the danger is by the path of

more learning. It is just so with criticism—a little learning or a little criticism may manifest itself most strongly in a negative attitude, but if the learning or criticism be profound enough it is always constructive. Along this line our life work should be laid out. If we are to be in any degree worthy of our Alma Mater we must proceed with our studies. We have not finished our education but have simply made a beginning, and have reached the conviction that *spiritual life cannot spring out of intellectual death.*

In this fair Canada of ours for many years to come a much larger proportion of the people must "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow" than in older countries. In such a state of affairs the material interests tend to press spiritual interests into the back-ground. Now if our education has placed us in a somewhat more favorable position, it has also laid upon us greater responsibility, which we must regard as a sacred trust; we must always be in the van; we must be light-bringers for those who have not had our advantages. "Where there is no vision the people cast off restraint," and so each one of us must be a 'seer' to the little circle which we are called upon to influence. We can be 'seers' only to the extent to which we assimilate the deepest and most progressive thought of our time. Some time ago there was a Baptist community in Paisley, Scotland. Being a comparatively small part of the population they tended to be somewhat exclusive. But some of the brethren wished to be yet more exclusive, and so seceded from the main body of the Church. One of the foremost of the secessionists—a preacher—was taken ill and when near his end he said to a young man—"The street I am travelling in, lad, has no sides. If I should recover, my sermons would have a bigger place for purity of life, and a smaller place for purity of doctrine than heretofore." The young man ventured to ask "Are you not getting somewhat loose yourself?" "I do not know," said the sick man, "but names have not the terror to me they once had; and since I lay here I have heard a still small voice telling me that there will be no wrangling in the Lord's kingdom, which I am nearing; and *I know I shall find the place ROOMIER than I used to think.*"

Queen's has helped us to hear that still small voice telling us that heaven is roomier

than we used to think. She has helped us to see that Christianity did not come to destroy anything beautiful or true or good anywhere; but that it came to fulfil—to give fuller meaning to all that is beautiful true and good everywhere. She has helped us to see that

"The love of God is broader than the measure of man's mind,  
The heart of the Eternal is most wonderfully kind."

In this spirit we wish to do our work.

It has become almost a fashion for the graduating class to offer some suggestion relative to the work connected with the Theological department. All that we wish to do is to emphasize a thought which has been touched upon by previous classes. We do so the more confidently from the fact that the Senate has already taken action to some extent in the desired direction. We observe with great pleasure in the Calendar of 92-93 that next session two lectures per week are to be given on *honour work*. If we are right in the thought just expressed as to the great advances made in recent years in constructive criticism of Theological subjects, the wisdom of this step is at once apparent. But it is also clear that we need more in the same direction, and we would like to see arrangements made for honour work in *Exegesis*. We are aware that the Professors in Theology are overworked as it is, consequently we believe that the appointment of another Professor in Theology is imperatively required if Queen's is to hold her position in the van of Theological education in America. With another Professor we believe we could have the two honour courses just referred to made thorough and comprehensive. But there is the side of the student to be considered also, and it goes without saying that when a student has four or five lectures a day in pass-work he cannot do justice to honour work. We think then that when students are taking honour work they should be relieved of part of the pass-work in order that the honour courses in Theological subjects may be as exhaustive and comprehensive as honour courses in any of the Arts departments. We know that lack of funds stands in the way of carrying out the suggestion we have made relative to the appointment of another Professor. But Queen's has made such advances in our time that we believe she can and will take this step also. Speed the day!

*Citizens of Kingston*,—We wish to thank you

very cordially for the welcome which you have given us to your churches and to your homes. It has brightened and cheered our hours of leisure, and we shall ever look back with pleasure to the years we spent in the old limestone city.

*To You our Professors*,—Words cannot adequately express our gratitude or the feelings which rise when we think of bidding you good-bye. Your life and teaching has ever been to us a noble provocation, inciting us to higher and truer living and thinking. We feel that the highest return we can make to you is a life which will in some measure reflect the principles you have aimed to instil. Emerson says, "It is a low benefit to give me something; it is a high benefit to enable me to do somewhat of myself." It is for what you have done for us in the line of this high benefit that we are most thankful.

*Fellow-students*,—We would leave one word with you, and that word is "aspire." Aim at the highest. Seek first the kingdom of God. We believe that you are entitled to share with the Professors in our gratitude. You have taught us a great deal—taught us too some things which Professors cannot teach. We are sorry to bid you good-bye, but the old order changeth, giving place to the new, and we hope and believe that in this case the new will be better than the old. Be worthy of Queen's and you will be noble men and women. To each and all—Farewell.

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FROM THE GRADUATING CLASS IN ARTS. READ  
BY A. E. ROSS.

*Mr. Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Students* :—

On behalf of the class of '92 I say farewell to a life and its associations which we have enjoyed for four years. As we separate from it we feel

Bye and bye you will forget us,  
Bye and bye when far away.

But we can never entirely forget the time when we entered in youth—that time when one is rich in all the future of which he dreams; when the President of the Y.M.C.A. welcomed us, offering to us as Freshmen all the liberties which Seniors were supposed to enjoy—a promise unfulfilled, for whatever feelings of individuality arose within us were soon checked, and a higher power said to us, So far shalt

thou go and no further. We were taught a lesson which it becomes every student to learn, that Seniors in College as well as in life have claims to certain privileges which must be respected. This does not check one's usefulness, however, nor one's opportunities of activity. With many lessons which must affect our future life we have at last reached the goal to which we have been eagerly looking forward. When I say goal I do not mean the end of our course, but a point which seems to be a dividing point in our life where we enter on a more important period, and where, forgetting what is behind, we press forward to what lies before. Yet not forgetting ALL that lies behind, because here we have lived a life in itself whose lessons and teachings will altogether or to a great degree control what lies ahead. Every student has here had experiences which closely resemble those he is likely to have in future life. We have had set before us an aim which urged us on to earnest work, but yet earnestness does not always bring speedy success. When many discouragements and failures seemingly pointed to the impossibility of attaining our object, the assistance of friends, the sympathy of professors, and that mysterious inner feeling which bids one press toward the mark, have led us over almost insuperable difficulties to success. However many lessons we may have learned, and whatever independence of mind and freedom of judgment we may have gained, we feel that College life is not a Nysean vine, which in one day produced leaves and fruit. If it has given to us the roots from which we grow, the rain and sunshine will surely develop us; if it has given us a higher ideal of life and its duties—duties which will require all our ability and all our energy—it has taken an important place in our lives, and has secured us all we could hope for. What its exact influence has been is not for me to say. We must leave the future to decide; but we know that we must strive if we keep up with those gone before. Our spheres of activity will be many, some will become teachers, and just here we see a determined effort to throw obstacles in the way of those intending to pursue this profession. We have many reasons to believe that an extension of the course in the school of Pedagogy is intended. If this extension is to be made for the sake of more theoretical

teaching, surely one term is sufficient time to lay foundation which a student with a University training can lay deep enough for all practical purposes in that time. If the extension is made for a longer training in teaching, we cannot see the superiority of the new school to the old practical training in the institutes. If it is intended to limit the number of teachers, it will limit the profession to those who have the means to pursue a term of any length. Those who have not will be shut out. This is unworthy of the boasted educational system of Ontario. It seems unfair to ask a student, who has spent four or five years in college and has obtained his degree, to enter on an eight months' training for a profession which one after all may change. With regard to those who are going to study law, a student desires to pursue the course with a lawyer, say in a rural town or, in fact, any place outside of Toronto. He can only remain in that town a year. At the end of that time the lawyers say he becomes of some use to them and is beginning to get some insight into legal practice, but by the regulations he must take the remaining two years in Toronto. Then why *compel* him to go to Toronto. There seems to be a feeling in Toronto that it is Jerusalem and "no good thing can come out of Nazareth."

In bidding good-bye to you, our Professors, our own imperfections and weakness rise before us as we realize that in the past we have had your patient and sympathetic aid in the solution of troublesome questions, and that now we must walk alone. We know no worthier gratitude to pay you than by walking worthy of the principles you have given us, and in your footprints to plant our own, and walk therein. As the waves from a pebble dropped in a brook rise and fall, rolling onward to the farthest bank, so your influence on earthly lives is only broken on the shores of eternity.

We would like to call your attention to the library, and how little use it is to those who desire to use it. We do not know what books are in it, and students who desire to read outside their work cannot find what they wish without giving the Librarian trouble. We take this last opportunity to thank him for his kindness and patience, and ask his pardon for all the annoyance we have caused him.

McGill library is open, I believe, to students — perhaps the only one, because there are many difficulties, but an extension of the system we have might be made by placing books of reference for honour students in the class-room.

Dear Fellow-Students, to you we entrust the honour of Queen's on campus and in class-room, knowing that it will be better defended than by us. We desire to warn you of the danger of becoming mere book-worms, of allowing your course to become huge masses of Cyclopean masonry, but learn to use it for your future life.

Take part in the Alma Mater, the business of college societies, &c., and you feel refreshed for the toiling and drilling, for your sake. A college life reaches farther than our stand in classes, which is a very important consideration, no doubt, and farther than leaving our names rudely cut or scribbled on seats and walls at which those who follow will wonder what manner of boys we were in football or scholarship. "Two or three years, more or less," as Tom Brown says, "and then the steadily advancing blessed wave will pass over your names, as it has passed over ours. Nevertheless, play your games and do your work manfully. See that that be done, and let the remembrance of it take care of itself." Then you will feel as we do, though separated, once a student of Queen's a student of Queen's forever. That feeling of clannishness peculiar to Queen's will ever live with you.

In leaving the citizens of Kingston we can hardly expect to find such uniform kindness and warm-heartedness as you have shown to us, or if we do we shall feel that "the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places" in this world.

And now, good old Queen's, farewell, farewell our Alma Mater with all your associations. We are proud of being graduates of a college founded on the hearts and liberality of friends. May thy professors long be spared to lives of usefulness, and results of the New Science Hall and the influence of the newly elected member secure the fall of that apple which was said to warp the judgment of some men of transcendent genius in the shape of a School of Practical Science for Queen's.

May some one lay claim to that immortal fame that awaits the giver of a handsome

donation to Queen's, such as has been given to McGill.

Lastly, may the Rugby trophy, which has seemed for some years "so near and yet so far" rest within thy walls next year.

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FROM THE GRADUATING CLASS IN MEDICINE.  
READ BY DR. WHEELER.

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*Mr. Chancellor, Members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen:—*

I have the honour to-day to address you, and say farewell to you on behalf of the Royal's graduating class of '92. We have looked forward to this event with usual yearnings and feeling of anxiety and fear, but now that it is come I can assure you these feelings have greatly changed, and that much regret is mingled with our joy. Friendly farewells are always sorrowful, but when these farewells are the dividing line between the jovial associations of a course in medicine, and the plodding work of the profession; when they sever us forever from the direct guardianship of a kind and painstaking staff of professors and teachers, and launch us on the world as active and responsible participants in the great and ennobling work before us, who can wonder if some regret is mingled with our joy?

To-day a new plan of life opens before us. We *were* but students and could run to our professors for assistance and counsel; we *are* doctors, and are expected to give that counsel to others. We *had* no responsibility; we are now subject to the world's criticism. In a word we have been following, but now each one must strike out for himself and lead. Fortunate indeed is it for us that we have had these pleasant associations and devoted teachers, for we are encouraged to face, and we will face bravely the stern battle before us, and may each of us ever remember that the Royal's stamp is on his brow, for our success is her pride, our failure her sorrow. As the mother who gives sustenance and care deserves good conduct and true gratefulness from her son, so the school which gives knowledge and protection to young men during the most anxious years of their lives merits their earnest endeavors and kindest remembrance and assistance in all their after years.

Active minds, actuated by the noble motive of contributing their share to the alleviation

of human suffering and distress, are daily bringing us nearer the time when the most dreaded disease can be controlled by human skill, or averted by the timely intervention of the physician. The microbe has run his course. The favoured haunts he has frolicked in so long, and from which he has paid periodical visits, bringing with him death and devastation, have been discovered. Soon will he be a wanderer on the face of the earth, not having whereon to rest his head. In this most important branch of medical science the labours of Koch, Pasteur and Mundell show how much can be accomplished for the welfare of the human race if we but persevere. Much more yet remains to be done. The victories that have already been gained but point to us the field where further conquests may be won. It will be the proud duty of this class to endeavour to lead the van in the onward march of scientific research, to bear well in mind the lessons of industry and integrity that abide in the very atmosphere of the Royal, and to maintain the proud position our Alma Mater has always held in the realm of medical science. It may not be too much to say that bearing in mind all that we have learned here, and profiting by the daily examples of those who have been our faithful preceptors for the period of our College life, some of us, at all events, may be present at "Fame's enchanting camping ground" when the final roll-call rings out to the world the names of those who may be termed the lasting benefactors of human kind.

But while much is being done in every land for the advancement of medical science, we are proud to say that the Royal still holds her place in the front rank. Among the most important changes since last convocation, we may mention the opening and equipment of the pathological and histological laboratory. It is pleasing to note that at a time when this important branch is demanding so much attention, a friend is found to assist the college in such a practical form. We hope that others will profit by the noble example of Mrs. Atcheson, and that friends of the College and friends of science will always be found to lend a helping hand. Another important improvement is the "preserving apparatus" added to our dissecting room, which has done so much to lessen the characteristic odor which per-

vaded the building in days of yore. Many other important and valuable additions might be mentioned did time permit. I may say in a word, that we are well satisfied with the liberal manner in which the faculty are contributing to the intellectual and physical well-being of the students. I had intended to say that a new system of heating and some other accommodations, of which the faculty are probably aware, would be welcomed, but as I have learned that the contracts are already let, I may speak of them as being already done, and express my thanks accordingly.

If there is one thing more than another which makes a student's course valuable to himself, and which fits him for his duties, it is the actual work he accomplishes at the bedside of hospital patients. The advantages of the Royal are increasing daily in this respect, for the General Hospital is now excellently equipped, and the good work performed therein has far more than a local reputation. In order to facilitate this work and perfect the system, we think the students should be divided into sections for clinical work, and each section allowed certain days of attendance. This would economize the time of the students, give the professor greater facility, and the patient less worry and excitement.

While speaking on the subject of hospitals, there is another point I would ask the faculty to take into their serious consideration. The Sisters of the "Hotel Dieu" are about to move into larger and more commodious quarters. This will give them increased accommodations and increased clinical work. Now, while through the kindness of Hon. Dr. Sullivan and Dr. Ryan we are allowed to be present at the more important operations in that hospital, still we think steps should if possible be taken to place that institution more in touch with the College, and to give the students the immense advantages to be gained by being brought into contact with such increase in their hospital work. We would suggest that certain days be set apart for visiting that hospital, or that the classes be divided, visiting each hospital on alternate days.

The subject of organic union with Queen's University has given rise to much discussion in our College during the past session. The students of the Royal have ever been faithful

to Queen's University. Her glory is theirs, and her advancement and prosperity are dear to the heart of every true son of the Royal. Anything which adds to the prestige or the renown of Queen's increases our own standing, being children of that University and sharers in her glory or adversity.

We would not, therefore, object to a higher form of organic union, in which each faculty, while administering her own affairs, yet by her success and perfection contributes her due quota to the general weal of the University. There is, indeed, an organic union at the present time in the teaching of Chemistry and Botany. This might be extended to Biology, Histology and Physiology. But the Royal should control her own finances and the appointment of her teachers. This is the rule, we believe, that practically obtains in both McGill and Toronto University. It seems to us that it would be as much out of place for the faculty of Arts to sit in judgment on the appliances to be used in a medical college, and the teachers to conduct the various classes therein, as it would be for a professor of Anatomy or Practice of Medicine to choose an instructor in Apologetics or Church History. We have no doubt, though, that good will come of the discussion, and that those who have the matter in hand and both faculties will avoid all personal feelings and be guided by that only which will benefit the medical school and the University as a whole.

With regard to our faculty we have only words of praise. Each and every member has fulfilled his duties faithfully and well. Various changes have been made on the teaching staff since our advent to the College, and, to-day, this staff stands second to none in this country. We owe Hon. Dr. Sullivan a debt of gratitude for the able manner in which he has ever advocated our rights, while Dr. Wm. Henderson, from the fact of his having been intimately associated with us during the whole four years of our course, justly deserves the title "father of the class," while his genial greetings, no less than his brilliant lectures, will ever be treasured in loving remembrance by each and every graduate of our year.

There yet remains to be fulfilled one last sad duty. We trust that the feelings of mutual good-will, which have pervaded our College course, will mingle their memories and hopes

through the whole course of our future lives like interwoven threads of gold, and that while Time is our friend *ship shall be*. The word of parting for my fellow-classmates and myself must now be spoken. We say, to-day, with hearts full of gratitude and loyalty to our Professors and to our Alma Mater—Vale—Farewell.

## THE GRADUATES.

### DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

Henry M. Ami, M.A., Ottawa.

### MASTERS OF ARTS.

Hattie M. Baker, Kingston.

Arthur W. Beall, B.A., Kyoto, Japan.

John T. Bowerman, Ottawa.

James C. Gibson, Kingston.

Robert J. Hutcheon, Burnbrae.

J. McC. Kellock, Spencerville.

Richard Lees, Brantford.

T. J. Lockhart, Kingston.

James McDonald, Glen Donald.

Etta A. Reid, Kingston.

John Sharp, Wilberforce.

James A. Stewart, Renfrew.

### BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Sara E. Anglin, Kingston.

D. P. Asselstine, Kingston.

Alice B. Beveridge, Kingston.

John A. Black, Warkworth.

P. M. Campbell, Admaston.

Jessie C. Connell, Dundas.

Mary Donovan, Elginburgh.

J. J. Downing, Kingston.

A. Graham, Menie.

J. Hodges, Forrester's Falls.

Frank Hugo, Kingston.

H. A. Hunter, Smith's Falls.

R. F. Hunter, Smith's Falls.

R. E. Knowles, Ottawa.

A. E. Lavell, Kingston.

J. A. Leitch, Renfrew.

W. B. T. Macauley, Montreal.

W. D. McIntosh, Toronto.

W. F. Nickle, Kingston.

James G. Potter, Merrickville.

A. E. Ross, Cobden.

J. A. Taylor, Blythe.

Josephine Wright, North Bay.

### BACHELORS OF LAWS.

J. Chisholm, B.A., Hamilton.

W. A. Logie, B.A., Hamilton.

### TESTAMURS IN THEOLOGY.

John D. Boyd, B.A., James Cattenach, B.A., D. R. Drummond, B.A., John Fraser, J. F. Macfarland, B.A., A. K. McLennan, B.A., D. G. McPhail, B.A., R. M. Phalen, B.A., T. R. Scott, B.A., John Sharp, M.A., John A. Sinclair, M.A., Dan. Strachan, B.A., A. Thompson, B.A., A. Graham, B.A.

## UNIVERSITY MEDALS.

*Latin*—R. Laird, Sunbury.  
*Greek*—James McDonald, Glen Donald.  
*English*—John Sharp, Wilberforce.  
*Mathematics*—James Stewart, Renfrew.  
*Political Science*—W. W. Peck, Toronto.  
*History*—Paul Pergau, Brockville.  
*Philosophy*—T. J. Thompson, Kingston.

## HONOR LIST.

*Latin, Class I*—J. Macdonald, R. Laird, equal; R. J. Hutcheon, W. D. McIntosh.  
*Class II*—A. E. Ross, J. Connell, J. Downing.  
*Greek, Class I*—J. McDonald, R. Laird, R. J. Hutcheon. *Class II*—A. E. Ross, J. Connell.  
*Moderns, French, Class II*—Downing. *German, Class II*—Downing. *Italian, Class I*—Downing.

*History, Class I*—Pergau, Kellock. *Class II*—Malcolm.

*Philosophy, Class I*—T. J. Thompson.  
*Mathematics, Class I*—J. A. Stewart, Gibson, Miss Reid. *Class II*—Campbell.

## SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.

*Foundation No. 1, Senior Latin*—W. W. King.  
*No. 2, Senior Greek*—H. C. Windel.  
*No. 3, Senior English*—W. H. Raney.  
*No. 4, Junior Philosophy*—J. S. Shortt.  
*No. 5, Junior Physics*—J. W. Mitchell.  
*No. 6, Junior Mathematics*—R. D. Menzies.  
*Catarqui, given by J. B. Carruthers, Kingston, Chemistry*—H. A. Guess.

## SCHOLARSHIPS IN THEOLOGY.

*Sarah McClelland Waddell Memorial (\$120), First Year, General Proficiency*—J. M. Millar, M.A.

*Spence (\$60), First Year in Theology*—J. A. Claxton, B.A.

*R. Anderson, No. 1, First Year Divinity (\$40)*—J. McC. Kellock.

*Rankin (\$55), Apologetics*—Neil McPherson, M.A.

*R. Anderson, No. 2 (\$40), Second Year Divinity*—T. J. Thompson.

*Toronto (\$60), Second Hebrew*—J. A. Black, B.A.

*Glass Memorial (\$30), Church History*—W. Black, B.A.

*St. Andrew's Church, Toronto (\$50), O. and N.T. Exegesis*—E. J. Rattee, B.A.

*Anderson, No. 3 (\$20), Third Year Divinity*—John Sharp, B.A.

*St. Paul's Church, Hamilton (\$50), Third Year Hebrew and Chaldee*—A. Thompson, B.A.

*James Anderson Bursary (\$30), Gaelic*—A. K. McLennan, B.A.

*Leitch Memorial, No. 2 (\$80)*—D. R. Drummond, M.A.

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Mr. A. D. Menzies did not graduate this spring but will combine an honour course in Arts with his course in Theology and expects to finish both in three years. He will thus make up for a year lost during his Arts course.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR SESSION ENDING APRIL 27, 1892.

[We wish to specially commend the following report to the attention of our readers. Besides the record of the session's work, it states the present and prospective position of the University and emphasizes its specific needs. We feel assured that there are friends of Queen's all over the country who will take up the suggestions of the Principal and send him word that they are willing to bear their share in carrying them out. Graduates in different sections might attend to the needs in detail.  
 EDITOR JOURNAL.]

## I.—ATTENDANCE.

Under-Graduates in Arts.....	252
General Students.....	20
Post-Graduates.....	11
Under-Graduates in Law.....	3
Under-Graduates in Medicine.....	145
Students in Theology.....	37
Total.....	468
Or, allowing for double registrations.....	454

This is the largest attendance ever registered in Queen's. The increase in Arts, which—as distinguished from the professional faculties—may be called the purely educational faculty, is gratifying. Our students are from all parts of the Dominion, and from the West Indies and Australia, but chiefly from Eastern Ontario. Though of all creeds and classes they are, as a rule, animated with the one spirit of seeking a mental development that will fit them for turning their powers to the best account. The general tone is all that could be desired, and in consequence we find that idlers soon betake themselves to other places.

It is well to remember here that the very lowest sign of the work that a University is doing is to be found in the number of its students. Their quality, their previous preparation, the spirit they bring with them and the spirit imparted to them, the character of the Professors and the kind of work done by them, are all of far greater consequence. A University with fifty students may be a more important educational factor than one that boasts a thousand. At the same time it is a sign that Canada needs Queen's when, in the number of its students in Arts, it ranks second among the Universities of the Dominion. Toronto, of course, easily takes the first place.

## 2.—DEGREES CONFERRED.

At Convocation, Wednesday, Degrees in course were conferred as follows:—

In Law (LL.B.), 2.

In Medicine (M.D., C.M.), 34, of whom 5 were women.

In Theology (Testamurs), 14.

In Arts (B.A. & M.A.), 31, of whom 21 were B.A. and 10 M.A.

Post-Graduates (D. Sc.), 1.

The Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred on the Rev. James Carmichael, of King, a distinguished Alumnus of the University, who filled the position of annual Lecturer on Church History so satisfactorily that he was re-appointed to it again and again; and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Douglas Brymner, Esq., Chief Archivist of the Dominion, in recognition of his contributions to literature and the foundation work he has done for all future historians of Canada. With regard to post-graduate and honorary degrees, it may be noted, as a mark of the care with which they are bestowed, that Queen's has not given the degree of LL.D. for two years, nor that of D.D. for five years, nor that of D.Sc. for five years. These degrees should mark special eminence.

## 3.—MEDALS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

University medals were bestowed on Honourable men in the departments of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, English, History, Political Science and Philosophy; and 19 Scholarships were awarded, ranging in value from \$120 to \$20, the highest in value being the Sarah McClelland Waddell. Of these 7 were in Arts and 12 in Theology. I would call attention to the small number of Scholarships in Arts that we have compared to other Canadian and American Universities with fewer students. Our thanks are due to those benefactors who remember our needs and especially due to his Excellency the Governor General for giving annually a Matriculation Scholarship of the value of \$75. What we need almost more than anything else are two or three Scholarships of the value of say \$300 annually for post-graduate and tutorial work in the University or abroad. Only by this means can our best students—with the exception of the few who have private means—fit themselves to become leaders of thought and wise action, or to do original work that will add lustre to the country and lead to the development of its resources.

## 4.—BENEFACTIONS OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EQUIPMENT OF THE JOHN CARRUTHERS HALL.

1. Chief among these we acknowledge gratefully a legacy of \$20,000 from the late Mrs. Charlotte J. Nicholls, of Peterboro', a most welcome addition to our modest endowment fund; also the sum of \$2,000 from the same benefactress "For the purpose of founding a scholarship to be called the Nicholls' Scholarship."

2. A special subscription of \$500 has been sent by the Hon. Senator Gowan, LL.D., a friend whose previous benefactions have been signally useful, as may be seen by a reference to the report of the Professor of Natural Science. This last gift is to be the nucleus of a memorial Lectureship or Scholarship in honour of the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, one of the founders of the University as well as of the Medical Faculty, which, like the University, was the first in Canada to open its doors and its honours on equal terms to all creeds and classes. It is hoped that volunteers will add to this nucleus, and so make the memorial worthy of the statesman it is intended to commemorate.

3. The executors of the estate of the late Alexander Morris, P.C., have forwarded \$1,000, to be used—according to the terms of his subscription to the Jubilee Fund—to endow "the Hon. William Morris Bursary" in Theology. This Bursary might very well be connected with work to be done by a post-graduate in Theology. The name of William Morris will always be honourably remembered as that of the staunch friend to whom, more than to any one else, Queen's owes its royal charter. His name will now be permanently associated with the University, and I feel that his portrait deserves a place in Convocation Hall. Some of the younger men, who honour the fathers, will, perhaps, take this suggested labour of love in hand.

4. Hugh Waddell, Esq., South Monaghan, who recently founded "the Sarah McClelland Waddell" memorial, has subscribed \$2,500 as "the Robert Waddell foundation" in memory of his father. This fund is to go to the endowment of a Tutorship in Science.

5. Mrs. Editha P. Bronson, Ottawa, has sent \$500; "A graduate of Queen's," in the Province of Quebec, \$200; and Charles and

William Stewart, South Monaghan, \$100, towards the endowment of the Theological Faculty.

The General Secretary, in his report for the year, will report other subscriptions, but the above are mentioned because they have been paid and have been given for special objects.

But the event of the past year has been the completing and opening of our new Science Hall. This building cost in round figures \$18,000, of which the late John Carruthers contributed \$10,150. Nearly \$5,000 more have already been spent on its partial equipment, besides special gifts of apparatus and other articles worth \$2,000. The following is a list of the articles, both in money and kind, towards the equipment:—

The executors of the late Mrs. Acheson,

Smith's Falls .....	\$1500
G. M. Kinghorn, Montreal.....	250
R. R. Dobell, Quebec.....	100
D. Fraser, Kingston.....	100
R. Waldron “ .....	100
Dr. Williamson “ .....	50
The Principal “ .....	50
J. H. Birckett “ .....	25
W. J. Mahood “ .....	25

Gas engine, from Locomotive Works, Kingston.

Dynamo and Rheostat, Edison Electric Co., Peterboro.

Boiler, Kingston Foundry.

Library Table, J. Reid, Kingston.

Exhaust Tank, Elliott Bros., Kingston.

Belting, Ford Bros., Kingston.

Inscriptions, T. McMahon, Kingston.

Blinds, rollers, &c., for the building, Richmond, Orr & Co., Kingston.

Microscope, Prof. Goodwin, Kingston.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Generator, McKelvey & Birch, Kingston.

Lumber for Electrical Fittings, Mr. Chadwick, Kingston.

Fitting up Electrical Apparatus, J. M. Campbell, Kingston.

For the electrical apparatus we spent \$67, for which there was no appropriation, and I ask that some friend interested in electrical science will provide this small amount.

Dr. Goodwin, in his report, shows the extension of Practical Science work that has taken place since the new building was opened on last University Day. Another feature of his report suggests serious reflection. Further equipment and an increase of staff are both needed, if we are to do the work of a school of Mines, such as this part of Ontario has long called for. The building could also be utilized as a school of Practical Agriculture

during those winter months when our intelligent farmers and their sons could come to take short courses on the Botany, the Chemistry and the Zoology of the farm, and on other subjects of immediate interest and value. But this is work for which the University has no funds. It must be undertaken by the government, or by some board of public spirited men who are willing to give time and money to carry out such work. From the grant which the Legislature has unanimously voted for a small assaying school that is to be established in Port Arthur, it is evident that a policy has been inaugurated that looks in the direction of assisting educational enterprises that develop our material resources. A public board, such as I have referred to, could, therefore, count on the assistance of the Legislature. Kingston and the surrounding municipalities ought also to give grants, and the fees for courses in Practical Chemistry, Mineralogy and Metallurgy would be no inconsiderable source of revenue. Benefactions and legacies would also be forthcoming in time to aid a work that would appeal so strongly to business men. The University has now demonstrated that there is a demand here for practical scientific training, and it seems to me that it is the duty of those who are specially interested in industrial development to take the school out of our hands and prosecute the work more vigorously than we can do. Government and Legislatures, like Hercules, are most inclined to help those who help themselves.

#### 5.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Treasurer's report shows an accumulated deficit of \$9,100. The deficit for the past year was \$1,000. It would have been much more had it not been that in January last the Temporalities Board paid up all arrears due to us. This is a condition of affairs which calls for immediate action. Hitherto, our revenue and expenditure have always been kept about equal, and a permanent departure from this policy is not to be thought of. The causes for the present inequality are, additions to the staff and the John Carruthers Hall on the one side, and on the other side the lessening rate of interest, continued deficits in the General Assembly's College Fund, and failure on the part of some well-meaning friends to pay their subscriptions.

## 6.—PROPOSED MEDICAL FACULTY.

It is well known to many Members of the Board that in 1854 a Medical Faculty was formed in connection with the University and that it attracted to it large numbers of students. During the troubled times through which Queen's passed from 1865 to '69 the Medical Faculty became converted into a separate institution, known as the Royal College, affiliated to the University. Our relations have always been of the friendliest character, and on both sides mention has frequently been made of a desire for organic union. Last session the students expressed this desire in a formal resolution, and I submitted the matter yesterday to the University Council. A committee was appointed to confer with the Faculty of the Royal College and ascertain their views, with instructions to report thereafter to the Board of Trustees, in order that the whole subject might be brought before you for judgment. The success that has attended the action of Toronto University, in organizing a Medical Faculty five years ago, is an encouragement to us to move in the same direction. I have no hesitation in expressing my own conviction that the proposed step would be in the interest of the Medical Faculty as well as of the University and of medical science.

7.—PROPOSED CHAIR OF GENERAL BIOLOGY,  
PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

In connection with the preceding, it may be well to refer to another matter. In the past, Professor Fowler has had charge of Botany, Geology and Biology. When Honour classes were formed in each of these three subjects, Tutors were appointed to assist him, but the only satisfactory way of dealing with the present position is to appoint a Professor of animal Biology and to include in his class the subjects of Physiology and Normal Histology which have hitherto been taught in the Royal College. Those subjects are now universally recognized to be of great educational importance, and to be taught well they must be taught comparatively and by a man who can devote his whole time, especially to practical work in a well-equipped laboratory. Medical science has made its most important discoveries in recent times in connection with Chemistry and Biology, and the University will best assist a Medical Faculty when it relieves it of these and makes full provision for their study, ac-

cording to modern methods and with modern appliances. So far as Chemistry is concerned, we have made the best possible provision, and we must do as much for Biology as soon as possible. In this case as in the other, the increasing prominence given to its study in the High Schools of the Province makes it necessary for the University to take action, and should a Medical Faculty be appointed this would be the best time. At the same time, in view of the financial position of the University, it would be unwise to appoint an additional Professor or incur any new expense in any department, unless the salary be provided for by fees and special subscriptions or guarantees.

## 8.—UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The so-called "University Extension" movement of our day marks the great interest that is felt in popular education, as well as a commendable desire to bring the Universities into closer touch with all classes. A University therefore whose doors were from the first "open to all upon the same terms," which was also the first in the Province to admit women to its classes, honours, scholarships and degrees, the first to admit women to the study of medicine, and the first to give modern languages a proper place in the curriculum, might well be expected to sympathise with any proposal that had for its object the more general intellectual development of the people. We have therefore responded during the past year to different invitations to consider the subject as well as to make actual experiments along different lines. We have found, however, that the movement which originated in England has been taken up in the New World, sometimes with little thought as to the ways and means necessary for permanence, and without consideration whether what has succeeded fairly well in one country is likely to succeed equally in another, where the conditions are entirely different. The non-existence of High Schools in England, organically connected with the common school system, the expense of a University education in that country, the almost complete isolation of Oxford and Cambridge from the great mass of the people, the number of Fellows and other educated men connected with those centres of learning and the proximity to these and to each other of great centres of industry, as well as other causes, explain the comparative success of

University Extension in the old land. But the material and educational circumstances of Canada are altogether different, and we must not be disappointed if the success here is much less striking. We have done something, however, during the past year and have shown our willingness to do more. Some of our graduates in Ottawa formed classes in English Literature and Political Science and applied to the Senate for Instructors. At much inconvenience to themselves, Professors Cappon and Shortt, the former aided by Mr. John Marshall, M.A., responded to the request. The success, I am happy to say, has been sufficient to satisfy the Professors and to induce the promoters to continue the experiment and endeavour to place it on a proper financial basis. Ottawa supplies material for those courses of study, such as few cities in the Dominion possess to the same extent. Professor Cappon had 48 and Professor Shortt 30 earnest students, men and women willing to do intellectual work, and quite conscious that they could learn little, and certainly that they could not be educated, by merely attending popular lectures.

Subsequently to our taking this step, the Minister of Education called a general meeting in Toronto to consider "University Extension," and I attended on behalf of the Senate. It was agreed to form an association, nominally co-extensive with the Dominion, to promote the movement, but the difficulties in the way of accomplishing anything practical on a general scale, unless public or private funds are provided for the purpose in the form of grants in aid, are likely to prove insurmountable. We were also asked by citizens of Kingston to undertake popular instruction of another kind. Some of our most thoughtful mechanics asked for a course of instruction in Elementary Physics, and Professor Marshall acceded to the request and gave in his classroom interesting weekly lectures and experiments, which ended only last Friday night. While ready to take part in any educational work within our means, it seems to me plain that the precise form in which University Extension is likely to be useful in Canada is yet to be determined. So far, the provisions we have made for extra-mural students for the past seven years are more worthy of the name of University Extension than anything else

that has yet been attempted, but these have met with only a very moderate response. A few exceptional men can study at home or while doing other work, but the great majority must come to the University for a thorough education. The University may go to them where—as in England—a variety of conditions combine to make that possible, but in Canada, where no University has an adequate staff for its own work, and where Fellowships are not provided for post-graduate students, it is not possible, except to a very limited extent. To attempt it on a general scale would, in the words of Stanley Hall, "give us University Extension and leave us without a University worth extending."

#### 9.—THE LIBRARY.

In my report of last year I called attention to the need for additional shelving and to Prof. Ferguson's request for a sum of money wherewith to purchase certain historical collections. The Librarian's report will show that these needs have been attended to, thanks to the executors of the late Mrs. Dr. Acheson, Smith's Falls, and to the liberality of J. Fraser Macdonald and Alderman Hallam, Toronto, and Rev. John McMillan, B.D., Halifax, N.S. With reference to the request for assistance in doing the mechanical part of the work that devolves on the Librarian, "The Nicholls Scholarship" might be connected with this duty, if no better way can be suggested. The Library is now used extensively by the students, and it could be made more useful still, if some benefactor would establish a special class library in every class-room, and also place, in the consulting room connected with the Library, important dictionaries and other works of reference that could be used freely by the students at all hours. I think it is my duty to call attention to the fact that Professor Shortt intends to visit Germany this year, and that, if two or three hundred dollars were contributed by friends for the purpose, he could put the money to excellent account in getting works that he, better than any one else, knows that the Library needs. Our best thanks are also due to Brockhaus, of Leipsic, for the generous offer which Mr. Shortt informs us he has made.

Our fund for the Library is so small that we feel the tax upon knowledge, in the shape of a tariff on foreign books that cannot be produced

in Canada, to be exceedingly burdensome. The University Council appointed a committee to bring the matter to the attention of the Government, and it is to be hoped that this odious tax, which no civilized countries—save Spain and Canada—impose, may be abolished. Spain has good libraries, and there is some excuse for it; but Canada has not a single good library, and there is not in our case a shadow of excuse.

#### CONCLUSION.

The reports of the Librarian, the Curator of the Museum, the Superintendent of the Observatory, the Director of the John Carruthers Hall, and the Professors of Physics and Natural History, along with the Treasurer's Financial Statements, are herewith appended. As additional expenditures are not called for in the other departments of the University, no special reports are required from them. The General Secretary will present his report separately. His health is by no means good, I regret to say, and I would recommend the Board to grant him six months' leave. The report to the General Assembly concerning the Theological Department calls attention to the fact that the \$4,000 required from "The College Fund" for its maintenance stills falls short of the minimum by nearly \$1,200; but I feel assured that the Theological alumni and our numerous other friends in the Church will wipe away this reproach before long and put this most important department in its proper position.

Humbly and fervently I desire to thank God for his goodness to us during the past session, a session that, I believe, has been more fruitful in good work than any other, although some of the Professors and students have suffered in its course from severe illness. Last year we completed our first cycle of fifty sessions. This year we have begun a new cycle, under good auspices and with good promise for the future. It is noteworthy that Dr. Williamson, who came in 1842, is still with us, doing his work with almost the freshness and spring of youth. Nothing shows more strikingly how young the University is, though it was the first to begin teaching in Ontario. If so much has been done in the working day of one man, what may not be expected in the future for the country's best interests from a University whose history shows it to be rooted

in the affections of its children, as well as in the confidence of its founders and friends?

GEORGE M. GRANT, *Principal.*

#### REPORT ON THE LIBRARY.

The following is the annual report with regard to the Library:

Altogether 830 volumes have been added to the Library during the past year.

Of these, 257 volumes were presented by various governments, societies, publishers and private persons. About 65 volumes were obtained at the special request of the Librarian.

Of the others, 413 volumes were purchased—373 directly and 40 in the shape of magazines, which were afterwards bound.

The remaining 160 volumes were purchased by Prof. Ferguson, and are to be paid for out of a special fund. These consist of Guizot's Collections des memoires, 29 vols.; Petitot's Collections des memoires, 131 vols., extending over the periods from 1156 to 1650, and from 1650 to 1753.

During the past year Mr. F. A. Brockhaus, the well-known publisher and book dealer of Leipsic, Germany, through whom we obtain all our continental books, has offered to present to the College Library such books as we may select from his general catalogue. As the catalogue includes between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes, the field for selection is wide and valuable. I hope to see Mr. Brockhaus this summer, and to make good use of his very generous offer.

The total receipts for the past year, as stated in the Auditors' report, amount to \$1,170.66, and the total expenditure \$1,059.70, leaving a balance on hand of \$110.96.

The general catalogue having been completed last year, it remained to transcribe it into permanent books, spaced so as to admit of further expansion. This transcription is at present being done by Mr. Toshi Ikebara in quite a satisfactory manner.

In my report of last year I drew attention to the fact that the shelving capacity in several of the lower alcoves had been exhausted. I submitted an estimate from the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, for iron-framed shelving, to occupy the centre of each of the nine lower alcoves, at a cost of \$442. This offer was accepted, and it is expected that the shelving will soon

be in place. It should fully double the book room of these alcoves.

As the course in Political Science is now complete, with two pass and two honour classes, I find it almost impossible to give that time and attention which they require to both the library and my special department. It would be very desirable if the trustees should see fit to relieve me of at least the mechanical work of giving out and taking in books.

ADAM SHORTT.

P.S.—Professor Ferguson, in his report on the purchase of Guizot's Collection of Memoirs of the earlier period of French history and Petitot's Collection, adds the following sentence:—"If it were possible to procure Pertz's very valuable collection of "Monumenta Historica Germanica," the cost of which is about \$700, and Muratori's Collection of Italian Annals, the cost of which is about \$250, our library would possess all or at least the principal works which are the sources from which our knowledge of medieval history must be drawn, and our students have the opportunity of carrying on independent research."

REPORT ON MUSEUM.

Since the last Report several important additions have been made to the Herbarium. A collection of 300 species of European plants, presented by R. Bell, LL.D., of the Geological Survey, has been mounted and arranged. The excellent collection of F. J. Pope, M.A., winner of the Judge Gowan prize in 1890, also furnished many valuable specimens, which have been preserved. During the Christmas holidays a very finely mounted collection of 760 species of Canadian plants was received from R. H. Cowley, B.A., Ottawa, who secured the Gowan prize in 1891. The perfect condition in which the specimens in this collection have been preserved makes them worthy of special notice. The majority of them are as near perfection as seems attainable. The Curator also obtained a number of interesting species in the Lake Nipissing region during the summer vacation.

No important additions were made to the Zoological Department till the present month, when a mounted specimen of the prairie wolf and six other small mammals from the same regions were presented by T. L. Walker, M.A. We require large additions in this department

to make it valuable for purposes of study. As our wild animals are being driven into the more distant and inaccessible regions of the country, the difficulty of procuring them is continually increasing.

I regret to report that owing to the imperfect mode in which some of the specimens have been prepared, and the heating of the Museum during winter, destructive insects have made their appearance and injured several of the specimens before their presence was detected. It seems likely that we will be compelled to remove the mounted animals to the lower flat where the heat is much less than above. The interest taken in this department by R. M. Horsey, Esq., and the assistance received from him are worthy of special acknowledgment.

The Geological Department has been improved by collections secured during the summer vacation. At Sault St. Marie a fine section of the Potsdam sandstone was exposed by the cutting of the new canal, and good specimens were obtained. At the Bruce Mines specimens of the Huronian rocks and the ores contained in them were procured. With the assistance of T. L. Walker, M.A., a good collection was made of the rocks and ores of the Sudbury Mines. One set of these is now nearly complete. Platinum is still a desideratum. Some good specimens of ores and rocks from British Columbia were presented by A. Fitzpatrick, B.A., and other students.

A large number of persons visit the museum during summer, and some provision for their admittance is desirable.

1. I beg to suggest that a small committee, including Mr. Horsey, be appointed to examine the mounted specimens of mammals, and decide what action should be taken to prevent further injury from the attacks of insects.

2. It is very desirable that the two remaining cases required to complete the series in the gallery be procured, as we now need them for the exhibition of specimens.

The expenses of the Museum last year, including paper for mounting plants (\$24.40), express dues, &c., amounted to \$37.98. Since Jan. 1st about 950 sheets of plants have been mounted, and sundry small expenses incurred, amounting to \$12.50. Amount now due \$20.48. The quantity of paper required last year largely increased the expenses.

The probable amount for this year, including paper.....	\$30 00
Amount now due.....	20 48
	\$50 48

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES FOWLER,  
*Curator.*

#### OBSERVATORY REPORT.

During the past session, while the lectures to the junior class have been delivered in the main building, an airy and convenient room has been provided in the Science Hall for the senior class in Astronomy. A hot water coil, also, in connection with the Science Hall, has been substituted for the stove in the working room of the Observatory. This last improvement has added much to the comfort of the observer and visitors, by the increased accommodation thus obtained, and the maintenance of a steady moderate temperature throughout the winter. The instruments are all in good working order, and in constant employment, and the meridian mark on Mr. Spohr's farm on Wolfe Island has now been so firmly fixed as not to be displaced. A ring micrometer for the equatorial in addition to the position circle micrometer by Alvan Clarke, together with a new web of spider lines and filar micrometer, for the Beaufoy transit, have been ordered from Messrs. Fauth & Co., Washington, the makers of the sidereal clock, and are expected to be ready and available for use before the end of May.

JAS. WILLIAMSON,  
*Director of Observatory.*

#### REPORT OF DR. GOODWIN ON THE DEPARTMENTS OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

I beg leave to present the following report : The completion of Carruthers Hall and the appointment of Mr. Nicol to the Lectureship in Mineralogy have made possible decided extension in the work of the department. The classes conducted during the past session were as follows :

Junior Chemistry, 65 in attendance ; Junior Chemistry (Practical), 67 ; Senior Chemistry, 8 ; Senior Chemistry (Practical), 2 ; Senior Medical Chemistry, (Practical), 7 ; Analytical Chemistry (Medical), 8 ; Honour Chemistry, 3 ; Mineralogy, 3 ; Blowpiping, 5.

The Honour students received systematic instruction in Chemical Analysis and in Prac-

tical Mineralogy. They spent from two to five hours a day in laboratory work, mostly under supervision. Two students spent part of the session in special work in Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

*Equipment of Carruthers Hall.*  
The following rooms have been furnished : Lecture room. Seated for 146.

Laboratory No. 1. Sixty-two places, half of which can be used at one time.

Laboratory No. 2. Forty-two places, half of which can be used at one time.

Library, used also as a small class and model room.

Laboratory No. 4 has been fitted up for water analysis, &c., but the furnishing is still incomplete.

Assaying room. The furnaces and other appliances have been used during the session, and have been found very satisfactory. A large muffle furnace has been added.

Assay class room has been partially furnished so as to accommodate a class of twelve.

Two balance rooms, four store rooms, two private laboratories, the preparation room, a class room for Dr. Williamson's honour students in astronomy, have been used during the session, but in some cases the furnishing is incomplete.

Machinery room has been supplied with a gas engine, a dynamo, a hydrogen-oxygen generator, an exhaust tank and a ventilating fan. Experiments have been made to test the suitability of the engine and dynamo for electric lighting purposes. The result is so far favourable, and as the dynamo is capable of supplying fifty-five 16-candle power lights, it may be advisable to illuminate the building with electricity, and possibly Convocation Hall as well. The current from the dynamo can also be used for chemical analysis by electrolysis. This method is rising in favour and promises to replace many less convenient methods. The engine is also used to drive the ventilating fan. This has proved a complete success, although the excellent natural draught caused by the flue is quite sufficient for most occasions.

#### Minerals.

Mr. Nicol brought a large number of good mineral specimens from Germany. To these he has added considerably by the kindness of friends of the University. The specimens

have been arranged so as to render them immediately available for teaching purposes. It would be advisable to select duplicates from the Museum collection (which the University owes largely to the labours of Prof. Fowler) and transfer them to Carruthers Hall for use there. It is our aim to make the work done in Mineralogy thoroughly practical. For this purpose a large collection of mineral specimens to be handled and tested by the students is a necessity. We have made application to the Geological Museum at Ottawa, through the Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, for a collection of Canadian rocks and minerals.

*Immediate needs, in order that the present staff may do their work to most advantage.*

1. Laboratory No. 3 is unfinished. It is intended for a working class-room, a combined class-room and laboratory for the junior class, and for other classes too small for the lecture room, but too large for the library. Chemistry should be begun in the laboratory. But to conduct practical work with large classes is difficult in an ordinary laboratory. It is advisable to have the students seated and facing the instructor, as in a school-room. During the session just past, 67 students have taken the junior laboratory practice. The class was voluntary for Arts students, but was taken by nearly every member of the junior class. It was of course necessary to halve the class, as the laboratory accommodates only 31 at one time; and even then, a small third class had to be formed. In a suitable room 80 students could readily be instructed at one time. Laboratory No. 3 would accommodate that number and it could be furnished for the work at a cost of less than \$1,000.

2. A chemical balance and weights for use in research; cost, \$200.
3. Crystal models, \$80.
4. To complete electrical fittings, \$150.
5. A spectroscope with appliances for spectrum analysis, \$100.
6. A barometer, \$30.

Other needs, not so immediate, are two students' balances, \$50; a reflecting goniometer, \$100; and a balance for laboratory No. 4, \$80.

With these wants supplied we shall be well equipped to do thorough work in Chemistry and Mineralogy. Add to these the courses in Geology by Professor Fowler, and we have the fundamental work of a School of Mines. In

order to develop along these lines, the following are suggested as necessary steps:

1. The foundation of a Lectureship on ore deposits, ore dressing and cognate subjects.

2. The foundation of a Fellowship in Chemistry. The Fellow would take part of the work now done by Mr. Nicol, and thus set him free to give a course of lectures and practical demonstrations on Metallurgy.

3. The finishing and furnishing of the third story of Carruthers Hall, so as to provide rooms for the work indicated. The mineral collection would then find convenient quarters.

In concluding this report I wish to emphasize the importance of original research as a part of University work in Science.

The success of a scientific school may be fairly measured by the amount and quality of the original work done in it. This is so much the case that small schools like that at Heidelberg have been more highly esteemed by the scientific world than their larger and more pretentious rivals. Some of the best work of this kind has been done by students doing post-graduate work and even by under-graduates. The difficulty in most cases is that the men who are most capable of doing original work are of narrow means, and must support themselves. If fellowships and scholarships were open to such men they would be able to spend a few years after graduating in extending the bounds of Science.

W. L. GOODWIN.

*Financial Statement, 1891-92.—Carruthers Hall.*

*Ordinary Expenses.*

Janitor's wages.....	\$247 65
Apparatus and chemicals.....	280 34
Coal and charcoal.....	162 09
Gas.....	19 60
Charwoman .....	11 00
Printing.....	6 00
Small expenses.....	17 99
Balance.....	49 04
	<hr/>
	\$793 71

*Ordinary Receipts.*

Balance from 1890-91.....	\$130 21
Apparatus and Laboratory fees.....	339 00
Allowance for Carruthers Hall .....	300 00
Breakages paid by students.....	21 43
Interest.....	3 07
	<hr/>
	\$793 71

*Extraordinary Expenses.*

Apparatus as per invoices.....	\$493 93
Electrical apparatus as per invoice...	67 22

\$561 15

*Extraordinary Receipts.*

Cheque from Dr. Williamson.....	\$ 50 00
" " Treasurer .....	443 83
Deficit.....	67 32

\$561 15

W. L. GOODWIN.

Queen's University,  
April 1st, 1892.

## PHYSICAL LABORATORY WORK.

I submit the following report concerning the step taken this session to admit more freely than before to the Physical Laboratory students of the Junior and Senior classes in Physics. With the assistance of Mr. Carmichael I was enabled to allow the students to fix upon any afternoons for attendance that suited them. Worthington's Practical Physics was selected as a text-book, but experiments of a special nature, suggested by the class-work, were also performed, so as to enable each student to master more thoroughly the physical principles taught in the lectures. Three-fourths of the students took advantage of the privilege, and most of these attended with great regularity, although the work was entirely voluntary. The benefits derived by them were undoubtedly very considerable.

In carrying on this work, however, there are serious difficulties. These are chiefly: 1. Payment of the assistant out of the apparatus fund will allow far too little for the purchase and renewal of apparatus. 2. Want of suitable accommodation. The class room and apparatus room, which are now used, were not constructed for practical work, and their use for this purpose occasions a great amount of labour in the way of constantly removing and replacing apparatus. I do not see any satisfactory way out of this difficulty until the trustees are in a position to erect a suitable building for the Physical and Biological departments, somewhat similar to that erected for the Chemical department. 3. There should be separate apparatus for practical work and lectures, otherwise there is great danger of expensive apparatus getting spoiled.

D. H. MARSHALL,  
*Professor of Physics.*

*Abstract of Physical Laboratory Account for Session 1891-92.**Receipts.*

Balance from last account.....	\$239 79
Interest.....	6 29
Apparatus fees .....	270 00
Other receipts.....	34 80

\$550 88

*Disbursements.*

New apparatus .....	\$297 66
Micrometer for Dr. Williamson.....	30 00
Freight, books, &c.....	78 53
Tutor's salary.....	150 00

\$556 19

D. H. M.

P.S.—Mr. Carmichael, Tutor in the Physical Laboratory, in his report to the Principal says:—" In this Laboratory work the pass students of the Junior Physics class have performed an elementary course of experiments upon measuring and weighing, specific gravities, centres of gravity, elasticity and heat, including a study of the barometer, the pendulum and the mechanical powers.

In spite of the lack of room and apparatus, which frequently made the experimenting very inconvenient, I think that the course was satisfactorily appreciated by the majority of those who took it. The course might profitably be made a little more difficult next session, as some of the students seemed to find many of the experiments too simple to interest them greatly. I do not think it would be advisable to make any definite amount of laboratory work compulsory, until more room for working and more instruments can be provided. With the present facilities they may do sufficient practical work to enable them to understand better the lectures given in class, but that is all."

## NATURAL SCIENCE CLASSES.

During the session just closed the following classes have been held:—

Junior Science—Botany by Prof. Fowler; Zoology by Dr. Cunningham.

Senior Science—By Prof. Fowler.

Honour Botany—By Prof. Fowler.

Honour Zoology—By Dr. Cunningham.

Honour Geology—By Prof. Fowler.

A satisfactory amount of work has been accomplished; more than in any previous session. In the classes under Dr. Cunningham

a good deal of time was devoted to practical work, but our facilities for this department are still inadequate.

Last autumn the two old Chemistry rooms were fitted up, one for a lecture room and the other for practical work, greatly increasing our comfort and furnishing additional facilities for study. A third room was secured in the Science Hall for microscopic work for the present session. It is very convenient, but requires to be provided with additional equipment.

The method of teaching Science has changed very much during the last few years, and a building specially adapted for the different kinds of work is now a necessity. Lecturing is rapidly giving place to practical work requiring laboratories rather than class-rooms. Our wants are numerous. We need more dissecting microscopes, as well as microscopes for botanical work. A few cases of dissecting instruments are required which could be lent to students for a small fee.

Mr. R. M. Horsey has very kindly devoted several afternoons to instructing the Zoology class in the art of Taxidermy, and has always provided his own tools and material for the work. He is very willing to continue his instructions, but should be relieved of the trouble and expense of furnishing everything required. A set of tools, costing about \$10, would probably be sufficient for some years.

A few years ago we procured a collection of invertebrates for class work from the Natural History Society, Boston, but it is now exhausted and must be renewed. Next session our attention will be given to this department of Zoology, and marine invertebrates are almost the only species described in text books. About \$50 worth of material, if we can procure it at the same rate as formerly, will be sufficient for several years. It would be necessary, however, that I should visit the establishment of the Society at Boston and Wood's Holl to make the selection.

The skeletons I was authorized to purchase last summer were produced at Ward's establishment at Rochester, and have been of great service for our work.

It was found necessary last winter for the study of vegetable histology to purchase a small box of microscopic specimens, costing \$10.25. I also require a few geological charts, costing \$15.00.

*Wanted for next Session :*

5 microscopes for botanical work, about \$30 each.....	\$150 00
2 microtomes, \$10.00 each.....	20 00
Knives for making sections.....	3 00
1 case mounting materials and instru- ments .....	25 00
Collection of invertebrates.....	50 00
Geologic charts.....	15 00
Taxidermists' materials, &c.....	10 00
Box of microscopic materials, men- tioned above.....	10 25
	\$283 25

(Besides freight and charges, and expenses to Boston and Wood's Holl.)

In addition to these we require 2 tables and 1 book case in the class-room, and 1 cupboard or stand for articles in the microscopic room.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES FOWLER.

**TUESDAY EVENING.**

On Tuesday evening the first annual meeting of the Association of Theological Alumni was held in the Carruthers Science Hall. The President, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., occupied the chair. After Rev. J. Carmichael, of King, opened the meeting with prayer, the Secretary, Rev. A. Gandier, B.D., read a statement of the organization of the Association and the minutes of the previous meeting. Rev. Dr. McTavish reported that the committee appointed for the purpose had arranged for a two weeks' course of special lectures in connection with Divinity Hall for the benefit of the Association, to be given next February. The course is to consist of lectures by the Principal on New Testament Higher Criticism, and studied under Dr. Watson on the Philosophy of Religion.

The President then in a spirited address opened the subject of discussion assigned for the evening. He showed very clearly and forcibly that religious difficulties are not now what they were a hundred years ago. Consequently the defenders of Christianity must take care that they are defending positions that are still strong and vital. To illustrate what he meant the speaker pointed out that whereas the easiest line of Christian evidence once was to prove the authority of the New Testament by reference to the miracles, the easiest line to take now is to show its Divine nature by the self-evidencing nature of its truth. On account of the sci-

tific spirit of the day the miracle is really the chief difficulty. We must now commence with Jesus Christ as the great central fact of history. He shines by His own light, and demonstrates, even in our day, by the effects of His life, death and resurrection that He is the great, unique, moral influence of this and all ages. This accepted, the argument for miracles is established, for He is still performing great moral miracles in the hearts and lives of men. This was Christ's own method of evidence.

This he said was the idea which he wished to impress, and which he would like to illustrate, if time permitted, in such other lines as pastoral theology, missions, etc. He then closed a most eloquent and forcible address by an appeal to bring out from the treasury of God in the teaching of students things "both new and old."

Dr. McTavish was then called for by the audience, and on rising said that he wished to apply the principal thought of the first speaker to the department of Biblical Theology. We should try to understand fully that the Bible is the Word of God, and to know it in its historical aspect. He pointed out that there were two opposite schools—the traditional and the rationalistic—tending respectively towards fossilized traditionalism and wild ranting rationalism. We should endeavour to go to neither extreme, but should take a middle course. This is hard to do; and we may expect to be misunderstood by both extremes, just as those are who attempt to pursue an independent course in politics. But, however difficult, this is the only safe course. Hence the great value of taking up these questions in Queen's, so that men may become acquainted with all sides of the subject, and so be qualified to form a sound judgment. The speaker said that he was greatly impressed with the fact that what was wanted most was a thorough study of the Bible itself, and that he who had a thorough knowledge of the Shorter Catechism had a good enough system of Theology for practical purposes.

Rev. A. Gandier next followed, and emphasized the importance of the study of comparative religion. This was necessary, he said, First, because of the increasing possibility of sending more men every year to the foreign

field. In old times the idea was that all non-christian religions were the work of the devil. But now some are inclined to go to the opposite extreme, and to look on Christianity as merely a higher expression of the religious consciousness of mankind and superior to other religions only in degree. But a missionary at home or abroad must realize that men are dying in sin, and that the evolution of nature is not sufficient to save mankind. Men going to the foreign field should take as their model Paul, and in every country try to understand the native literature, institutions, customs, laws, and characteristic ways of thinking, and make these as far as possible the media through which to give them the Gospel. But to do so the missionary must prepare himself by beginning to study comparative religion while yet in college. But this study does not hold the place of importance that it should in our Theological institutions.

At the call of the audience Rev. Mr. Milligan, of Toronto, next rose, and in his inimitable way emphasized the need of ministers of the Gospel having, like Esau, the odour of the field about them. They must avoid the dryness that too close confinement in the study will give to them and their sermons, while yet they must see that nothing is left undone to give them all the advantages of true culture. He then showed in a humorous way how apt many of us would have been to help in making things hot for Copernicus had we lived in his day, when he attempted to turn the world, or at least astronomy upside down. But Copernicus was right, though thought wrong by every one in his day. Hence we should be careful not to be found blocking the way of what may be truth, simply because it is new. But we must keep new and old in relation and so get at real truth. The Bible is not a book for lazy people, but, like Shakespeare, must be studied to be appreciated. The similarities found between Christianity and other religions prove the excellence of religion, and point to a common centre of all. But, still, when viewed in the light of what it has done in the world, Christianity establishes its claim to be a unique revelation of God. The speaker would be inclined, he said, to abolish Apologetics, and substitute positive teaching of the power of the Gospel.

After suggestive speeches by other ministers,

Principal Grant closed a very enjoyable and profitable evening by expressing his gratitude that he was a professor in Theology, and that such an Association as this had been formed to aid in so important and inspiring a subject. He felt that the Theological session was too short, and that it was a very great detriment to have students preaching during the winter, thus exhausting their energies and dissipating their attention. It would, therefore, be a great boon if the Church could establish a fund to aid students who are at present obliged to do this to support themselves.

He then showed how much more we all could do for our religion had we only a small part of the devotion which he had seen among the Japanese. The members of the Association should at least see that the sum desired for the Theological faculty of Queen's by the General Assembly would be contributed by their several Churches in the future. Christians should attempt to show on all opportunities, by comparison with other religions, the superiority of Christianity in the practical results worked through it for the good of the world.

Judging by this first annual meeting of the Association of Theological Alumni, it seems as if this will be one of the most important and pleasing features of the annual Convocation.

#### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The chair was taken by the Principal, who, after opening Convocation with prayer, announced the re-election of Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., LL.D., as Chancellor of the University. After repeating the usual declaration, the Chancellor was robed by Messrs. J. R. Lavell and H. M. Mowat. In a brief address he thanked the graduates and alumni for this new expression of confidence in him and promised to strive earnestly to promote the best interests of the University. He referred in the following words to the death of Rev. Dr. Cook:

"I cannot, however, forget that within the past few weeks, almost within the present month, the first Chancellor of the University, one of its earliest and firmest friends has passed away. I am sure you will pardon me if I feel it an indispensable duty, although mingled with sadness, to allude to the loss we have sustained by his death."

"Dr. Cook took an active part in the estab-

lishment of this University between the years 1836 and 1841, and it was to a great extent through his exertion that the royal charter was obtained. He never ceased to take an interest in its progress. He acted temporarily as Principal in the years 1857 and '58. Under the revised constitution, which took effect in 1887, he was chosen the first Chancellor, and as such his portrait adorns the walls of this hall. Dr. Cook was a man of rare accomplishments and ripe culture, and by his talents and character would have filled a distinguished place in any age and country."

Scholarships, medals and prizes were then given to the winners. The Gowan prize for the best collection of Canadian plants was won by R. H. Cowley, B.A., of Ottawa, and the Lewis prize by R. J. Hutcheon. The graduates in Arts and Medicine then rose to answer to the *sponsio academica*, and came up two by two to be laureated. After Rev. Mr. Milligan had addressed the graduates in a brief but earnest and practical speech, Professor Ross presented to the Chancellor Rev. James Carmichael, of King, as one upon whom the Senate had resolved to confer the honorary degree of D.D. He said :

"As a student in both arts and divinity, Mr. Carmichael distinguished himself by his ability. With his delicate poetic fancy, fine literary taste, accurate classical and extensive theological attainments he has proved himself an attractive and efficient preacher. In 1882 the board of trustees appointed him for one year to the annual lectureship in church history, the duties of which position he discharged with such satisfaction to the board, and the students who sat under him, that he was reappointed six successive years."

Professor Ferguson then presented the name of Douglas Brymner, of Ottawa, upon whom the degree of LL.D. had been conferred. Mr. Brymner had been for some time editor of the Montreal *Herald*, when in 1872 he became Dominion Archivist, and had the collecting and entire management of the historical records of the Dominion and Provinces. His extensive historical knowledge, his indefatigable industry, his love of research, and his talent for organizing and arranging his materials admirably qualify him for his work, while his reports have been commended as models by experts. His contributions to re-

views and magazines, and his translations of Horace have a high literary value.

Justice MacLennan then read Dr. Williamson the following address:—

VENERABLE AND DEAR SIR:—Fifty years have elapsed since you came to watch by the cradle of Queen's University. Among those who with faith and patience and unremitting toil have cared for this institution during the period of its growth you have borne a distinguished part. Through all these years your rich and varied scholarship has served the College as its necessities from time to time demanded. The ebb in the fortune of Queen's was marked by the setting in of the flood-tide of your loyalty and labors. In vain were inducements held out to you to withdraw from her service at a time when her future welfare would have been endangered by such withdrawal. For fifty years you have continued, with unabated energy, to display a loyal devotion to all her interests and a solicitous care that the institution should remain true to its high vocation.

Not the smallest part of your usefulness to your students has lain in the unconscious influence exerted by your personality. The kindness of your heart and the urbanity of your manners, your genial spirit and your unselfish regard for the welfare of your students, have endeared you to them beyond forgetfulness, and have exerted a salutary and enduring influence upon their lives, such as even your great learning and refined culture could not by themselves have effected.

We rejoice that it has pleased God to grant you length of days beyond the allotted span, and that the grandsire who got from you some of the best inspirations of his youth can bring his children's children here to-day to greet you on your jubilee.

We deem it fitting that the memory of yourself and of your abundant, varied and valuable services to this University during half a century should in some visible way be perpetuated. The loving enthusiasm of your students, past and present, seeks, therefore, to manifest itself in a form which will hand down to further generations those features whose genial light has shone with healthful and inspiring influence upon hundreds of young spirits awakening and developing attachments more precious than rubies and more enduring than bronze. These are some of the reasons and

sentiments which have led the council of the University to ask your consent to enable them to prepare and set up within these walls the bust which we now unveil in the presence of Convocation by the distinguished artist (Mr. Hamilton McCarthy), who has executed it.

The old Professor, evidently much affected, rose, and in a low, but clear tone replied as follows:—

MR. CHANCELLOR, MR. JUSTICE MACLENNAN,  
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL:

I would be almost as insensible as that inanimate bust if I did not feel deeply grateful for the honour you have done by me by your most kindly address, and by so generously providing for its accompaniment by so excellent and life-like a production, as all tell me it is, of the eminent sculptor's skill. Very conscious as I am of my own failures and shortcomings, I look upon both rather as tokens, dear to my heart, of your affectionate regard for an old professor, whose earnest desire at least has always been to do his duty to the best of his ability, than as subjects for self-elation. It seems to me that I am only like the servant of a great firm, who, having judged him upon the whole to have done his work to their satisfaction, have, in this fiftieth year of his service, been pleased thus to signify their appreciation of his endeavours to promote the important interests of the institution with which he has been so long connected, and in being the recipient of such gracious marks of your approval I am far more than recompensed for all my poor labours.

My feelings of gratitude, gentlemen, are too strong to find adequate utterance in words, and I can only add, again and again, accept my warmest thanks.

#### SPECIAL NOTE.

Note Professor Fowler's request for apparatus needed to do his class work in Botany according to modern methods. Botany is no longer the study of a system merely. It is the study of the whole life history of plants, and to do this microscopes and microtomes for the cutting of tissues are required. A benefaction of \$200 would supply the Professor in the meantime with what he needs, and the Finance committee cannot make the appropriation unless some good friend responds to this appeal.